"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair and continued cold today. Tuesday, fair and warmer.
For full weather report see Page 17.

VOL. LXVII...NO. 21,961. NEW YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 11, 1918.—EIGHTEEN PAGES. TWO CENTS In Greater New York and Within Commuting Distance. | THREE CENTS Elsewhere.

M'ADOO ADVISERS QUIT THEIR POSTS WITH RAILROADS

Hines, Gray, and Chambers Follow Lovett's Example in Resigning Places.

SOLE AIM TO SERVE NATION

Director Thinks Action Averts Possible Criticism of His Aids' Motives.

SINGLE CONTROL ABSOLUTE

Regional Directors Retain Broad Powers, but All Subject to Washington Board.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—W. G. McAdoo, Director General of Railroads, announced tonight that all members of the staff of the Railroad Administration at Washington had severed their connections with individual railroad lines and other corporate or private interests, and were devoting themselves exclusively to the service of the United States Government.

The men include the railroad executives and other experts who were appointed by Mr. McAdoo as members of his Advisory Board or "Cabinet," which holds daily conferences at headquarters in the Interstate Commerce Building.

Railroad executives who were ordered back to their home offices by the Director General, following the dissolution of the Railroad War Board, an unofficial organization, have not been requested to sever their connections with the individual companies.

The members of the Government Advisory Board and other members of Mr. McAdoo's immediate staff here, however, were asked, when the opportunity was presented to join the Railroad Administration, whether they were ready to give up private interests. Mr. McAdoo felt that it was essential that these men should be employed only by the Government while the railroads were being operated as a unit under Government control.

The official announcement concerning four of the members of the Washington staff of the Railroad Administration was made tonight as follows:

"Walker D. Hines, assistant to the Director General, has tendered his resignation as Chairman, general counsel, and Director of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railway.

"Carl R. Gray, Director of the Division of Transportation, has tendered his resignation as President, Chairman, and Director of the Western Maryland Railway Company and as Chairman and Director of the Wheeling & Lake Erie Railway Company.

"Edward Chambers, Director of the Division of Traffic, has tendered his resignation as Vice President of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railway Company.

"As heretofore stated, R. S. Lovett, Director of the Division of Additions and Betterments, has already severed his connection with various railroad companies."

The Director General said that all members of the staff of the Railroad Administration had severed their connections with all railroad companies and other corporate or private interests and were devoting themselves exclusively to the service of the United States.

When the railroads were taken over by the Government Mr. McAdoo announced that it would be his purpose to operate them without thought to the benefits to individual roads and with the one purpose of giving the most efficient service to the nation during the war.

As a result of the announcement tonight, the Railroad Administration staff becomes a Government department, practically on the same basis as the Treasury Department or any other governmental agency.

While broad powers have been given to the regional directors and the officers of railroads stationed at points other than Washington, final ruling on important questions must come from the Washington staff, headed by Mr. McAdoo. Regional directors are expected to direct their activities along the lines outlined by Mr. McAdoo and the advisers he has collected about him here as Government employes.

It is believed by Mr. McAdoo that the action which has been taken will remove all possibility of criticism that any railroad might profit because of the presence on his staff here of officials of railroads affected by the orders issued.

SPANISH CABINET OUT; KING CALLS LEADERS

Alfonso Accepts the Resignation of the Ministry Headed by Alhucemas.

MADRID, March 9.—King Alfonso today accepted the resignation of the entire Cabinet headed by Marquis Alhucemas.

The King has summoned to the palace the heads of the different political parties, Antonio Maura, the Conservative leader; ex-Premier Eduardo Dato, Count Romanones, the Liberal leader; Juan de la Cierva, the Minister of War, and the Duke of Alba.

The Marquis Alhucemas declined to form a new Ministry. The probable solution of the question is that Señor Maura will arrange cab

Evidence That Germans Fired on Hospital Ship Boats

LIVERPOOL, March 10. — The Evening Express says it is authoritatively informed that the body of one of the junior officers of the British hospital ship Glenart Castle, which was torpedoed in the Bristol Channel on Feb. 26 by a German submarine, was picked up a short distance from the spot and was found to have two gunshot wounds, one in the neck and the other in the thigh. There was a lifebelt on the body.

While there have been no reports that the Germans fired on the escaping crew of the hospital ship at the time of the torpedoing, this discovery leads to the belief that an attack was made subsequently on some of the boats.

CLEMENCEAU WINS OVER SOCIALISTS

Leaps to Tribune of Chamber at Challenge of Renaudel, Opposition Leader.

TAUNTS HIM AS BOURGEOIS

Declares Amid Cheers Bleating About Peace Won't Crush Prussian Militarism.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, March 10.—By his speech in the Chamber yesterday Premier Clemenceau not only secured the largest majority received since he took office, but immensely strengthened, strong as it was before, the position of his Ministry in the country. The "tiger" was at his best, and his personal triumph was enormous. At one and the same time he crushed the Socialist-pacifist opposition, proclaimed the intention of the present Government not to interfere with reasonable liberty of the press, and again proclaimed to the world that France was beyond doubt united in the resolve to continue the war to the bitter end.

The debate arose on an interpellation designed to fix the responsibility of M. Painlevé, the former Premier, for the extraordinary delay in handing to the court-martial in the Bolo case certain vital documents. The debate would have been confined to this question had not the Socialist leader, Renaudel, in an unlucky moment given M. Clemenceau an opening by challenging him to accept responsibility for recent severe attacks which have been made on the Socialist Party in the press for their war policy.

M. Clemenceau bounded to the tribune with all the vigor of a man thirty years younger.

"You pose as great advocates of liberty," he said, addressing the Socialists, "but during the last three years you have acquired too easily the habit of being protected by the censor, while your adversaries ——"

The House was quick to seize the allusion to the state of affairs which existed during Malvy's long tenure as Caillaux's nominee in the Ministry of the Interior, when the Socialist and Radical Socialist journals enjoyed unusual liberty of discussion while Clemenceau's own bitingly critical articles calling on the Government to end Bolo-ism were suppressed with astonishing frequency. The conclusion of the Premier's sentence was drowned in a burst of applause from all but the Left of the Chamber.

"If you want a Government that will stop such campaigns, choose one that's not mine," was his uncompromising retort.

Then the veteran statesman went on to lay down afresh his policy for France in regard to the war. The great revolution, he pointed out, was brought about to the cry of: "We are betrayed," and at that time the guillotine was working on the Place de la Concorde. France was not using the guillotine, but was making war, and at the same time safeguarding liberty, and the Republic and his Government intended to continue this policy.

Alluding to the Socialist charge that he was a bourgeois and an enemy of the working classes, M. Clemenceau observed that the hands of Renaudel and Albert Thomas were no more horny than his own, as they also were members of the middle class, although they posed as leaders of the working class and excommunicated him as a bourgeois.

"The truth is," he said, turning to the Socialists, "you find nothing to bite when you attack this Government and you can only snap your jaws in anger." Then addressing the country at large, he went on:

"There is only one thing to do, and that is to get on with the war and nothing but the war. Bleating about peace will not crush Prussian militarism. War and nothing but war must be the only thought. In all wars he is the conqueror who can believe a quarter of an hour longer than his adversary that he is not beaten. I shall continue the war to the last quarter of an hour, for the last quarter of an hour will be ours."

Frantic applause from all other parties in the House emphasized this statement, and it continued until the Socialists were driven to proclaim that they, too, were as little anxious as the rest of the country for peace at any price.

"Then," flashed Clemenceau, "why are you always discussing whether or not you will vote further credits for the war? Let those who intend to vote against further war credits vote against me."

The Premier left the tribune amid thunderous applause, and on this direct and unmistakable challenge a resolution of confidence in the Government was voted by 400 against 75, the minority being composed almost entirely of the Socialist extreme Left.

The result of the debate has been welcomed here as evidence that France is firmly resolved on pushing the war to a victorious finish.

Lieut. Coningsby Dawson's "Glory of the Trenches" in March Good Housekeeping. Now on sale.—Advt.

GERMAN THREATS TURN SUDDENLY ON SCANDINAVIA

Inspired Outburst in Berlin Press Brands Her Nations as Entente Accomplices.

WARNINGS OF COERCION

Reventlow Even Assails Sweden, Though Kaiser Sends Friendly Message to King.

EMBOLDENED BY NEW GAINS

Added Power in Baltic, London Believes, Causes Berlin to Change Its Attitude.

LONDON, March 10.—The newest display of German policy has come in the form of a sudden broadside of denunciation of the Scandinavian countries by German newspapers and publicists, such as Count zu Reventlow of the Tageszeitung. From the similarity of the articles it is evident that they are directed by one mind, which mind apparently is that of the German Government.

The articles accuse the Scandinavian countries substantially of being accomplices of the Entente and warn them that therefore they can expect no consideration from Germany. The reason for this policy is plain to diplomats here.

Germany's dealings with Finland thus far seem to be designed to make Finland a minor German kingdom, with the Emperor's son, Prince Oscar, on the throne, and to make another Heligoland of the Aland Islands. This scheme is a direct blow against Sweden, and, in a less degree, against Denmark and Norway, and is in line with the German Emperor's boast that the Baltic lands have been made permanently German.

Fear Permanent Grip on Alands.

The Aland Islands, geographically, are as much a part of Sweden as Newfoundland is of Canada. Throughout the war Sweden has been troubled by the fear that Russia would take them. Germany now occupies the islands temporarily, but the German flag flies over the public buildings, and no one believes that it will ever come down except by force.

The most practical effect of German control of Finland and the Aland Islands is pointed out by Reventlow, who says that they will no longer be used as a commercial bridge between Scandinavia and Russia. This is a bar to American as well as British trade with Russia.

That the Scandinavian countries have been overfriendly to the Entente came here as an amusing charge. Sweden has been generally rated the most pro-German of the neutral European nations, except possibly Spain. The royal family, the aristocracy, the universities, and the army have been outspokenly pro-German.

For a long time it was feared that Sweden would join the Germanic alliance. According to one newspaper, 55 per cent. of the steel Germany has used for munitions has been furnished by Sweden.

Denmark has never been considered overfriendly to the Entente, but considering the fact that she is a small nation living under the muzzles of the German guns and with the mailed fist at her throat, the fact that she is leaning backward in maintaining her neutrality toward the Entente countries is understood to have caused no ill-feeling.

Germany Relies on Added Power.

The latest German move appears to be a familiar one. Germany feels that she is now in a position where she is so strong in the north that she need no longer cultivate the friendship of the Scandinavian countries, and that she may make whatever damaging arrangements she desires and threaten them. It is the same procedure she followed when she began bombarding undefended British coast towns like Scarborough, explaining her action on the ground that they were fortified. She now attacks the Scandinavian countries with the excuse that they are unneutral.

Reventlow writes that as the Swedish Government has become more and more attached to the cause of Germany's enemies, German feeling toward her has cooled and that "Swedish freedom of action has been greatly limited."

The Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung says that the Norwegian newspapers minimize German successes and that therefore there cannot be any more talk of Norwegian neutrality.

The Cologne Gazette, in commenting on the Swedish press editorials regarding the occupation of the Aland Islands, says:

"The Swedes have no cause for complaint. They reap simply the result of their policy of overprudence during the war."

Kaiser Tries to Placate Sweden.

AMSTERDAM, March 10.—The German Emperor, according to the Berlin papers, has telegraphed to the King of Sweden his heartfelt thanks to the Swedish Government for the efforts of the Swedish Minister at Petrograd in behalf of German prisoners. In his message the Emperor said:

"Old ties bind the friendship of Sweden for Germany, and Sweden's humanitarian work in behalf of German prisoners has won Germany's everlasting gratitude."

The Emperor's telegram admittedly was dispatched at the request of the

Continued on Page Three.

French Army Authority Advises America to Send Help 'With All Your Might and Speed'

By CHARLES H. GRASTY.
Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, March 10.—When it was announced that American troops were fighting in the Chemin des Dames trenches I addressed a high military authority for a message to America. Although I am unable to mention the name of the speaker, his words should go straight to the heart of every American. He said:

"I appreciate, as all France does, how much America has done. But you are a people without limitations in either conception or execution. You can accomplish the impossible when you set yourselves to it. You must do that now.

"It is not enough that your soldiers are fighting and shedding their blood at our side; not enough that you are moving splendidly with your limitless resources in men and material. You must do better still. You must come with all your might and speed.

"Think of yourselves as under an immediate, terrible, and personal menace, as if a barbarous, cruel invasion were coming to occupy your land as it has already devastated ours. That is what it means and you will not be doing your utmost until you see and feel it in those precise terms."

My authority spoke with quiet confidence of the French morale, but pointed out that this was always a psychical condition subject to change by a reverse.

When I asked him what he thought of the probability of the Germans launching a big western offensive, he replied that undoubtedly they would like to do so, but that they were afraid. The consequences of defeat would be very disastrous for them.

He viewed gravely the possibilities in Russia, but said that certain forces still existed in that country which could be marshaled and organized for resistance to the Germans. These forces should be availed of by the Allies. We should act with prevision in dealing with the German drive into Russia.

It seemed to him that inasmuch as America was fighting bravely already in Europe, her military effort should continue to be concentrated there, leaving military action in the Far East to Japan. America should support Japan energetically—first diplomatically, financially, and industrially, and later by using the influence which she has established with the Russian people. He visualized the allied effort in Siberia as taking the form of establishing a base from which Russia could be upheld and helped, rather than as a purely military action.

At the close of the conversation he returned to his muttons on the need of America speeding up. When I pointed out the difficulty about shipping and our commitments in various directions which were being compromised by lack of tonnage, he indicated that, while all these things were true, American zeal and energy at white heat would burn a way through all difficulty and opposition.

"WETS" MAY ASK BRIBE INQUIRY

Resent Rumors That Liquor Men Are Using $1,000,000 to Beat Prohibition at Albany.

SENATE THE BATTLEGROUND

"Drys" Reported to be Two Votes Short of Victory in Upper House.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 10.—There is a possibility that the fight over the resolution to ratify the Federal prohibition amendment which will enter upon its final stage in the Legislature this week, will be complicated with a proposal for a legislative investigation of rumors that the "wet" interests are using a $1,000,000 slush fund to bring about the defeat of that measure.

In these days of tension and uncertainty before the decisive set-to between the "wet" and "dry" forces in Senate and Assembly, lawmakers ranged with the "wets" are displaying unwonted sensitiveness regarding any reflection on their motives in opposing ratification. One of the "wet" lawmakers, who occupies a position of influence at the Capitol, told THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent today that he thought some means would be found to clear the air of all such rumors and trace them to their origin before the legislative decks were cleared for final action. He said it would not require much investigating to prove that the rumors of corruption had come out of the air or been circulated to aid the prohibition amendment.

The coming week will witness developments in three big fights at the Capitol—prohibition, direct primary repeal, and municipal ownership—but interest centres in the fight over prohibition. There will be a public hearing on two of the "wet" measures at 2 o'clock tomorrow afternoon, when spokesmen for the liquor interests will voice their opposition to the Emerson bill, curtailing the traffic in liquor to wines and 3 per cent. beer during the period of the war and for six months after. The concurrent resolution, providing for a "bone dry" amendment to the State Constitution, for which the Senate Committee on Taxation and Retrenchment is sponsor, will also come up for discussion.

Big Fight Comes Tuesday.

This hearing will be merely a curtain-raiser. The big fight over prohibition will be staged in the Assembly on Tuesday, when the Hill-McNab resolution to ratify the Federal prohibition amendment will come up on second and third reading. The rule to make this measure a special order for that day was adopted in the Assembly by a two-thirds vote, and there is every indication that the lower house will vote to ratify, "passing the buck" to the Senate.

With the likelihood that the fate of ratification will be decided in the upper house, the "wets" are engaged in an intensive campaign to keep their following in line against the determined onslaught of the "drys," who have been greatly heartened by the overwhelming vote of 91 to 53 in the Assembly in favor of the report from its Judiciary Committee to ratify, and feel that "dry" sentiment is in the ascendant among the lawmakers.

Advocates of ratification outside of the Legislature say they will be able to muster the necessary twenty-six votes in the Senate to adopt the Hill-McNab resolution. Members of the Senate firmly committed to the Federal amendment are less confident, but insist that the vote will be very close. This is admitted by well-informed "wets" in the Senate, who firmly maintain, however, that an inventory of their strength taken last week showed a sufficient number of votes to prevent ratification. The "wet" and "dry" strength in the Senate, as well as in the Assembly, has fluctuated with every week-end visit of the members to their homes, and gener-

Continued on Page Four.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va. The Greenbrier, European plan. Wonderful curative waters. N. Y. Office, The Plaza.—Advt.

GALE SWEEPS CITY, KILLING ONE MAN

His Head Hits Curb in the Street—Many Others Are Injured.

WIND 82 MILES AN HOUR

Temperature Quickly Drops from 49 to 17 Degrees Before Storm Passes Out to Sea.

New York was on the southern edge of the cyclonic storm from the Middle West yesterday, and a gale which attained a velocity of 82 miles swept out of the Northwest and caused the death of one man and injury to many other persons. The gale was accompanied by a sudden drop in temperature—from 49 to 17 degrees in the space of a few hours. Another feature of the weather was a flurry of snow which came at intervals during the morning and afternoon. Last night the wind had moderated, the storm having passed off toward the Atlantic at about Nantucket. The forecast is for fair and continued cold weather today and fair and somewhat warmer tomorrow. The winds will diminish in force.

The gale which swept down on New York yesterday was first reported by the Weather Bureau as a mild disturbance over Nevada. It gained intensity as it moved east, and on Saturday night it was a well developed storm centred over Ohio. In this city the wind developed from a moderate breeze at 8:15 o'clock in the morning, and by noon it had reached 72 miles velocity. The Weather Bureau called it "a persistent wind," for it kept between 70 and 79 miles for several hours. It reached its highest point at 4:40 o'clock in the afternoon.

The man who died as the result of injuries received by being blown off his feet was Daniel Stack of 546 West 166th Street. He was caught by the wind at St. Nicholas Avenue and 165th Street and his head struck against the curbstone. He died in St. Lawrence Hospital.

Leonard Beals, a retired business man, 83 years old, of 514 West 146th Street was swept from his feet by the wind at Broadway and 146th Street. He was taken to St. Lawrence Hospital suffering from shock and contusions.

While walking on West Forty-second Street Thomas Joyce was struck by a display sign blown from its fastenings in front of 213 West Forty-second Street. He was attended for contusions of the face and body and taken home. Ellis Tumarkin of 673 East 176th Street was struck by a metal sheet blown from the roof while he was in front of 167 East Sixty-seventh Street.

A woman called up the West Sixty-eighth Street Station about 5:30 yesterday afternoon and informed the police that the wind was sweeping across Eighty-fifth Street and Riverside Drive at a dangerous rate and that several women had been blown down and had been obliged to crawl on their hands and knees around the corner. A Sergeant and three policemen were assigned to this point.

The wind swept with terrific force along Park Row. Two of the plate glass windows in Loft's candy store in the old Times Building were smashed, and the army recruiting tent in City Hall Park was battered down. A wagon was overturned, and the police found it necessary to warn several drivers of light wagons not to attempt to make the trip in the face of the wind.

The glass in two large windows were blown from the sixteenth floor of a building at Forty-fifth Street and Fifth Avenue, and fell 150 feet into the centre of the avenue, narrowly missing two passing automobiles and a pedestrian. No one was hurt. About the same time a window on the ninth floor of 17 West Forty-fifth Street, occupied by the Bertha Gown Company, blew open and threatened to fall. The police roped off the street and stationed a patrolman to prevent any one passing. The police could not find the owners of the establishment for permission to enter the premises and fasten the window.

Some excitement was caused in the

Continued on Page Three.

AMERICAN SHELLS SEEK OUT THE FOE BEHIND THE LINES

Bombarding German Bases and Communicating Trenches In the Toul Sector.

KILL TWO IN WIRE TANGLE

Listening Post Drives Off Enemy Patrol—German Snipers and Airplanes Active.

AMERICANS ON FOUR FRONTS

Champagne, Chemin des Dames, Lorraine, and Alsace Specified by War Department.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, March 10, (Associated Press.)—The American artillery in the past twenty-four hours has bombarded vigorously certain towns in the rear areas, roads, and communicating trenches of the Germans opposite the Toul sector with excellent results. They shelled a number of buildings in one town in which enemy troops were billeted.

They, sprinkled with shells a road being used for transport, and scattered the Germans in trenches, which were knocked in.

An American combat patrol early this morning was discovered by the enemy in front of his wire and subjected to machine gun fire, but all the patrol returned safely. An unusual number of enemy machine guns have been in action all along the line, but they did not damage anything. The German artillery bombardment at several points also was without result.

Sniping continues to be most active. One enemy post was found in a tree and was driven out by American sharpshooters.

There has been increased aerial activity and there is hardly a moment in the daytime when a hostile plane is not in sight. Two enemy airplanes flew over the American front lines this morning and spattered the ground and trenches with machine-gun bullets, but without doing any serious damage.

One German airplane was brought down out of control within the American lines by a French anti-aircraft gun, a shell from which burst near the plane while it was high in the air. The enemy aviator's machine gun was put out of commission and he was forced to land.

Kill Germans on Patrol.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, March 9, (Associated Press.)—Some of the Americans in a listening post in front of their line northwest of Toul early this morning discovered an enemy patrol at work on their own wire and promptly opened fire. The Germans retreated, leaving two of their number hanging on the barbs.

Some hours after daylight a party of five Germans, two infantrymen and three Red Cross workers, emerged from the enemy lines and started for their comrades entangled in the wire. The Americans saw the Red Cross brassards and did not fire on the party, which removed the bodies.

There has been increased sniping activity along the whole of the American front during the last twenty-four hours. One enemy post gave the Americans special trouble during the night, placing well-aimed bullets on certain points of the line. After daylight the post still continued working from shell holes with periscopes. American snipers tried to silence the enemy from their line, but were unsuccessful. A sniping patrol was then organized by the Americans, and went out in broad daylight. The result of this expedition has not been reported. The game of sniping the sniper is still continuing. Reports from various points show that enemy riflemen are endeavoring to pick off American troops. One American sharpshooter yesterday killed a German who was walking on a parapet, and other Americans scored hits.

Today was the warmest in many weeks. The weather was fine, and with just enough ground haze to make sniping conditions ideal. All the Americans who were not on duty took advantage of the hot sun to thaw out and to dry their clothes.

Last night and today the Germans dropped phosgene shells on several of the American battery positions and mustard shells in the rear of the line. Three gas alarms were given on the front within a few hours. Owing to the quickness of the Americans in adjusting their gas masks, the shells did no damage. The mustard sticks for many hours to the spot where a shell falls, and soldiers who are near experience a stinging sensation in their eyes.

On one end of the American line the enemy laid down a barrage, after having concentrated a rather heavy bombardment. The American artillery put up a counterbarrage as a precaution against a raid, but none developed. While this was going on the enemy dropped a score of gas shells on a town directly in the rear, but the noxious gas did no damage. On the other end of the line the American gunners laid down a barrage on the enemy line. All along the front the American artillerists shelled the German front and second line and communication trenches.

Airplanes More Active.

Owing to the return of better weather conditions there was increased aerial activity, both friendly and hostile aircraft flying over the American line. One or two aerial encounters were re-

Continued on Page Two.

CHU CHIN CHOW—CENTURY THEATRE 6th Big Month—Biggest Success in N. Y. Every Eve. 8—Pop. $1 Mat. Wed.—Advt.

Permission for Luxburg To Sail From Argentina

BUENOS AIRES, March 10.—The British Government has issued a safe conduct for Count von Luxburg, the former German Ambassador to Argentina, to sail for Sweden. He will sail shortly on the steamer Valparaiso.

A safe conduct for a medical attendant to accompany Count von Luxburg was refused, although such a step had been recommended because of the former Ambassador's mental condition.

A dispatch from Buenos Aires March 2 said that the Argentine Government had requested the British Minister to obtain a safe conduct for von Luxburg. The dispatch added that it was understood that the American Embassy would not object to von Luxburg being permitted to sail. Von Luxburg was the author of the "sink without trace" dispatches sent to Berlin in regard to U-boat attacks on Argentine ships.

GERMAN LEADS BOLSHEVIST ARMY

Opposing with Big Guns a Cossack Advance on Siberian Railroad.

GERMANS ENTER FINLAND

Russian Government Protests Against Occupation of Alands as Breach of Peace Treaty.

HARBIN, March 7.—After a preliminary clash with Red Guards, resulting in a few casualties on both sides, General Semenoff, leader of the Cossacks, has formed a new front along the Siberian Railway, where he is endeavoring to break the Bolshevist control.

The Bolsheviki are using heavy guns under direction of a German officer.

LONDON, March 10.—A Russian Government wireless dispatch says that M. Tchitcherin, Deputy Foreign Minister, has protested in behalf of the Russian Government to Germany against the landing of German troops on the Aland Islands, Finland, as a violation of Article 6 of the Russo-German peace treaty. This provided for an international settlement of the question.

The expected landing of German troops in Finland is reported in Stockholm to have been effected in the neighborhood of Abo, a Finnish port opposite the Aland Islands and 100 miles west of Helsingfors. The invading detachment is said to be composed of 2,000 infantry and a force of artillery. No official confirmation of the report has been received.

There has been some comment here as to the status in the Russo-German peace treaty of the Island of Spitzbergen, where there are large American interests. The Wolff Bureau version of this article of the treaty follows:

"The contracting parties will direct their efforts to having the organization of the Spitzbergen conference of 1914 carried out on a footing of equality for both parties. To this end both Governments will request the Norwegian Government to bring about a continuation of the Spitzbergen conference as soon as possible after the conclusion of a general peace."

Spitzbergen, according to the North German Gazette, the German semi-official organ, comes in the "supplementary treaty," which becomes valid simultaneously with the main treaty which deals with the following questions:

First, the resumption of diplomatic and Consular relations; second, the establishment of State treaties; third, the re-establishment of private rights; fourth, indemnification for losses suffered by civilians; fifth, the exchange of war prisoners and interned civilians; sixth, the care of persons to be repatriated, and, seventh, the treatment of merchantmen's cargoes which fell into enemy hands.

AMSTERDAM, March 10.—A Bucharest dispatch to the Budapest Pesti Hirlap says that the Rumanian Premier, General Averesco, will resign as soon as the question of the new Rumanian frontier is settled.

It is probable that Alexander Marghiloman, leader of the Conservatives, will succeed him, the dispatch adds.

A dispatch received here from Berlin says it is reported from Vienna that the Rumanians are evacuating Bukowina, in accordance with the terms of the peace treaty, and that the Austro-German troops have occupied the town of Sereth.

GERMANY'S HOPE IN RUSSIA.

Her Only Chance to Develop Trade After War, in French Opinion.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, March 10.—The Temps dismisses the resignation of Leon Trotzky, the Bolshevist Foreign Minister, in these laconic terms:

"The work is done and the workman goes away. There never was a Foreign Minister who took so short a time to do so much—for the enemy."

A new explanation of Germany's objects in the war with Russia is given by the Temps this evening in an important editorial. Germany's greatest anxiety now, the Temps points out, is not so much the difficulty of obtaining immediate supplies, but her economic future after the war is over.

Germany has not been able, like England, to raise enormous sums by in-

Continued on Page Three.

ARE YOU RUN DOWN? DEWEY'S "DEW-OL," a nerve tonic. (Fort, Olive Oil and Hypophosphite.) 128 Fulton St., or Liggett-Riker-Hegeman.—Advt.

BAKER IN FRANCE FOR CONFERENCE WITH PERSHING

War Secretary Arrives on an Armored Cruiser—Sailed on Feb. 27.

MISSION PURELY MILITARY

War Department Declares That Visit Is Not Diplomatic—To View All American Projects.

LENGTH OF STAY UNDECIDED

Accompanied by Major Gen. Black, Chief of Engineers, and Lieut. Col. Brett.

A FRENCH SEAPORT, March 10, (Associated Press.)—Newton D. Baker, the American Secretary of War, with a staff of seven persons, arrived here today on an American armored cruiser. The party was met at the dock by a French General, representing the French Army.

Major Gen. Squier, representing the American Army; Admiral Moreau, representing the French Navy; Rear Admiral Wilson, representing the American Navy, and the Mayor and Councillors of the municipality also met the party.

Although the arrival had not been announced previously, the news spread rapidly and a great crowd soon gathered at the dock and packed the streets through which the party rode to the railway station, preceded by French and American military escorts.

Secretary Baker's party remained here but a few hours, and left for Paris, where they will arrive early tomorrow, in a special car attached to the regular night train.

General Pershing, Ambassador Sharp, and representatives of the French Government will meet the Secretary on his arrival in Paris. Secretary Baker plans to spend only a few days in Paris, where he will meet President Poincare and Premier Clemenceau, after which he will visit the American troops in the field.

Purpose of the Trip.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—Secretary of War Baker is in France on an important tour of military inspection and conference.

The fact that Mr. Baker planned to go to France was known here for several weeks before his departure. Mr. Baker was aware that newspaper men were acquainted with his intention, and on the day he left Washington he said good-bye to those who were in the habit of calling on him at the War Department. There was a general understanding among press representatives here that no announcement of his departure would be made, and that nothing concerning his voyage should be published until the War Department announced his arrival. That announcement was authorized at 11 o'clock tonight by the Committee on Public Information.

Accompanied by General Black.

Secretary Baker is accompanied by Major Gen. William N. Black, Chief of Engineers of the Army; Lieut. Col. M. L. Brett, and Ralph Hayes, the private secretary of the Secretary of War.

There had been some speculation as to whether Secretary Baker would remain in France for an indefinite period and serve in an official capacity as the political representative of the United States on the Inter-Ally Supreme War Council at Versailles. The United States is now represented on the Supreme Council only by Major Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, the Chief of Staff of the army, whose functions are purely military, but the statement issued tonight in connection with the announcement that Secretary Baker had arrived makes the flat statement that the Secretary's visit is "military and not diplomatic."

"For some time," said the official announcement, "Secretary Baker has desired to visit the headquarters of the American Expeditionary Forces. He sailed from an American port about Feb. 27.

"Secretary Baker has not determined the length of time he will remain in France, but his stay will be long enough to enable him to make a thorough inspection of the American forces abroad and to hold important conferences with American military officers.

"It is expected that not only will Secretary Baker visit the American headquarters, but his inspection tour will cover construction projects, including docks, railroads, and ordnance bases, now under way back of the American lines.

"The Secretary's visit is military, and not diplomatic. It is essentially for the purposes of inspection and personal conference with military officials."

In the absence of Secretary Baker the affairs of the War Department are being handled by Benedict Crowell, the Assistant Secretary of War, who is now acting as Secretary of War. Major Gen. Peyton C. March, who recently returned from France, is acting as Chief of Staff.

Length of Stay a Secret.

The length of Secretary Baker's visit in Europe is a military secret. Everything known here of the circumstances of his trip abroad indicates that he will resume the duties of Secretary of War upon his return.

Major Gen. Leonard Wood, who was sent to France in line with the practice of the War Department to have the

commanders of divisions inspect the fighting front, is still in France. It was known before Secretary Baker left Washington that he desired to consult with General Wood, and it was evident that General Wood was to remain in France until Mr. Baker had the opportunity of meeting him there. There now seems to be reason to believe that General Wood will not return to the United States in the near future, and it is believed that he is slated for a high command under General Pershing, probably with the rank of Lieutenant General. That rank would carry with it command of an army corp consisting of six or more divisions.

Considerable feeling has been manifested over the belief that General Wood was not to have an opportunity to demonstrate his ability as a commander in the war. He is senior to General Pershing on the list of Major Generals in the regular army. General Pershing's present highest rank is held by virtue of his post as commander of all the American expeditionary forces in the field. It was supposed that General Wood would return to the United States to resume command of the National Army Division at Fort Riley, Kan., to which he is still nominally attached. But it is now the understanding that he will remain in France, with the probability of assignment to command a much larger force.

Mr. Baker said before he left Washington that his visit to France was not to be ceremonial. If he should confer with statesmen of Great Britain and France while he is in Europe it would not surprise, but the understanding is that his tour is of a business character purely, and such honors as are shown to him by British and French officials will be merely incidental.

AMERICANS FIGHTING ON FOUR SECTORS

War Department Specifies the Fronts on Which Our Troops Are Engaged.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—Announcement was made by the War Department today that the American Army had troops in the trenches at four separate points, that American forces had been constantly engaged, with their activities daily extending, and that in their principal sector the Americans held four and one-half miles of the battlefront.

It was the first official admission from Washington as to the number of points occupied by American troops, but it had been apparent from unofficial news dispatches from abroad, as well as from French and German official announcements, that American troops were operating with the French in the Champagne region and in the Chemin des Dames sector, as well as along the Alsace front, and that they were holding their own short American sector on the front northwest of Toul on the Lorraine front, near Xivray and Seicheprey.

The War Department's first official statement of these facts was contained in the regular weekly review of the military operations for the week ended March 9, which was issued tonight. The review emphasizes the importance of the western front, insisting that, despite the fact that the Germans have invaded 120,000 square miles of Russian territory in the last three weeks and are now sweeping "into the heart of Russia," "the key positions of the war are France and Flanders," that "the centre of gravity of the war remains in the west," and that there is nothing in the situation to warrant the belief that "the Germans have abandoned their plans of a major offensive in the west."

The department asserts that, so far as tactical dispositions are concerned, the enemy has two principal "axes of activity," one pivoting on Rheims and the other in Alsace, in front of Luneville. These pivots have an important bearing on the American front. Rheims is midway between the Chemin des Dames and Champagne, where American troops have been operating with the French. Between Rheims and Alsace the Americans are in three points of the line—first in Champagne, where they are operating with the French; second, northwest of Toul, where they hold four and a half miles of front, and third, in Alsace, where they are also in the line with the French.

"Centre of Gravity in the West."

The department takes the position in its statement that the line of the Entente on the western front is "impregnable."

Here is the full text of the statement:

"In spite of the fact that 120,000 square miles of Russian terriory have been invaded during the last three weeks, and the enemy now is sweeping forward into the heart of Russia and has reached a point within seventy miles of the capital, nevertheless the centre of gravity of the war remains in the west.

"The Germans have for the last three and a half years done all in their power to upset the centre of gravity and shift it eastward. This explains the successive blows struck in Russia and later in the Italian theatre.

"Notwithstanding the diversions of the minor campaigns in Mesopotamia, Palestine, and on the Balkan front, the key positions of the war are France and Flanders. Here the strategic situation remains relatively constant. The enemy is completing the redistribution of available forces. There are some new units flowing into the lines in the nature of replacements. Nothing in the situation should lead us to estimate that the Germans have abandoned their plans of a major offensive in the west.

"Considering tactical dispositions, we note that the enemy has developed two principal axes of activity, the one pivoting on Rheims, the other in Alsace, in front of Luneville. The Allies, while assuming an alert defensive, are resting content with allowing the enemy to break the strength of his assaults against their impregnable line.

"The morale of the French and British forces has never been better. They are keenly anxious to give battle to the enemy, confident of their superiority.

Our Forces "Constantly Engaged."

"Our own forces have been constantly engaged. The scope of their activities is being daily extended. The number of our detachments in the line is increasing. We now have troops in the trenches at four separate points.

"At dawn on March 5 the enemy attempted a strong raid against one of our advance posts further south. This thrust was repulsed with a loss to the enemy. Our casualties were slight and no prisoners or missing were reported. The French General commanding this sector congratulated our commander on the splendid manner in which our troops repulsed the assaulting columns.

"We now hold four and a half miles of the battlefront in our principal sector.

"On March 7 the enemy, making use of liquid fire, advanced to the assault against our trenches. This is the first time this weapon has been tried out against our men. The assaulting column was repulsed and the Germans were compelled to abandon the flame-throwing apparatus, which was captured and later brought into our lines. During this attack the liquid fire reached a trench segment which contained none of our men, and little damage was inflicted. Our own patrols are continuously out on scouting missions, keeping in close contact with the enemy.

"In our Toul sector the Germans are carrying on extensive preparations, continuing to bring up fresh units and accumulating material, apparently with a view to undertaking more extensive operations.

French "Relatively Inactive."

"During the period under review the French along their front have remained relatively inactive. However, they carried out a very successful surprise attack east of the Meuse against the enemy positions in the Calonne trenches. The French forces, on a frontage of some 1,200 yards, advanced to a depth of 600 yards and were able to reach the German fourth line positions. The enemy counterattacked in force on the French left flank, but was repulsed without difficulty, and the French brought in over 150 prisoners.

"French units drove the Germans from positions where they had recently gained a foothold in the vicinity of Fort Pompelle, southeast of Rheims. By a fortunate stroke, the French were able to dislodge the enemy and regain complete control of their old line.

"During the last seven-day period the Germans conducted no less than twenty hard-driven raids along the French front. The greater part of these were repulsed without difficulty, though the enemy was able to capture some 400 prisoners west of the Meuse early in the week, as well as retake part of the trenches in the region of the Butte du Mesnil, which the Franch had captured in February.

British Hold the Initiative.

"Along the British front, the British continued to hold the initiative and drove forward a series of successful minor raids along the Ypres salient, as well as at many points southward. The Australians carried out a very successful reconnoissance atW arneton, taking a number of prisoners and several machine guns. Though the attacking forces met with strong resistance, nevertheless they were able to mop up the enemy trenches in short order and reached the German second line after repulsing two strong counterthrusts. The English brought in prisoners south of St. Quentin and north of Scarpe.

"The Germans made raids into the British lines at a large number of points. Along the whole sector hostile raiding is increasing, and during two successive nights the Germans undertook no less than ten operations which were more than mere raids.

"More serious fighting took place in the Ypres-Dixmude sector. Here the enemy launched an attack in force on a frontage of over a mile and was able to gain a temporary foothold in the British advance post, south of Houthulst Wood. Severe fighting ensued, and as a result of a very brisk engagement the British units not only repulsed the enemy, but drove forward 300 yards from their original starting point.

"In the region of Messines a trench element held by the Portuguese forces was assaulted by the enemy, but the Portuguese troops held their ground firmly and drove off the attacking column.

"As indicative of the intense air activities which now prevail, 214 enemy aircraft were brought down during last month on the western front. The Allies lost only eighty-eight machines on all fronts, while the enemy is credited with the loss of 273.

"In the Italian theatre heavy snow in the mountain area has prevented further operations. Artillery duels were, however, lively from the Astico to the Brenta, and from the eastern slopes of the Monte Grappa to the Piave.

"The Italian front remains temporarily quiet. Advices indicate that the enemy contemplates taking the offensive in the mountain area, possibly in an effort to debouch through the Val Lagarina into the plain. We may look for increased activity in this theatre, which will, no doubt, develop spontaneously when preparations have been completed and weather conditions are more favorable.

"In the meantime, Italian forces have now fully recovered from their losses of the campaign of last Autumn. Their cadres are reorganized, and the Italian armies are operating in close conjunction with the British and French divisions now at the front in Italy.

Invasion of Russia in Full Swing.

"In Russia the situation is changing with eruptive rapidity. The Germans continue to advance inland. The lists tabulated by the enemy of terrain captured, of guns, stores, and other war material taken, grow daily more voluminous.

"In Finland the Germans are operating in conjunction with the White Guards against the Red Guards, and are in control of the line north of Tammerfors and Viborg. The Germans have landed on the Aland Islands, which they will probably use as a base for an invasion of Finland.

"The German invasion of Russia is in full swing. One hostile column, at least, is now meeting with some opposition. In Esthonia the Russians are holding off the invaders in front of Jamburg. This centre, though occupied by the enemy, has been retaken by Russian forces. Advices from Petrograd indicate that 100,000 workmen have enrolled in the Russian Army and are rallying for the defense of the capital.

"Petrograd has been bombarded by German aircraft. Two additional invading columns, making eight in all, are making some headway along their respective lines of advance. The Livonian column has progressed about 130 miles in five and a half days, capturing many prisoners. The column advancing on Smolensk has arrived on the Dnieper and reached a point seventy-eight miles from this city. Two new columns under Austrian control are bearing down through Podolia into Northern Bessarabia. Three Russian infantry divisions are said to have surrendered to the Austrians.

"In Siberia it is reported that the ex-German war prisoners are armed and drilling in the vicinity of Irkutsk, and that throughout Siberia German and Austrian prisoners of war are being assisted by certain Russian elements. Railway bridges east of Lake Baikal and in the vicinity of Chita have been destroyed as a result of the rumor of Japanese intervention.

"A detachment of American engineers is en route for Harbin.

"In Mesopotamia the British are in constant contact with the Turks and have taken a number of prisoners in the vicinity of Hit.

"In Palestine the British are pushing steadily forward, particularly along and west of the Nablus road. Cavalry encounters east and north of Jericho are reported.

"In Macedonia a Bulgarian raid was repulsed southwest of Seres, and intermittent artillery action is noted in the vicinity of Monastir."

WIN MORE FRENCH CROSSES.

Over Fifty New Englanders Decorated for Bravery on the Aisne.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, March 9, (Associated Press.)—More than fifty French War Crosses have been distributed among the American troops along the Chemin des Dames for the part the men played in eleven engagements, most of which were raids against positions they were holding.

Some of the men decorated distinguished themselves in patrol encounters in No Man's Land. The names of only eight of the recipients of the medals, all of whom are members of the same company, have become available. They are:

Lieutenant Harold Hay Davison, Chaplain Osils Boucher, Sergeant George F. Dever, Corporal Frank F. Hurley, and Privates Edward Larson, Harold Eldridge, Stuart W. Miller, and Charles M. Sykes, all of whose homes are in New England.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—A carrier pigeon released in New York today with an invitation to Mrs. Woodrow Wilson to attend the opening of a military and naval meet in New York next week reached Washington this afternoon at 5 o'clock. The message was delivered to Secretary Baker's daughter, who will present it to Mrs. Wilson tomorrow in time for the carrier bearing Mrs. Wilson's reply to begin its journey at 10:30 A. M.

BRITISH OCCUPY HIT IN MESOPOTAMIA

Push Their Palestine Advance Two or Three Miles on a 13-Mile Front.

LONDON, March 10.—British official communications issued today say the British have occupied Hit, eighty miles west of Bagdad, on the Euphrates River in Mesopotamia, and in Palestine have made a general advance on both sides of the Jerusalem-Nablus Road on a front of thirteen miles to an average depth of from two to three miles.

The part of the communication dealing with Mesopotamia says:

Saturday morning we occupied Hit, on the Euphrates, without opposition. The Turks retired seven miles upstream from Hit toward Sahiliyah.

With regard to Palestine the communication says:

Early Saturday morning our troops on the west of the Jordan Valley continued the general advance northward and crossed the Wady El Aujeh with slight opposition and attacked the Turkish position at Khel Beiyudatt Aby Teilul, on the high ground five miles west of the Jordan. The position was strongly held, but was captured by 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

On either side of the Jerusalem-Nablus Road an advance was made on a front of thirteen miles to an average of two or three miles. On the east we captured Kefr Makel-Telahur and Selwad. The enemy made several attempts to retake Telahur. Our troops on the west of the Nablus Road reached the line of Burj-Dardawil, Atta Raajul, and Deir Ez-Sudan with little opposition.

Hit, known to the ancients as Is, is situated in salt marshes near the right bank of the Euphrates, about eighty miles west-northwest of Bagdad. From the earliest times its principal industry has been the digging of asphalt from the pits in the neighborhood, material from which is believed to have been used in the famous walls built around Babylon in the sixth century B. C. The population consists of about 5,000 people, mostly engaged in the development of the asphalt, naphtha, salt, and lime found in the vicinity.

KAISER FOR 'GREAT PEACE.'

But the Road to It May Be Long, He Tells Prussians.

AMSTERDAM, March 10.—Emperor William, in replying to the congratulations of the Prussian Upper House on the conclusion of peace in the east, said:

"Even if the road to a general peace is a long one, a good beginning has been made, and I confidently trust that our victorious sword and steadfast unity in this serious work soon will bring us within sight of the goal, which will give us the great peace. God grant it."

Replying to a message of homage from the East Prussian Diet, Emperor William, acording to the Berlin Tageblatt, telegraphed:

"The Province of East Prussia is especially dear to my heart. In this war it has made great sacrifices and, therefore, it will more gladly acknowledge the hand of God as now shown in the east. We owe our victory largely to the moral and spiritual treasures which the great philosopher of Königsberg bestowed upon our people."

The great philosopher of Königsberg referred to by Emperor William was Immanuel Kant, who was born there in 1724, and died in 1804.

AMERICAN SHELLS SEEK OUT THE FOE

Continued from Page One.

ported, but they had no definite results. The American anti-aircraft guns fired on numerous enemy airplanes, but they were well out of range. American army observers today flew over the lines in planes of the French squadron. All of them returned safely.

A small American patrol early yesterday morning met an enemy patrol in No Man's Land near the Chemin des Dames and fired on it. A sharp skirmish resulted, the accurate firing of the Americans causing one enemy casualty and probably three others. The Americans returned to their lines without a man being scratched.

The troops on the Lorraine front at the same time suffered an extremely heavy concentrated bombardment. Northwest of Toul the enemy fired nearly a hundred gas shells into one of the American battery positions in a short space of time, but not a single man so far has been sent to a hospital, because of the rapidity with which gas masks were adjusted.

American artillery blew up an enemy ammunition dump on Friday. The heavy shells dropped there resulted in a flash, followed by flames and great clouds of smoke. The American artillery also heavily shelled the enemy's first and second lines.

STANDS BY THE BAN ON CASUALTY LISTS

War Department Shows No Intention of Yielding on Publication of Addresses.

CONGRESSMEN TO OBJECT

Expect Flood of Protests from Constituents—Information Declared to be Valuable to Foe.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—The War Department gives no indication of yielding in its determination to withhold the home addresses of soldiers killed or wounded, or who die of other causes in France.

Basing its position on the objection the French Government made to General Pershing against the American method of issuing casualty lists, the department intends to meet objections in Congress and from the public with the answer that the old system betrays valuable military information to the enemy, and the fact that the nearest relatives of soldiers are officially notified hours before they could get the information from the newspapers.

The Committee on Public Information maintains its stand that the mere names of soldiers without home addresses to identify them to neighbors and friends, or prevent confusion with other men of similar name, are so devoid of news value that it will not issue the lists. Therefore the list will continue to be issued once a day from the office of Adjt. Gen. McCain.

Pointing out that the French publish no casualty list at all, but merely notify the relatives, War Department officials give as their explanation of the new move that the enemy, by scanning the complete casualty lists as they have previously been issued, is enabled to piece out a fair idea of the identity of the troops confronting him.

Although, under the new plan relatives will be notified, and, officials expect, publication of names of troops will find their way into local newspapers, it is felt that the publications will be widely scattered, and that the task of assembling the names from all the newspapers of the country and consolidating them into military information would be such a tremendous task that from the aspects of a spy system it is practically impossible.

In the smaller cities and towns it is assumed that the mere mention of a soldier's name will lead to ready identification and publication without a great deal of effort, but in the great cities this is accounted well nigh impossible unless relatives themselves notify the newspapers as they receive telegrams from the War Department.

In promising to send quickly official notification to relatives, however, the War Department is careful to warn the public that it must not identify men by their names alone, because there are many similarities of names in the army. Unless a man's relatives have received an official telegram concerning him the department says, they must assume that some other man of the same name is referred to.

It is estimated that in the forces now abroad there are hundreds of men with names uite common and many thousands with names differing only in spelling or perhaps initials. It has been pointed out to officials that a mere publication of names, without further identification marks, probably will bring apprehension and distress, and that the aWr Department and the newspapers will be besieged with demands for more specific information. Officials, however, rely on their official telegrams to relatives to carry the news to those who are first entitled to know it, and feel that they may pass it on to others.

Congressmen, who had a fair demonstration of what to expect when the fate of many men was in doubt for days when the Tuscania was torpedoed, are apprehensive of the demands their constituents will make upon them. Senator New of Indiana already has a resolution in the Senate calling for the War Department's explanation, and the subject is expected to be taken up generally in Congress this week.

Until some other arrangements, if any, are made the War Department plans to issue the casualty lists once each day, and persons finding names they recognize will have to communicate with relatives of the man listed to learn if it is someone else of the same name.

At present, the casualty lists running light and under a hundred names a day, are comparatively easy of dissemination to the country. As the American forces increase in number and take greater part in the fighting, the problem of transmitting columns of names without any accompanying marks of identification will grow to enormous extent.

WOOL IS CONSERVED IN NEW PARIS STYLES

Models Shown to American Buyers Conform to Washington Economy Standards.

PARIS, March 10.—The limited number of American buyers who are now in Paris seeking models for the Spring and Summer season report that the leading creators of Paris styles have made their models conform strictly to the requirements of the Washington Economy Board, so that patriotic American women can serve their country regarding wool conservation and at the same time conform to the best Parisian styles.

Not more than four and one-half yards of woolen material is to be used in any garment. Tailor-made suits show narrower jackets, with waistcoats of other materials, and narrow, although a trifle longer, skirts. One-piece frocks of woolen materials are combined with satin, silk, crêpe de chine or foulard, giving new and wonderfully contrasted effects. Capes are shown extensively, with a single length of two-widths cloth to effect a saving.

The use in combination with wool of silks, satins, and other goods will benefit the American silk trade. Milliners have created new styles for wear with these costumes, ostrich feathers and fancy novelty ribbons being widely employed to harmonize with the character of the gowns.

Parisiennes are wearing slippers and low cut shoes to aid in economizing leather.

HAIG'S MEN CAPTURE PRISONERS IN RAIDS

French Pierce German Lines in Lorraine, But Lose Prisoners in Alsace.

LONDON, March 10.—In raids on the St. Quentin and Cambrai fronts last night British troops captured a few prisoners. The Germans this morning carried off several prisoners in a raid east of Armentières. British machine guns repulsed raiders east of Passchendaele.

Tonight's official report says:

Early this morning, under the cover of a heavy bombardment, a hostile raiding party attacked our posts east of Armentières. A few of our men are missing.

Another attempted enemy raid east of Passchendaele was repulsed by machine gun fire.

The hostile artillery has shown a marked increase in activity on the front and the back areas from La Bassée Canal to Ypres.

The following official communication was issued by the War Office this morning:

Successful raids were carried out by us last night northwest of St. Quentin and southwest of Cambrai. Several of the enemy were killed, and a few prisoners were captured by us.

Hostile artillery has been active in the Armentières sector, east of Wytschaete and in the neighborhood of the Menin road.

PARIS, March 10.—The French official communication issued at noon today says:

The French troops repulsed surprise attacks south of Bethany and on the right bank of the Meuse. In the Vosges the Germans suffered losses and left prisoners in our hands. A French patrol penetrated the German line east of Auberive, and in the region of Badonviller our artillery carried out destructive fires and took prisoners.

On the remainder of the front the night was calm.

Following is the text of the French official report issued last night:

There were artillery actions on the right bank of the Meuse and in the Vosges. On March 8 two German airplanes were brought down.

Following is the text of the Belgian communication:

On Friday we drove the enemy from the last elements of our advanced trenches in the region of Kippe, where he had succeeded in gaining a foothold on March 7. The ascendancy taken by our valiant troops over the Germans was again magnificently confirmed in the course of two raids carried out in the region of Nieuport. Resolutely forcing an entrance into trenches of the first enemy line, one of our detachments attacked the defenders, of whom a great number were killed, and brought back prisoners to our lines. Another reconnoissance occupied a German advanced strong point.

BERLIN, March 10, (via London.)—A strong French attack in Lorraine was temporarily successful in penetrating German first-line trenches in the neighborhood of Badonviller, but the assailants were thrown back by a counterattack. Wurttemberg and Nassau troops in a raid near Markirch, in Alsace, captured a French officer and thirty-six men. The text of the Army Headquarters communication in which these operations are noted is as follows:

Army Group of Crown Prince Rupprecht: British reconnoitring thrusts continue. Strong detachments pressed forward south of Monchy. They were repulsed and prisoners taken. In the evening the firing duels revived many times.

Army Group of the German Crown Prince: North of Rheims storming troops pressed into the enemy trenches and brought back prisoners. There was increased fighting activity on both sides of Ornes.

Army Group of Grand Duke Albrecht: Northwest and west of Blamont there was lively French firing activity in the evening. After artillery preparation lasting several hours, strong enemy detachments attacked in the afternoon between Ancewiller and Badonviller and penetrated in places our foremost trenches. As a result of our counterthrust the enemy withdrew to the positions of departure.

Württemberg storming troops, Nassau Landwehr, and flame throwers captured in their advance into the French positions southwest of Markirch one officer and thirty-six men.

In the last two days twenty-eight enemy airplanes and one captive balloon have been shot down. The Boelke chasing echelon brought down its 200th opponent.

FINDS OUR SOLDIERS HAPPY IN TRENCHES

Cheerful Despite the Mud and Anxious for Any Chance at the Germans.

WHOLESOME FOOD PLENTY

Chief Difficulty Is Keeping Their Feet Dry and Warm—Some Supplied with Rubber Boots.

Special Correspondence of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Feb. 10. — The trip to the front-line trenches at night is the most interesting of all that are made in automobiles and on foot by the American correspondents from their headquarters in the quaint old town which lies to the northwest of Toul.

It also affords innocent amusement to the officers and men in the trenches to see the correspondents slipping off the narrow duckboard and floundering along in the mud and water on their way to the front line. The German trenches are located upon a hill opposite, and are reported to be quite dry, while the American trenches have been dug through a swamp.

I was one of a party of four who made the trip on Sunday, and I am just getting my clothes and shoes dried now. It took two days to get the mud off the garments before they were ready to wash, and that is the only way to remove the trench mud.

After a drive of fifty miles over straight roads, which were originally constructed by Julius Caesar, we arrived at Brigade Headquarters, where the General in command gave us permission to visit the trenches that night. Before starting away from headquarters caps have to be exchanged for steel helmets, and the gas masks, which, up to that time had been slung around the waist, were brought up to the alert.

I was informed that the Germans used three kinds of gas—the mustard variety which burns the flesh wherever it touches, a colorless and odorless gas that consumes the lungs, and the third was described as a colorless gas which hung around seemingly for five or six days, emitting a faint chemical odor similar to that of disinfectants used in a hospital ward. When inhaled this gas is said to permeate the entire system. Visitors to the front are cautioned to put on their masks as they scent this gas in the surrounding atmosphere and not to linger on the job either.

Quick Work with Gas Masks.

Incidentally it may be interesting to explain something about the British gas mask. Experts, it is said, can put the mask on in six seconds from the time the warning is given, but the average soldier, so far as I could see, could not accomplish the task under ten seconds at the best. After thrusting the chin forward into the mask the upper part is pulled over the head so that the rubber fits tightly all around. After that has been accomplished the mouthpiece of the tube connected with the reservoir of oxygen has to be pushed into the mouth and a small rubber projecting piece on each side bitten by the teeth, while the lips must close tightly over the whole. Then a nose clip has to be adjusted by pressing a round rubber ring under the eyeglasses from the outside, which is rather difficult. If there is the slightest movement of the rubber mask on either side of the face it shows that there is a leak somewhere, and that has to be corrected.

At the time of my visit, which was three weeks after the men had gone into the trenches, there had only been three gas cases and none was serious. One of them was a Red Cross orderly who had picked up part of a gas shell to keep as a souvenir. He was carried to the field hospital, and the German relic was left on the field.

While we were at brigade headquarters the Germans fired heavy 105 guns at intervals, which were replied to by the battery of American artillery. After a continuous fire lasting an hour or more there was an explosion at the base of the hill occupied by the German forces, and it was suspected by the Major of artillery that the American shells had touched off some of the enemy's ammunition.

After a few miles' tramp across muddy plains abounding with shell holes partly filled with water, we reached the regimental headquarters, near a former prosperous town which had been blasted to pieces by German shells earlier in the war. We were not allowed to start on the walk until 9 o'clock at night, when it was pitch dark, because the road could be easily seen in daylight from the enemy's position. The stars shone brightly and every few minutes the Germans sent up flares that lit up the broken walls and remnants of an old church with a weirdly picturesque effect. Occasionally the enemy sent up star rockets, which turned high up in the air and hung for several moments as if suspended.

Not a single inhabitant was left in the ancient devastated town. The cellars in the larger buildings had been fortified as dugouts by the Franch for protection against the German shells and are now used by the American troops on their way to and from the trenches.

A further walk of two miles brought our party, under the escort of a Captain, to a wrecked village, where the battalion headquarters were located. The Major, who was in his dugout, said that he had not intended to make an entire round that night, but he felt it his duty to see us safely through. This officer had fought all through the great war from the beginning in 1914 for the British and been wounded three times. The last wound paralyzed his right arm from the shoulder.

Trenches Poorly Built.

The trenches, like all those constructed by the French, were narrow and roughly finished. The American soldiers had tried to improve them by laying a duckboard in the worst places, but it was impossible to keep them dry. The board was only a foot wide and often in a slanting position, so that when it was submerged there was danger of slipping into a hole. This we did with painful frequency. I stepped into deep clay and water on the right side above my knee, and the man behind me tried to avoid a similar fate by steering to the left. He found that the duckboard was on a steep slant and he fell across it, putting his left arm in the mud to the shoulder. General Pershing, I am told, is the only member of the American Army in France who has succeeded so far in going through the trenches without getting covered with mud.

The Major stopped at the various firing posts along the front line and gave a little lecture to the soldiers as to their duty and the proper way to challenge any person who attempted to pass. As the Major came within hailing distance the sentry called out, "Halt! Who goes there?"

"Commanding officer," was the reply.

Then the sentry called:

"Advance, commanding officer, and give the countersign."

The Major accordingly advanced and gave the necessary password and told the sentry how many there were in the party. In one instance at midnight, when we were a little more than 100 yards from the enemys' lines, the Major stopped to give a little lecture to the men on the firing post. Just at that moment the Germans sent up a big flare which lit up the trench like day and showed us standing with our heads well above the parapet. The Germans started the machine guns and the shots whistled less than four feet above our heads, and also pattered against the parapet a few feet away. We all ducked our heads instinctively. The Major went on calmly talking and the soldiers stood and listened to him attentively.

Soldiers Well Fed.

We walked three hours in the trenches, including a mile along the front line, and at the finish we were covered with mud from the waist down. At the firing posts I found men from nearly every State in the Union. Each post has three men, one on guard, one asleep behind a shelter of sandbags, and the third one employed in moving the bags and other odd jobs to keep himself awake and warm in case of an emergency. These young Americans were all cheerful and anxious to have a go at the Germans. They had no complaints to make, and said that they had plenty of good food to eat. Their chief care in the trenches was to keep their feet warm, and some of the soldiers had rubber boots.

The food for the soldiers in the trenches is taken up at night by a traveling steam kitchen and carried to them in covered pans to the dugouts, where it is kept warm at the fires. No fires are allowed in the daytime. Soldiers go in the trenches for eight days, then go back to a rest camp located fifteen miles behind the line, in a wood which is quite camfortable, apart from the aerial raids and gas bombs at night when the moon is shining. They have eight days there to wash and mend their clothes and take hot baths.

There is an ample ration of white bread for all soldiers in the American Army. For breakfast they have a stew called "slum," with coffee, butter, jam, and prunes. Sometimes they have steak and onions and bacon and eggs as a change. Dinner may consist of good barley soup, roast beef, baked potatoes, and cabbage, with baked apples and rice and coffee to follow. For supper the men may have hash baked in a dish with biscuits over it; tea, jam, butter, or steak, so that the[re] from the lack of plenty of good wholesome food.

We had to drive from the trenches in motor cars for three hours in the early morning in our wet clothes, and escape pneumonia by waking up a hotel proprietor and getting some brandy at a half-way town.

I visited two of the field hospitals where about 600 sick were being cared for, and found them clean and comfortable and the men well looked after by the army surgeons and orderlies.

LIGHT GUNFIRE IN ITALY.

Moderate Activity in the West Italian Patrols Aggressive.

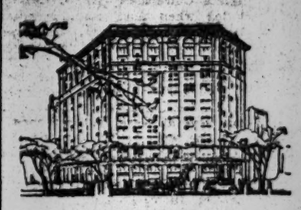
ROME, March 10.—Moderate artillery activity on the western sectors of the Italian line is reported in today's official communication. From the Brenta River to the sea the firing was intermittent.

The text of the report follows:

From Stelvio to the Brenta the artillery was moderately engaged. Scouting parties were noticeably active. In the region of Monte Cividale enemy groups were dispersed, and at other points were put to flight.

In the Col Posina our reconnoitring parties harassed the hostile advanced posts with rifle fire and compelled enemy patrols to retire.

From the Brenta to the sea there have been intermittent, but not very intense, firing actions.



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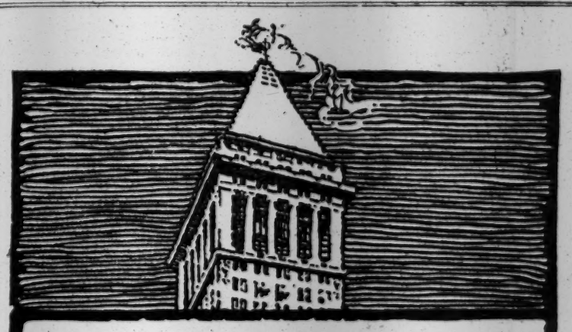

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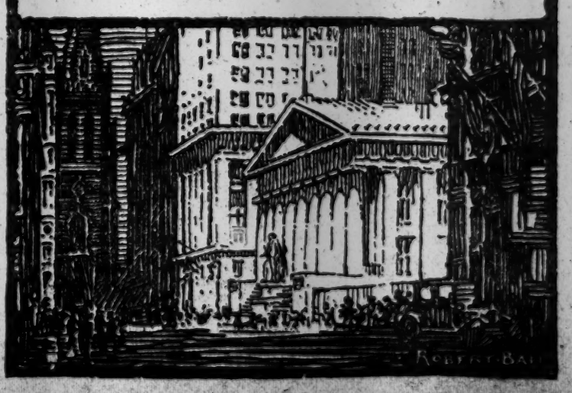

13 KILLED, 50 HURT IN LAST PARIS RAID

German Commander's Machine Is Brought Down—Crew of Four Killed.

AIR DEFENSE EFFECTIVE

Many Raiders Forced to Turn Back Before Reaching City—Their Own Airdromes Bombed.

PARIS, Saturday, March 9.—Ten or twelve squadrons of bombing airplanes participated in the German raid on Paris last night, according to official information. The casualties were 13 killed and 50 persons wounded.

One of the raiding machines was destroyed. An official statement says the airplane of the Gotha type was found in the Forest of Compiegne, where it had fallen while returning from the raid on the capital. The machine had been demolished and its crew of four burned to death.

Some of the raiders came by way of the Valley of the Oise, others followed the route of the Marne, while still others came from the direction of Greil.

An official account of the raid says that the alarm was sounded at 8:37 o'clock Friday evening, and was preceded by cannonading. French artillery opened fire at 8:45 o'clock, producing a violent curtain of fire from all military posts in the regions north and northeast of Paris, which was maintained without interruption until the raiders departed.

Sixty-one defensive airplanes from the intrenched camps of Paris took the air. A large number of enemy machines were repulsed by the aerial defense, and did not succeed in reaching Paris. These machines were forced to drop bombs in considerable numbers in open fields and in the suburbs. Although the raiders came in larger numbers than on any preceding raid, the bombs dropped in the inhabited districts were far less numerous, and they did very little damage.

President Visits Victims.

President Poincaré visited the places where bombs had fallen, and spoke words of encouragement to the people whose homes had been destroyed.

While the raid on Paris was in progress French aviators near the front, who kept in constant communication with the capital, took the air and bombarded the airdromes from which the enemy machines arose.

Jacques L. Dumesnil, Under Secretary of Aviation, went to the principal airdrome outside Paris when the first alarm was sounded, and remained there throughout the raid, congratulating and cheering the pilots and observers as they rose in the darkness on their dangerous task.

New arrangements for sheltering the people and other precautions worked well, and the authorities are generally satisfied that the effects of the raid were reduced to the lowest degree possible.

The American Red Cross mobilized 105 men at the first warning, and ten cars sped off to points where bombs had fallen. Several army ambulances from Neuilly also were out, and Y. M. C. A. workers aided in the rescue work.

The night was clear, but dark, and as the general impression is that the Germans reserve their raiding efforts for moonlight nights, the raid was a surprise to Parisians, but it cannot be said to have had much moral effect. A large number of people refused to seek shelter in the deeper subway stations. Some, however, walked homeward through the subway tunnels, the current having been cut off at the first signal of alarm.

Commander of the Raid Killed.

GRAND HEADQUARTERS OF THE FRENCH ARMY IN FRANCE, March 9.—(Associated Press.)—Captain Fritz Eckstein, the Commander of the German airplanes which attempted to terrorize Paris, and three companions, one of whom was an officer of the Emperor's White Cuirassiers from Potsdam, were killed when their machine crashed in the Compiegne Forest. It is questionable whether the Commander ever reached Paris.

It is believed that most of the bombs the machine carried were dropped after it was hit during the course of its trip, but several were still attached to the airplane when the correspondent saw it lying half buried in the earth. Two of the aviators were underneath the motor and the other two near by, having thrown themselves out in an effort to save their lives.

The German machine was of the latest model. It was built at Friedrichshafen. The wings had a stretch of eighty feet and it was supplied with the most modern instruments. The canvas wings were painted black, violet, and dark blue.

Ten or twelve squadrons participated in the raid, proceeding toward Paris by three different routes in successive waves. The remarkably effective cooperation of the anti-aircraft batteries, the defense escadrilles, and the searchlights prevented much damage and stopped many of the raiders from reaching the capital.

BRITISH BOMB DAIMLER WORKS AT STUTTGART

Daylight Airplane Raiders Cause Fires in Motor and Munition Plants.

LONDON, March 10.—British army aviators bombed the Daimler Motor Works and other objectives at Stuttgart today, causing several fires. The official announcement says that the raid was carried out in broad daylight. They also bombed the railway station and munition facories.

The text of the statement follows:

On March 10 Germany was again bombed by our planes in broad daylight. On this occasion the Daimler Motor Works at Stuttgart were attacked. Over one and a quarter tons of bombs were dropped. Several bursts were observed on the railway station, where a stationary train was hit and seen to be on fire.

Three bursts were observed on a munition factory southeast of the town, and other bursts on the Daimler Works and buildings around.

Hostile machines made a weak attempt to attack our formation over an objective, but withdrew on being attacked. All of our machines returned except one, which had engine trouble and went down under control just before recrossing our lines on the homeward journey.

There has been considerable aerial activity and heavy bombing of dumps, airdromes, and railway centres. Northeast of St. Quentin there was an especially successful attack from a low altitude against three airdromes, direct hits being obtained on each airdrome, on hangars and on machines in the open. Returning from this attack, the British pilots flew at an average height of 100 feet, firing at favorable targets, causing much confusion among the enemy and scattering troops and horses.

In heavy air fighting ten hostile machines were downed and ten others disabled. A German observation balloon was destroyed. Two of our machines are missing.

British naval aircraft yesterday bombed billets and railways at St. Pierre Cappelle, making direct hits on sheds and starting a fire, says an official statement today. German soldiers in motors were fired upon with machine guns.

On their return the British machines were attacked, but one enemy airplane was brought down in flames, and all the British returned safely.

SPANISH TREATIES RATIFIED

Madrid Announces Completion of Agreement Between Us and France.

MADRID, March 10.—Ratifications of commercial treaties between France and the United States and Spain have been officially exchanged.

WAR CORPORATION'S POWER CURTAILED

McAdoo Finance Measure Greatly Modified by House Ways and Means Committee.

BOND LIMIT CUT IN HALF

Capital Issues Committee to be Appointed by the President—Bill Comes Up Today.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—The War Finance Corporation bill passed last week by the Senate comes up tomorrow in the House, greatly altered from the measure as it was originally offered to the Ways and Means Committee four weeks ago by Secretary McAdoo. Representative Kitchin, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, will urge the House to accept the modifications made by the Senate, so as to expedite the finnl passage of the bill and get it to the President before the week is out.

Mr. Kitchin in a report to the House late yesterday as Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee pointed out the differences between the bill as passed by the Senate and as it was originally drafted. He also pointed out that the House Ways and Means Committee had reduced the aggregate of the amount of bonds the War Finance Corporation may issue, upon which to make advances to firms and corporation, from $4,000,000,000 to $2,000,000,000. These bonds may be issued in not less than one year and not more than five years' period of time.

A new feature in the measure is a provision, put in by the Senate at the last minute, that not more than three of the five Directors of the War Finance Corporation may be members of the same political party. No such specification was embraced in the original.

The measure as it goes to the House contains a provision that the Capital Issues Committee, which is to pass upon the issuance of securities of firms and corporations of over $100,000, must be appointed by the President with the consent of the Senate. In the original bill the appointive power was vested with the Federal Reserve Board.

Penalizing Power Eliminated.

The McAdoo draft, furthermore, provided that the Capital Issues Committee might enforce its rulings, under penalty of imprisonment for firms or corporations refusing to comply. This penalizing power was eliminated from the measure before the Senate passed it.

In its comment upon this feature of the bill, the House Ways and Means Committee report says:

"It is believed that the issuance of new securities will be limited in most cases, under the provisions of this bill, to those compatible with the public interest, as effectively as would have been possible under the original bill, which was much more drastic."

Another change in the bill, pointed out by the Ways and Means Committee, provides that no Director or officer of the corporation shall participate in determining any question affecting his personal interests or the interests of any corporation, partnership, or association in which he is interested." The original bill did not contain this provision.

The amended bill limits the advances to be made to banks, bankers, or trust companies, to loans made by them on securities or obligations acquired since the declaration of war and outstanding at the time of the advance, and also to loans made to persons, firms, corporations or associations conducting an established and going business in the United States. The original bill did not contain any limitation of this nature.

Under the bill as amended, the corporation is permitted to make advances to savings banks, banking institutions or trust companies which receive savings deposits, and to building and loan associations for a period not exceeding one year. The original bill limited the time for which an advance could be made to ninety days, and as the committee report says, did not give this privilege to trust companies receiving deposits or building and loan associations.

Security for Advances Increased.

The committee's report proceeds:

"The bill, as amended, requires the security for advances made to savings banks, and similar institutions, to be equal to at least 133 per cent. of the amount of the advance. The original bill specified that the security should be equal to 125 per cent. of the amount of the advance. This change is made in order to make the ratio between the advance and the security the same in all the provisions of the bill.

"The amended bill provides that when the corporation makes advances direct—that is, without the advance going through the banking channels—the corporation must require security equal to at least 133 per cent. of the amount advanced by the corporation and also that the rate of interest charged on such advances shall not be less than 1 per cent. per annum in excess of the rate of discount for ninety-day commercial paper in the Federal Reserve district in which the borrower is located.

"This bill also contains a limitation as to the amount of advances that can be made under this section at any one time to an amount equal to 16 2-3 per cent. of (1) the paid in capital stock of the corporation at such time plus (2) the aggregate amount of the bonds of the corporation authorized to be outstanding at such time. The original bill contained no such limitations. It is believed that these limitations will afford a very valuable safeguard to the corporation and will result in requiring a greater portion of the business of the corporation to be transacted through regular banking channels."

The bill as amended, the report goes on to point out, limits the power of the War Finance Corporation to deal in bonds and obligations of the United States to those issued or converted since Sept. 24, 1917, when the last bond act became a law. The original bill would have permitted the corporation to deal in any bonds or obligations of the United States.

Under the amended bill Federal Reserve Banks are not allowed to discount or rediscount paper secured by the bonds of the War Finance Corporation at less interest than 1 per cent. above the prevailing rate for eligible commercial paper of corresponding maturity. The original bill left the interest rate to the discretion of the Federal Reserve Board.

"It is believed that this provision will afford a very valuable safeguard to the Federal Reserve system," says the report. "This bill also provides that before paper secured by the bonds of the corporation can be discounted or rediscounted by a Federal Reserve Bank the member bank must satisfy the Federal Reserve Bank that it does not have in its possession for the purpose of discount sufficient commercial paper eligible for discount or rediscount under the regulations of the Federal Reserve Board made under authority of the Federal Reserve act. The original bill contained no such provision."

Concerning the advances to be made by the War Finance Corporation through banks to firms and corporations under the provisions of the bill, the committee report says:

"This section authorizes the corporation to make advances upon such terms as it may prescribe for periods not exceeding five years from the date of such advances to any bank, banker, or trust company which has made since April 6, 1917, and which has outstanding any loan or loans to any person, firm, corporation, or association conducting an established and going business in the United States whose operations shall be necessary or contributory to the prosecution of the war.

"Such advances are not to exceed 75 per cent. of the face value of such loan or loans.

"This section also gives the corporation power to make advances to any bank, banker, or trust company which has rendered financial assistance directly or indirectly to any such person, firm, corporation, or association by the purchase of its bonds or other obligations since April 6, 1917. Such advances are not to exceed 75 per cent. of the market value of such bonds or other obligations at the time the advance is made. The advances authorized in this section cannot be made until the bank, banker, or trust company gives a promissory note or notes secured by the notes, or other obligations, which are the basis of the advance, together with all the securities held as collateral by such bank, banker, or trust company for such notes, bonds, or other obligations.

"The section authorizes the corporation to make advances up to 100 per cent. of the face value of the loan, or up to 100 per cent. of the market value of the bonds or other obligations at the time of the advances if the advances are secured as aforementioned, and in addition thereto by collateral security of a market value at the time of such advance equal to at least 33 per cent. of the amount advanced by the corporation. The additional collateral must be of a character prescribed by the Board of Directors.

"This section also provides that the corporation shall retain power to require additional security at any time."

Direct Loans Authorized.

As to direct loans to be made by the corporation, the committee report says:

"This subdivision authorizes the corporation in exceptional cases to make advances directly to any person, firm, corporation, or association conducting an established and going business in the United States, whose operations shall be necessary or contributory to the prosecution of the war, but only for the purpose of conducting a business in the United States, and only when it is impossible to obtain funds through banking channels or from the general public, for periods not exceeding five years, upon such terms and subject to such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Board of Directors of the corporation. This subdivision also requires the corporation to retain power to require additional security at any time.

"In the original bill there was no limitation as to the amount of money that could be advanced or bonds of the corporation that could be issued to meet advances made direct by the corporation.

"The advances authorized to be made under this section are limited to not exceed 16⅔ per cent. of (1) the paid-in capital stock of the corporation, and (2) the aggregate amount of bonds of the corporation authorized to be outstanding at the time of the advance. In other words, if the entire capital stock of the corporation is paid in, the largest amount of money that could be advanced under this section would be $416,666,667, (16⅔ per cent. of the paid-in capital plus the amount of bonds authorized to be outstanding, or 16⅔ per cent. of $500,000,000 plus $2,000,000,000.)

"If there should only be paid-in capital stock of $200,000,000 in this case the maximum amount that could be loaned under this section would be $166,666,667, (16⅔ per cent. of the paid-in capital stock, plus the amount of bonds authorized to be outstanding, or 16⅔ of $200,000,000, plus $800,000,000.")

The committee report has this to say as to the provision for advances to savings banks and similar institutions:

"This subdivision provides that the corporation may make advances upon such terms as it may prescribe for periods not exceeding one year to any savings bank, banking institution, or trust company, which receives savings deposits, or building and loan associations, on the promissory note or notes of the borrowing institution whenever the corporation shall deem such advances to be necessary or contributory to the prosecution of the war and important in the public interest. In such cases the promissory note or notes must be secured by the pledge of securities of such character as shall be prescribed by the corporation Board of Directors, the market value of which at the time of such advance shall be equal in amount to at least 133 per cent. of the amount of the advance. The rate of interest charged in such cases cannot be less than 1 per cent. in excess of the rate of discount for ninety-day commercial paper prevailing at the time of such advance at the Federal Reserve Bank of the district in which the borrowing institution is located. This section requires the corporation to retain the power to require additional security at any time.

Savings Banks Current Deposits.

"In peace times current deposits in savings banks are in excess of withdrawals, but the tendency has been for many depositors to withdraw their funds to purchase Liberty bonds. The savings banks hold large quantities of long-term investment securities, and the withdrawal of deposits might force the savings banks to sell at a sacrifice sound investment securities. If solvent institutions of this character should not be able to obtain funds to meet their obligations without sacrificing needlessly the securities they hold, the effect upon the financial condition of the country would be most detrimental, and your committee deems the safeguard proposed in this section absolutely essential."

Discussing the authority given in the amended bill to the War Finance Corporation to issue $2,000,000,000 in bonds, the committee says:

"These bonds are to be short-term bonds and to mature in not less than one nor more than five years from the date of issue. The corporation is given authority to redeem these bonds before maturity at its option. The corporation, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, is given authority to fix the rate of interest of these bonds. These bonds may be issued at not less than par in payment of any advance authorized by this act. They also may be sold at such prices not less than par as the Directors, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, may determine."

MOTONO SILENT ON POLICY.

Refuses Request in Parliament to Discuss Army Mobilization.

TOKIO, March 9.—Viscount Motono, the Japanese Foreign Minister, was questioned today in the House of Representatives by the leader of the Opposition concerning the mobilization of the Japanese army.

The Foreign Minister refused to be drawn into a discussion of the subject.

GERMAN THREATS FOR SCANDINAVIA

Continued from Page One.

Foreign Office in view of the ill-feeling existing in Sweden on account of the German occupation of the Aland Islands. The King of Sweden replied briefly.

Norwegians Answer Berlin Threat.

CHRISTIANIA, March 10.—The Norwegian papers, commenting on an article recently appearing in the Nord-deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, which declared that Germany considered as an unneutral act the chartering of ships to the Entente Powers, almost unanimously assert that Germany wants to make it appear that she has the legal right to sink neutrals outside the danger zone.

The Orebladet says:

"During the Russo-Japanese war Germany herself placed a large amount of tonnage at the disposal of Russia, and the German Emperor personally directed German ships to supply coal to the Russian fleet. The Emperor entertained no doubt as to Germany's right to supply one of the belligerents with contraband."

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TEN MUNITION ZONES TO PUSH PRODUCTION

Leading Business Man in Charge of Each, Under New War Department Plan.

PERSONNEL IS ANNOUNCED

Boundaries of Districts Also Outlined—Other Ordnance Divisions to Follow Same Scheme.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—War Department plans for the division of the country into munition districts to bring about decentralization and closer contact with the manufacturers of munitions were announced tonight by General Wheeler, acting Chief of Ordnance.

There will be ten zones, with district headquarters at New York City, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Rochester, Boston, New Haven, Detroit, Cincinnati, and Chicago. In each of these cities a leading business man has been selected to be District Chief of the Production Division of the Ordnance Department, as follows:

Pittsburgh—Ralph M. Dravo of Dravo Brothers, steel constructors.

Cleveland—Samuel Sbovil, who resigned as President of the Cleveland Illuminating Company to head the production division.

Rochester—F. S. Noble of the Eastman Kodak Company.

Boston—Levi H. Greenwood of the Wakefield Rattan Company.

New Haven—Waldo C. Bryant, President of the Bryant Electric Company of Bridgeport, Conn.

Detroit—Fred J. Robinson, President of the Lowrie & Robinson Lumber Company.

Cincinnati—Charles L. Harrison of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce.

Chicago—E. A. Russell, Vice President of the Otis Elevator Company.

New York—Samuel G. Allen, Chairman of the Lima Locomotive Works, 1,107 Broadway.

Philadelphia—John C. Jones of the Harrison Safety Boiler Works.

Colonel Guy E. Tripp of New York, ex-Chairman of the Westinghouse Company, and now Chief of the Production Division of the Ordnance Department, worked out the details of the plan.

General W. S. Peirce, head of the bureau in which is the Finance Division of the Ordnance Department, and Colonel B. W. Dunn, head of the Inspection Division, have arranged to follow the same decentralization plan, and will have their field forces in the same district headquarters as the Production Department.

Colonel Samuel McRoberts, formerly Vice President and executive manager of the National City Bank, who has been at the head of the Procurement Division of the Ordnance Department for some time, will co-operate with the district officers.

"The plan," said General Wheeler, "is a logical development of the reorganization of the Ordnance Department. It not only brings the department into direct contact with the munition industries, so that the work can be followed up more closely, but it also assures better inspection facilities, quicker payment for work done and more exact information as to the progress of the work. The territory covered has been clearly outlined, and the comparatively few industries not embraced in these districts will deal directly with the Production Division in Washington as heretofore."

The various Production Division districts as at present established cover territory as outlined below:

Chicago District—Comprises the State of Indiana north of the north boundary line of the following counties: Warren, Tippecanoe, Clinton, Howard, Grant, Blackford, and Jay, and the States of Illinois, Wisconsin, and Minnesota.

Cincinnati District—Comprises the State of Ohio north of the north boundary line of the following counties: Darke, Miami, Clarke, Fayette, Pickaway, Fairfield, Perry, Morgan, Noble, and Monroe; the State of Indiana south of the north boundary line of the following counties: Warren, Tippecanoe, Clinton, Howard, Grant, Blackford, and Jay, and the State of Kentucky.

Detroit District—Comprises the State of Michigan.

Pittsburgh District—Comprises the State of West Virginia and that part of Pennsylvania, except Erie, Crawford, and Mercer Counties, lying west of the west boundary line of the following counties: Tioga, Lycoming, Mifflin, Juniata, Perry, Cumberland, and Adams, and Belmont and Jefferson Counties, Ohio.

Boston District—Comprises that part of Massachusetts lying east of the west boundary line of Worcester County and the States of Rhode Island, Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont.

New Haven District—Comprises the State of Connecticut and the following counties in Western Massachusetts: Berkshire, Franklin, Hampshire, and Hampden.

Cleveland District—Comprises that part of the State of Ohio lying north of the north boundary line of the following counties: Darke, Miami, Clarke, Fayette, Pickaway, Fairfield, Perry, Morgan, Noble, Belmont, and Jefferson, and the following counties in Pennsylvania: Erie, Crawford, and Mercer.

Rochester District—Comprises the State of New York, except the following counties: Green, Columbia, Ulster, Sullivan, Dutchess, Orange, Putnam, Westchester, Rockland, Nassau, Suffolk, and Greater New York.

New York District—Comprises that part of the State of New York lying south of the south boundary line of the following counties: Rensselaer, Albany, Schoharie, and Delaware, east of the west State line of New York, and north of the north lines of the following counties in New Jersey: Mercer and Ocean, and west of the State lines of Massachusetts and Connecticut.

Philadelphia District—Comprises the eastern half of the State of Pennsylvania, lying east of the west boundary line of the following counties: Tioga, Lycoming, Mifflin, Juniata, Perry, Cumberland, and Adams, and the following counties in New Jersey: Mercer, Ocean, Gloucester, Burlington, Cumberland, Atlantic, and Cape May, and all of the State of Delaware.

TALK LESS, MARSHALL ASKS

Vice President Advises Bending All Energy on Victory.

DAYTONA, Fla., March 10.—In an address on America's reasons for entering the war before the Community Forum here today, Vice President Marshall criticised Americans for "talking too much instead of getting to work and winning the war."

"Don't talk about what you are going to do after the war," he said, "but talk about winning it. I believe I am about the only man who has kept silent since President Wilson asked us to do so at the beginning of the war."

GALE SWEEPS CITY, KILLING ONE MAN

Continued from Page One.

household of Henry W. Taft, 36 West Forty-eighth Street, late yesterday afternoon when the wind blew a chimney from the five-story brownstone unoccupied house at 38 West Forty-eighth Street over against the wall of the Taft home, which is higher than No. 38. The chimney fell against the servants' quarters, which are on the fifth floor, with a crash, but no one was hurt. The Building Department was asked for permission to remove the chimney.

The high wind made harbor navigation difficult. The steam lighter Blanche was blown adrift in Newtown Creek and brought up against the Vernon Avenue Bridge, damaging the guard rail. A police boat and a tug rescued her and took her to a safe mooring.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 10.—A snowstorm of considerable severity, accompanied by driving winds, swept over Connecticut today, beginning during the forenoon and continuing virtually all day. A material drop in temperature added to the discomfort. Trolley service in outlying districts was hampered, and on the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad trains were running late through the electrical zone. In the country districts the roads in many places were piled high with drifts.

BOSTON, March 10.—A March blizzard blustered through New England today crippling steam and street railway traffic. Beginning with sleet, which froze to wires and switches and then developing into a blinding snow driven by a high gale, the storm was one of the most disagreeable of the season. Street railway systems were the hardest hit. Sleet on the trolley wires made it almost impossibi to develop power, and on many of the suburban surface lines no regular schedules were attempted. Railroads reported delays of nearly all their passenger trains. The weather forecaster assured the public, however, that this storm would blow over before morning.

18 NEAR DEATH IN GALE.

Fishermen Swim Ashore When Boat Is Blown Upon Rocks.

BAYVILLE, L. I., March 10.—Eighteen New York fishermen aboard the Moccasin, a fifty-foot gasoline cruiser, which left New York this morning, were caught in the gale this afternoon on the Sound near here.

An anchor thrown out did not hold, nor did the second. When the third was cast off the engine became disabled from the water dashing over the side of the boat. The three anchor lines parted and the boat drifted upon the rocks. The men realized that to remain aboard might mean death, but there was only a small dory which would carry not more than half a dozen in an easy sea. The men adjusted life preservers and went overboard one by one. The last three elected to try the dory, but scarcely had it been launched when it capsized.

Fortunately all the men were able to swim, but were badly exhausted when they got to the beach, where half a dozen men, who had seen their plight, were waiting to take them to the home of D. Wilson, near the beach.

Lee Smith, 25, of 406 East Thirty-fifth Street, New York, was the only one who failed to respond to treatment, and he was taken to the Nassau Hospital, where it was said tonight that he probably would be able to leave tomorrow. The others went to New York by rail.

The Moccasin, which is pounding to pieces on the rocks, is said to belong to Charles Wanser of 116th Street and Second Avenue.

FREAKS OF OHIO TORNADO.

Houses Shifted, Chickens Lose Feathers—Five Known Dead.

LIMA, Ohio, March 10.—Five persons are known to have been killed, several others are reported killed, scores were injured, many homes were completely or partially wrecked, and hundreds of barns and outbuildings were razed by the tornado which traveled across Northwestern Ohio early last evening. Estimates of property damage range from $1,000,000 to $5,000,000.

The tornado started in Van Wert County on the Ohio-Indiana line, and traveled in a northeasterly direction, lessening in intensity, until it died out east of Tiffin. Towns suffering the most were Van Wert, Middlepoint, Convoy, Lima, Deshler, Hamler, Continental, Ottawa, Findlay, Napoleon, Holgate, Miller City, and Tiffin.

The known dead are:

LYE, REXFORD, 12 years old, of Middlepoint.

PERRY, HARRY, 8, three miles west of Van Wert.

GREC, Mrs. CHARLES, Middlepoint.

GEYER, Mrs. CHARLES, 67, Van Wert County.

BOTT, PEARL, 20, near Cloverdale.

Boulders weighing tons were lifted from their resting places of years and carried a distance. Hundreds of chickens had all of their feathers blown off, although they were unhurt otherwise. One small chicken was blown high in the air and landed on a telephone post, from which it was rescued today.

In numerous cases houses were lifted from their foundations and carried into adjoining fields. A heavy kitchen stove was carried half a mile and deposited in a field undamaged.

Throughout the storm districts hundreds of persons received minor injuries, caused by flying glass and debris.

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COMING TO CONFER WITH AMERICAN LABOR

Delegation from Abroad Will Seek to Outline Means for a Democratic Peace.

PARIS, March 10.—A delegation of workmen and Socialists of France, England, and Belgium is about to start for the United States with the intention of clearing up the misunderstanding which the members hold was responsible for the abstention of American workmen from the interallied labor conference in England last month. The Associated Press was told today by Marcel Cachin, a Deputy of Paris representing the Socialist Party.

"The regrettable misunderstanding regarding the attitude of the American labor leaders resulted from press polemics and from comment published along with Samuel Gompers's dispatch to the London conference, which, in the absence of quotation marks, was taken as an integral part of his declaration," M. Cachin said. "It was materially impossible to clear up that misunderstanding in time to permit the American delegates to reach England.

"We have no doubt that, on coming into contact with the American labor party, we shall readily arrive at a perfect understanding as to the means to accomplish a democratic peace, such as President Wilson desires, as well as measures to be taken after the war in favor of the working class.

"We shall propose to the American labor leaders that they join us in imposing the condition that labor delegates be received at the peace conference. Before leaving America we shall go to Washington and submit our memorandum for the approval of President Wilson."

CUT TEXTILE OUTPUT AGAIN

30,000 More Manchester Mill Workers Soon to be Idle.

LONDON, March 10.—The Manchester Cotton Control Board has issued instructions to the cotton spinning mills and weaving sheds concerning further curtailment of the consumption of American cotton to take effect on March 18. After that date not more than 50 per cent. of the machinery will be allowed to run without license. Licenses will be granted to firms doing Government work and for looms running on coarser stuffs in excess of 60 per cent. of the mill's total.

The scheme of curtailment now in force leaves nearly 50,000 operatives unemployed weekly, and the further proposed reduction will increase these to 80,000.

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GERMAN LEADS BOLSHEVIST ARMY

Continued from Page One.

cressed taxation, which foreshadows paying off the cost of the war in a single generation, and she is faced by the possibility of finding markets for raw materials closed against her. Her war debt, already $25,000,000,000, is too great to be met by any system of taxation. Therefore Germany must create State monopolies to meet the situation. These monopolies, in addition to enforced syndicalization of manufacturing, imports and other industries, must be extended to all exports.

Such a system is only realizable if Germany has at her command enormous territories full of natural wealth with an abundant population compelled to buy from and to sell to her. With Russia under her control, the Temps argues, Germany can soon enter into keen competition with the whole world. On the other hand, if Russia again becomes free, Germany's economic future is ruined.

For this reason the Temps urges that in their own interest the Allies must strain every effort to stop German penetration of Russia and bring about the liberation of the Russian people. The writer appeals to the Allies to hasten the wishes of Russian patriots for Japanese intervention and encourage them by coming to an agreement as soon as possible to render Japanese aid an accomplished fact.

GERMANS CATERING TO JAPAN.

Seek to Alienate Her from Allies by Economic Propaganda.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, March 10.—The German press continues to discuss at length Japan's proposed intervention and other questions of the Far East. Wirtschaftsdienst, an economic publication of the Hamburg Colonial Institute, comments on what it calls Japan's reserved attitude at the Paris conference, and argues that this doubtless means that an economic war, after the armed conflict, is not compatible with Japan's interests. Only after pressure from the Allies did she acquiesce in the measure regarding the enemy trading, it asserts.

It then goes on to say that the question of an economic war is being actively discussed in Japan with hopes of encouraging trade with the Central Powers. If England, France, and America wage an economic war, Japan, the paper contends, will have an excellent opportunity of monopolizing the whole central European market to an extent which hitherto was impossible owing to competition. Japan, it says, has no hatred against Germany, like France and Belgium, and the fact that nations of all colors have been called to fight in Europe should serve to diminish antipathy for the colored races. It proposes an alliance of the yellow and white races. The paper proceeds to praise Japan's independence. Her large fleet and large army, it says, should protect her power, and the best way to spread her influence is to maintain her rights to emigration. (This obviously is an allusion to the United States.)

In the Vossische Zeitung a well-known writer on international politics, Eric von Salzman, who hitherto has strongly advocated a German-Japanese-Russian alliance and annexations in the west, editorially deplores Japanese intervention in Siberia and the German Eastern policy, which, he says, by weakening Russia, led Japan to change her policy. The writer says no spot on earth, however small, can be considered independent, but only in relation to world events. He asserts that President Wilson first expressed this idea in one of his messages, and that Japan also believes in this theory. He says that after the Siberian events the world must grasp what the German policy in the East signifies.

The paper declares that Japan has for a long time been an important factor in world politics, but that up to the present politicians have been assured that Japan would extend southward. Events of the last twenty-five years, it says, pointed to this, and mentions Central and Southern China, the Philippines, the Dutch colonies, the South Sea Islands, and South Africa and South America. It adds that England and America must have striven to weaken or divert this policy, and points out that the Vossische Zeitung has often pointed to the danger of an American-Japanese agreement in the Far East and to the fact that this war was not the most desirable means of settling these questions.

"We are now beginning to see the solution before our very eyes," it says. "It is fundamental, and will be impossible to reconstruct.

"This we have brought about with our Russian policy. We have played into America's and England's hands. We have given Holland reason to be deeply grateful to England, which will soon make itself felt politically and economically."

The paper asserts that the war should have made Holland feel that she belonged to Continental Germany, like Belgium, instead of to England.

It concludes: "We have bound England and America faster together, for we alone are responsible for weakening Japanese pressure by weakening Russia."

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MAY LINK GODSOLL WITH GERMAN SPIES

Attorney General Says Seized Papers Show His Connection with Propaganda Manager.

SEEKS TRAITORS TO FRANCE

Tells About Inquiry Into Relations with Enemy of Men Posing as Friends of Allies.

Merton E. Lewis, State Attorney General, and Alfred L. Becker, his Deputy, will appear in Part II. of the Supreme Court this morning and ask authority for the State officials to retain certain papers belonging to Frank J. Godsoll, the French citizen, now under arrest in Washington, charged by the French Government with stealing millions of dollars in illegal commissions while an official agent of France. The representatives of the State will tell the court that these papers, which relate to the activities of the Germanic Official War Films, Inc., are necessary to determine "whether any French citizens now in the United States, such as Frank J. Godsoll, while masquerading as sincere friends of the Allies, have actually been engaged, directly or indirectly, in German propaganda."

The attorney General will also state his "earnest desire to conduct a thorough investigation" into the relations of "Godsoll and his associates with Germany both before and during the European war."

The papers are now tied up, so far as the Attorney General is concerned, by a temporary injunction which John B. Stanchfield, one of eighteen lawyers retained by Godsoll, obtained in the Supreme Court last Thursday, the day following the arrest of Godsoll. Then it was supposed that the only matter under investigation by the Attorney General, who is acting upon the request of the French Ambassador, had to do with the millions paid to Godsoll.

The Attorney General's affidavit asking that the injunction be dismissed was presented late Saturday to Mr. Stanchfield, who, it is understood, will appear in court this morning as chief counsel for Godsoll. Other lawyers retained by Godsoll, according to a statement by the Attorney General, are Robert C. Morris, Ex-Coroporation Counsel Lamar Hardy, Peter Zucker, M. Vieux, M. Aubin, State Senators James Walker and Henry Walters, William Kline, Edward Coyne of Buffalo, Louis J. Rosett, Albert Scharps, and several Washington attorneys.

Attorney General's Affidavit.

The affidavit which the Attorney General will file is signed by Deputy Becker and for the first time makes public the grave nature of the investigation now under way. He says that on Dec. 21 last the Attorney General began an inquiry into the financial activities of Frank J. Goldsoll, otherwise known as Godsoll, as they might concern the public peace, safety, and justice. The Godsoll affair, he says, was brought to the attention of the Attorney General by J. J. Jusserand, the French Ambassador, who sent letters rogatory issued by the Second Council of War of the Military Government of Paris under date of Oct. 25, 1917, and about Feb. 20 transmitted additional letters rogatory, a translation of which is annexed to the affidavit.

The charges against Goldsoll allege that he was born in the United States, went abroad to live in 1900, and in 1911 was naturalized as a French citizen. He was mobilized as a private at the beginning of the war, and in 1917 obtained his discharge, which has been annulled on the ground that it was illegally obtained. It is charged that Goldsoll, while secretary-interpreter of the French Purchasing Commission to the United States, corrupted various French officers so as to control the placing of orders in America for automobile trucks for use by the French Government; that he used his position to extort commissions on automobile trucks, thereby defrauding the French Government out of large sums of money.

"If such charges made by the French Government against Goldsoll be well founded," says the affidavit, "it follows that he has, upon the soil of the United States of America, done various acts which tended to increase by millions of dollars the financial burden of the conduct of the war resting upon one of the allies of the United States at a time when France was heroically casting her all to block the path of the assailers of liberty and democracy."

Mr. Becker says he subpoenaed Miss Zelda April, Goldsoll's secretary, to produce certain books and papers, which are now in his possession.

"From a cursory examination of the papers," he says, "it appears that the great majority of them have a direct bearing upon the matters under investigation."

German War Films.

"There are, however, certain papers relating to a corporation which has, or formerly had, offices at 729 Seventh Avenue, New York City, known as the Germanic Official War Films, Inc.

"It appears by the public records that one Benjamin Blumenthal was one of the incorporators and managers of this company. Benjamin Blumenthal is, and for a long time past has been, an employe and associate of Frank J. Goldsoll. Accordingly, after the commencement of the European war, Blumenthal, being an American citizen, went from France to Berlin at the request of Goldsoll to find out the condition of certain theatrical interests of Goldsoll in Germany and also to ascertain the status of certain litigations then pending in which Goldsoll was interested.

"One of the subjects concerning which it is the earnest desire of the Attorney General to conduct a thorough investigation is the relations of Goldsoll and his associates with Germany, both before and during the European war. The Germanic Official War Films were moving pictures palpably designed to advance German propaganda in this country. They exhibit the German Emperor in the most favorable light, showing him in almost paternal relations with the soldiers in the trenches, and in every way possible they minimize the atrocities committed by Germany in the war and seek to picture Germany as engaged in a benevolent process of assimilation for the benefit of mankind.

"I deem it of the highest importance for the public welfare that I should not be required to surrender any papers relating to the Germanic Official War Films, Inc., as it is of the highest public interest that the United States should know whether any French citizens now within the United States, such as Frank J. Goldsoll, while masquerading as sincere friends of the Allies, have actually been engaged, directly or indirectly, in German propaganda.

"I have found papers of the highest public importance, and I pray the court these may be kept at the disposition of justice."

The Miss April named in the affidavit is the person who, when served with a State order, delivered Godsoll's papers to the representatives of Attorney General Lewis. It is said that most of these documents were photographed by the State before Mr. Stanchfield got his injunction.

In the affidavit Godsoll's name is spelled "Goldsoll." Mr. Becker said last night that he was originally Joseph Frank Goldsöll. He then had his name changed to Frank Joseph Goldsoll, and a third time had it changed from Goldsoll to Godsoll, the name by which he is now known.

Benjamin Blumenthal, an associate of Godsoll's, will appear before Mr. Becker this morning, in answer to a subpoena served on him Saturday in the office of John B. Stanchfield. Two other former associates of the accused Frenchman whose testimony the Attorney General desires to get are now out of town, one of them in Chicago and the other at Mount Clemens, Mich.

The Godsoll papers are now under guard. It was said yesterday that the State, in order to retain these papers for purposes of examination, will, if necessary, appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States.

FIVE NEW DESTROYERS NAMED FOR HEROIC MEN

Thatcher, Palmer, Lamberton, Tattnall, and Kennison Latest Additions to the Navy.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—Secretary Daniels announced today that he had given the names of Thatcher, Palmer, Lamberton, Tattnall, and Kennison to five more of the new destroyers of the navy. The Thatcher is in honor of Rear Admiral Henry Knox Thatcher, who in 1862-63 commanded the Constellation in the Mediterranean, watching for Confederate cruisers, and in 1864-65 commanded the Colorado and a division of the North Atlantic blockading squadron in the attacks on Fort Fisher. Later he co-operated with the army in the operations that resulted in the surrender of Mobile.

The Palmer is named for Rear Admiral James Shedden Palmer, who took part in the attack on Qualiah, Battoo, and Mushie, Island of Sumatra, and commanded the Flirt in the blockade of Mexican ports during the war with Mexico. He commanded the Iroquois at the beginning of the civil war, and in May, 1862, joined the West Gulf blockading squadron and took part in engagements at Baton Rouge, Grand Gulf, Natchez, and the passage of the Vicksburg batteries. He was Farragut's commander on the Hartford when he ran the batteries at Port Hudson in March, 1863.

The Lamberton is named after Rear Admiral Benjamin P. Lamberton, who was Admiral Dewey's Chief of Staff at the battle of Manila Bay, and was advanced seven numbers for conspicuous conduct in battle. He commanded the Olympia, Dewey's flagship, from May 25, 1898, to Nov. 8, 1899, when he was ordered home.

The Tattnall is named after Captain Josiah Tattnall, who served in the Seaman's Battery on Craney Island in the War of 1812, and with a force of navy yard workmen took part in the battle of Bladensburg. During the Algerine war he participated in the engagements of Decatur's squadron, and in 1823-24 served on the Jackal, one of Porter's "mosquito fleet," in the suppression of piracy in the West Indies. In 1828 as First Lieutenant in the sloop Erie, in West Indian waters, he cut out the Spanish cruiser Federal, which had confiscated American property at sea.

In 1832, in command of the schooner Grampus, he captured the Mexican war schooner Montezuma for illegal acts against an American vessel, receiving letters of thanks and a silver service from merchants of Vera Cruz and New Orleans. He commanded the mosquito division in the war with Mexico, leading in the attack on forts at Tuxpan, where he was severely wounded. The State of Georgia gave him a vote of thanks and a sword. On Oct. 15, 1857, he was appointed flag officer of the Asiatic station. Finding China at war with the English and French fleets, he joined them at Pei-ho. Shortly before an engagement his flagship grounded and was towed off by the English boats. This service was taken as a justification for subsequent active participation in the attack on the Chinese. In explanation of his violation of neutrality, Tattnall exclaimed, "Blood is thicker than water," a phrase that became historic.

The Kennison is named for Acting Volunteer Lieutenant William W. Kennison, who was commended for gallant conduct in the action between the Cumberland and the Confederate ironclad Merrimac.

AUXILIARY FOR REGIMENT.

Friends of 305th Infantry Arrange to Keep in Touch with Soldiers.

In order that the relatives and friends of the members of the 305th Infantry, national army, now at Camp Upton, may keep in closer touch with the regiment the families and officers of the unit met at the United Engineering Society Building, 25 West Thirty-ninth Street, yesterday and formed an auxiliary organization with headquarters at 280 Madison Avenue. Stephen H. Olin, an attorney, was elected President.

The purpose of the auxiliary is to furnish information regarding the regiment, provide comforts for the men both at home and abroad, and to cooperate in giving assistance to the needy families of the soldiers. Colonel William R. Smedberg, commander of the regiment, presided while Chaplain Duncan H. Browne made the preliminary arrangements for the perfection of the organization. Mrs. William R. Smedberg, Jr., was elected Vice President; Mrs. C. D. Miller, Secretary, and Cleveland H. Dodge was made Secretary-Treasurer.

FIND SOLDIER GUILTY.

Newark Man at Camp Dix Punished for Disobeying Orders.

CAMP DIX, N. J., March 10.—Imprisonment for three months at hard labor and the forfeiture of two-thirds of his pay during that period was the sentence of the court-martial in the case of Charles W. Titus of 693 Hunterdon Street, Newark, according to Colonel A. H. Anderson of the 312th Infantry. The court sat last night, but the findings were not announced by Colonel Anderson until today.

Titus says he is a member of the "Great Question League," an organization composed of "conscientious and religious objectors to bearing arms against any one for any cause." Titus, however, was not able to furnish the members of the court with the names of any other "members," although he said there were hundreds of them.

Some time ago Titus was ordered to carry a pail of water on Sunday to be used for scrubbing the barracks. He asserted that to obey this order would be a violation of the divine will. He was then ordered to the guardhouse for failure to obey orders and his conviction followed.

Orders were issued by General Hugh L. Scott today granting to all the Jewish soldiers at the cantonment a furlough of forty-two hours, beginning March 27, the Feast of the Passover.

CALDER INSPECTS CAMP.

Senator Finds All Brooklyn Men at Wadsworth Enthusiastic.

Special to The New York Times.

SPARTANBURG, S. C., March 10.—Senator Calder of New York today made a tent-to-tent inspection of the Brooklyn regiments in the Empire Division at Camp Wadsworth, questioning the men on their treatment, messing with them, and endeavoring, as he said, to ascertain their spirit. In not one instance, the Senator said, did he fail to find fine, eager enthusiasm, and the only complaints voiced were because the division was being kept in camp instead of being sent abroad.

Headquarters announced that First Lieutenant Thomas Crimmins, a son of the late John D. Crimmins, recently promoted to a captaincy, had been assigned to command a company of the 102d Engineers. Second Lieutenants' bars were given also to First Sergeant Earle D. Grimm, Company E, 107th Infantry, and Sergeant Charles E. Geraghty, 102d Trench Mortar Battery.

PREDICT DRY NATION WITHIN A YEAR

Necessary 36 States Will Ratify Prohibition, Washington Politicians Believe.

SEE SENTIMENT GROWING

Action of New York Assembly Regarded as Significant of Decline of "Wet" Strength.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—Sentiment seems to be increasing so strongly for the adoption of the national prohibition amendment that old-time politicians here are predicting that the thirty-six State Legislatures necessary to adopt a Federal amendment will ratify the amendment within a year. The action of the New York Assembly in favor of the resolution, as shown by the preliminary vote on a committee report, was accepted by those following the course of politics as indicating that sentiment in what was regarded as the rock-ribbed anti-prohibition State had surrendered to the moral and economic wave sweeping the country.

In the opinion of the diagnosticians, this expression of the New York Assembly is an index to sentiment existing in Masachusetts, New Jersey, Connecticut, and Pennsylvania. New York and those States were regarded as opposed to the ratification of the amendment, and the liquor forces had counted upon the opposition of their State Legislatures to defeat the amendment.

The liquor forces received their first surprise in the ratification by the Kentucky Legislature of the amendment by an overwhelming vote. Only fifteen members of the Kentucky Legislature opposed the resolution, which was passed in the Senate 27 to 5, and in the House 66 to 10. This action, the first taken by a State Legislature after the amendment had been submitted by Congress, was taken to show pretty clearly the sentiment of the country, as that State has as one of its important industries the distilling business. Another State equally as strongly intrenched in the past with the liquor interests is Maryland, the Legislature of which also ratified the resolution by a decisive vote. In the Senate of Maryland the vote was 18 for and 7 against. The House adopted the amendment, 45 to 33.

In addition to Kentucky and Maryland, the legislatures of Mississippi, North Dakota, Montana, South Carolina, Texas, and Virginia have ratified the amendment. Not a single State Legislature has rejected the amendment, and the attitude of the New York Assembly, Anti-Saloon League leaders say, will tend to influence wavering members of other State legislatures to cast their votes for the resolution.

Senator Penrose, Republican leader of Pennsylvania, who voted against the resolution, finds himself swept along by the prohibition tide. It had been the intention of the Penrose candidates for Governor and the State Legislature to go before the people opposed to the amendment. In the last few days, however, the Republican forces have changed front, and the chief candidates of that party in the coming May primaries, including State Senator William C. Sproul, who will seek the nomination for Governor, will declare for the ratification of the prohibition amendment.

In New Jersey the Republican leaders are sliding away from the liquor forces, and it is predicted here that the next Legislature of that State will ratify the amendment.

Twenty-six States are now in the prohibition column, and it is necessary, therefore, for only ten other States to adopt the amendment to effect its ratification, provided there are no backsliders among the twenty-six. Three "wet" States, Maryland, Kentucky, and Texas, have already gone into the "dry" column, and if seven other "wet" States accept the resolution its adoption would seem to be assured.

The "dry" States, which are reasonably certain to ratify the amendment, are Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Georgia, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Michigan, Nebraska, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Tennessee, Utah, Washington, West Virginia, and New Hampshire.

"Wet" States counted upon by the Anti-Saloon League leaders to ratify the amendment are Delaware, New Jersey, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Vermont, Massachusetts, and Nevada. If these eight States ratify the amendment and all the State Legislatures of the twenty-six "dry" States accept it, there will be more than sufficient votes for the adoption of the amendment, as three "wet" States, Maryland, Texas, and Kentucky, already have ratified it.

While the Anti-Saloon League leaders are hopeful that the Legislatures of New York and Pennsylvania will ratify the resolution, they have not placed these States among those regarded as certain to accept the amendment.

MRS. HOWARD GOULD QUITS.

Out of New National Party and Her $5,000 Gift Withdrawn.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 10.—All is not smooth with the newly organized National Party, composed of Democrats, Republicans, Socialists, Prohibitionists, and devotees of various "isms." It was learned today that the first break came in the Executive Committee, and that, following a stormy meeting of that body in its headquarters in the Masonic Temple, Mrs. Howard Gould of New York resigned in dudgeon and solemnly announced she would withdraw her financial support. Mrs. Gould is said to have offered $5,000 assistance as a starter, and to have promised additional support.

Ill-feeling among the delegates was manifested on the floor of the convention last Friday. The trouble, it is said, continued at an informal dinner of the delegates. A controversy is said to have arisen between Mrs. Gould and John D. Spargo, an ex-Socialist member of the new party. Mrs. Gould subsequently tendered her resignation as a member of the Executive Committee, and Spargo was elected in her place.

David Coates, National Chairman, while denying that there had been trouble, admitted that Mrs. Gould had withdrawn from the Executive Committee.

AMERICA'S AIR BOMB BEST.

Congressman Caldwell Tells of Powerful New Explosive Device.

Congressman Charles Pope Caldwell, a member of the House Military Affairs Committee, talked of the war to 300 persons in the First Methodist Church, Flushing, last night. He spoke of the Browning machine guns and other weapons, the Liberty motor, and other inventions of Americans as the best that could be made.

"Even before the United States had airplanes to carry the bombs or aviators to fly airplanes," he said, "a new bomb had been devised by American ordnance experts that is more destructive than any other air bomb, because it explodes before it strikes the ground and scatters its charge over a wide area. All other bombs explode upon contact with the ground, but the new American bomb explodes within a few feet of the ground, and in experiments I have seen this bomb demolish a tree two feet thick, even when the bomb exploded several feet away."

The speaker compared the progress of this country in its war preparations with that achieved by Great Britain in the first year of the war, and said that the United States "was doing its job in a big American way." He added that it was not time to talk of peace until Germany had been beaten decisively.

DEFINES AMERICANIZATION.

Women's Organizations Council Outlines Plans for Work Here.

The Council of Women's Organizations, which was formed last Fall under the Chairmanship of Mrs. C. C. Rumsey, to co-ordinate the work of all women's organizations in New York for the period of the war, announced yesterday the definition of Americanization which its section on aliens has adopted and will use as a basis for citywide Americanization work. The section on aliens is composed of both men and women organizations doing Americanization work. Miss Frances A. Kellor is Chairman of the section, which will act as a clearing house for the Americanization work now going forward here under the auspices of many different agencies. The definition of Americanization as formally adopted is as follows:

The interpretation of American ideals, traditions, and standards and institutions to the foreign born.

The acquirement of a common language for the entire nation.

The promotion of a universal desire among all peoples in America to become citizens under the American flag.

The combating of anti-American propaganda activities and schemes and the stamping out of sedition wherever found.

The elimination of industrial conditions which make fruitful soil for un-American propagandists and disloyal agitators.

The abolition of racial prejudices, barriers, and discriminations, the discouragement of colonies and immigrant sections, which keep people in America apart.

The creation of a normal, wholesome, and rational standard of living for all peoples in America.

The discontinuance of discriminations in housing, care, protection, and treatment of aliens.

The creation of an understanding of duty toward, as well as love for, America, and to foster the desire of immigrants to remain in America, have a house here, and support American institutions and laws.

The telling of the story of "Why America is at War" to foreign-born people and why we must all stand together to win it.

The section on aliens of the Conference Board has adopted the following three definite measures, and appointed committees to work out the arrangements for the practical starting of the work:

The apportionment of Americanization work among the various organizations in the city, in order that there may be no overlapping, and that when a call comes from the Government for the doing of a certain piece of work, it may be rapidly divided and parts of it undertaken by the agencies best suited to deal with the respective parts.

The establishment of a training course for workers in various fields of Americanization.

The publication of a service or information sheet, giving reports of all Americanization work going on in the city and reports upon its effectiveness.

The next meeting of the Section on Aliens of the Conference Board will be held March 22.

FOR NONSECTARIAN BODY.

N. J. Guard Urges Unity in Religious War Work on Methodist Leader.

William J. Guard of the Metropolitan Opera House staff addressed an open letter yesterday to Bishop Luther B. Wilson of the Methodist Episcopal Church, who has recently returned from France in the interests of the Young Men's Christian Association, calling on the Bishop to "make a move to end the distressing sectarian controversy that has resulted from the rivalry in war service" of the Y. M. C. A., the Knights of Columbus, and the Young Men's Hebrew Association.

In the letter Mr. Guard makes a plea for the consolidation of the three organizations, so that Protestant, Jew, and Catholic "may find a fraternal shelter on foreign soil and each worship in turn according to the dictates of his own conscience under the same roof." Bishop Wilson's father was instrumental in bringing Mr Guard's father, the late Thomas Guard, an Irish Wesleyan Methodist preacher, to this country in the early seventies.

'WETS' MAY FORCE SLUSH FUND INQUIRY

Continued from Page One.

ally in a manner to boost "dry" stock at the Capitol.

The opening fight in the Senate may come as early as Wednesday, when, in the event of favorable action on the Hill-McNab resolution in the Assembly, that measure would come over for concurrence. It is expected that either Senator William H. Hill of Broome, sponsor for the resolution in the upper house, or Senator George B. Wellington of Rensselaer, who has shown an active interest in prohibition at the present session, will move for immediate concurrence. The "wet" leaders in the Senate predict that they will be able to defeat any such motion and to send the resolution to the Committee on Taxation and Retrenchment to be bottled up, for a time at least.

Almost Equally Divided.

The latest report regarding the Senate situation indicates that the "drys" still lack two votes to carry the Hill-McNab resolution to victory. The "wets" count on the fourteen Democratic votes in the Senate as certain to be cast against the Federal amendment. Five of the eight Republican Senators from New York City and six up-State Republicans are also claimed by the "wets." There are two vacancies in the Senate, leaving twenty-four out of the present total number of forty-nine Senators in the "dry" trenches. Twenty-six votes are necessary for the adoption of the resolution.

The "wet" interests, in the event of the Federal amendment falling short of ratification in the Senate, undoubtedly will concentrate in an attempt to defeat the proposed "dry" amendment to the State Constitution, which at the best could not be ratified before next year, and the Emerson-Malone bill providing for a referendum on ratification of the Federal amendment at the election this Fall.

The "dry" advocates have characterized both the State amendment and the referendum bill as "camouflage" to shield lawmakers from the wrath of constituents who would not regard with tolerance a vote against a "dry" measure. The bill for a referendum has been pronounced by legal sharps as of no merit, inasmuch as the verdict at the polls would not be binding.

The Assembly will be sitting under a close call Tuesday when the resolution to ratify the Federal amendment comes up for final action. It is known that the rule will be strictly enforced and that any attempt of members to avoid attendance will lead to their apprehension by the Sergeant at Arms.

One of the most spectacular sessions of the Assembly in recent years is in prospect. The anti-liquor representatives are looking forward with curiosity to the vote of the ten Socialists. They joined with the "drys" in the preliminary vote last week. According to the opposition, however, they will vote against ratification and declare for a bill for a referendum this Fall, introduced by one of their own members, Assemblyman August Claessens of New York.

Two Other Important Issues.

Othed legislative measures, which will be prominent during the week, are the Municipal Ownership bill, which will come up for a public hearing Tuesday, and the bill repealing the Direct primary law, as it affects State and Judicial offices, and providing for the restoration of the convention as a vehicle for the nomination of such candidates, on which there will be a hearing on Wednesday.

Governor Whitman and his friends are taking a vivid interest in the outcome of the battle over the primary law, the Governor being a stanch advocate of retaining the direct primaries, on which he pins his hopes for a third term nomination, while the Governor's opponents within his own party are ranged solidly behind the measure to restore the State convention. The latter expect to make the public hearing the occasion for a great demonstration to show the unpopularity of direct primaries in the rural counties.

Municipal ownership, which in past years has not been popular up-State, has won many adherents owing to a general demand by public utilities corporations for increased rates in lighting and transportation service to meet conditions growing out of the war. The Mayor's Conference, at a meeting held here last week, unanimously urged the Legislature to enact a municipal ownership bill.

Delegations from most of the up-State cities have been organized to attend the hearing Tuesday and urge that power to acquire and operate public utilities be conferred on municipalities generally, if for no other reason, to give them a weapon against the public service corporations. It is not expected that the bill will pass, and the general opinion at the Capitol is that the advocates of the measure are contending for it merely to equip themselves for the Democratic State campaign with an issue that has gained momentary popularity in the cities throughout the State.

The annual budget bill, carrying appropriations aggregating approximately $78,000,000, will be introduced by the Chairmen of the financial committees. Figures made public today by Controller Travis show that, despite increased cost of government due to war conditions, the financial legislation so far introduced is considerably decreased as compared with previous years. To date items totaling $29,808,216 have been introduced, but only $3,944,506 has been included in the seven appropriation measures that have become laws.

Bills amending the election laws, with particular regard to making provision for the casting of the increased vote resulting from the enfranchisement of women, will, it is expected, be introduced during the week. Upon this bill will depend whether there is to be a great increase in the number of election districts. Other forthcoming legislation will be concerned with the registration and enrollment of the women voters.

Defend Direct Primaries.

The Citizens' Union, through its Committee on Election, announced yesterday that it was opposed to the bill proposing a return to the convention method of nominating candidates for State and Judiciary offices and would be represented at the hearing on that measure before the Senate Judiciary Committee at Albany Wednesday.

Albert S. Bard, Chairman of the committee, sent a leter to Senator Charles D. Newton, head of the Senate committee that framed the bill, in which he advised against any attempt to repeal the direct primaries law, but urged that it be amended so as to provide for party designations by party committees, leaving the direct primaries system intact so as to afford an easy method of independent designations should party committee designations not prove acceptable to enrolled voters.

Mr. Bard in his letter declared that an "attempt to enact the repeal bill would be repudiated by the voters at the polls.

"That voters have not always availed themselves of the privilege of participating in the primaries is in no sense an indication of their willingness to forego the right to take a hand in making nominations when they see fit to do so," Mr. Bard wrote. "Thoughtful proponents of direct nominations never anticipated contests at all primaries; their contention was, and still is, that opportunity for contest should exist, to be availed of when occasion arises."

Syracuse's Big License Petition.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., March 10.—This city will decide on April 16 the question of license or no license. The announcement was officially made tonight that 20,000 signers had been secured to a call for an election on that date. Only 8,000 names were necessary to have the election held.

SAYS GERMAN HATE TURNS UPON Y.M.C.A.

Dr. MacRossie Tells of Guns Trained on Huts to Drive Out Great Upbuilder of Morale.

SAW GOOD WORK IN FRANCE

Recreation Centres, He Declares, Keep Men Contented—Power of Song Turned to Account.

The Germans, who by insidious propaganda so weakened the morale of the Italian Army that they were able to break through their lines, now are centring their attack upon the Young Men's Christian Association in France as a first step toward breaking the morale of the armies facing them on the west. Warning of this danger was sounded yesterday by the Rev. Allan MacRossie from the pulpit of St. Andrew's Methodist Episcopal Church, Seventy-sixth Street, near Columbus Avenue.

Dr. MacRossie was a member of the clerical commission sent over to learn the spiritual needs of the American expeditionary forces, and in that capacity had opportunity to study the methods of the Y. M. C. A. and to learn things at first hand. He said yesterday that he did not hold a brief for the Y. M. C. A., for he felt that when an organization had received $50,000,000 from the people the people had a right to know about the work to which they had contributed. His talk was, he said, a reply to unjust criticism.

"Do you know, my friends, that Germany has already begun to sing its hymn of hate against the Y. M. C. A.?" he asked. "To tell you this is in itself to show that the Y. M. C. A. deserves well at our hands.

"The Germans realize the strengthening of the morale of the French armies that has grown out of the work of those secretaries who are working over there. The German guns are now trained upon the Y. M. C. A. huts, and every effort is being made to smash them out of existence."

As recognition of the good that grows out of the Y. M. C. A., Dr. MacRossie said the secretaries were still in Russia waiting for the time when their huts may be reopened.

"In France when our boys went over there first the officers were at a loss what to do to keep them from becoming home sick," he continued. "They drilled them very hard, but after the strenuous life they had led in preparation this was found to be too much. Then they tried letting them do nothing. The army had asked the Y. M. C. A. to help and the officers turned to the same place for help. The French found that the Y. M. C. A. was broad enough, faithful and earnest enough to believe that anything that was good for the men was Christianity. They saw the needs and undertook recreation centres. I visited many of these and saw just what was being done."

After describing the routine work of a day Dr. MacRossie continued: "If the Y. M. C. A. so commends itself to the French Army by its recreation centres that the French ask the organization to go wherever the soldiers are, certainly this shows how much good influence is exercised in sustaining the courage and morale of that line that they must hold fast until our boys are over in sufficient numbers to drive back the ruthless enemy.

"General Pershing said that a singing army is a victorious army. The Y. M. C. A. sent over here and got some of the best song writers to go to France. These gave their services and have flooded the camps with marching songs. They make the young men laugh because they put laughter into their hearts."

Dr. MacRossie said he found two classes of Y. M. C. A. critics. Those who believed the association could do better work by enlarging its field of endeavor and those who thought the work should be carried along the purely religious lines of forty years ago. He believed, he said, that both classes of critics were sincere and honest. As to the Y. M. C. A. assisting in the distribution of tobacco he said: "I will not say anything regarding tobacco. I have my opinion on that traffic. But we must remember that all young men in the army are under military rule and this rule is their guide. Being an outsider, I saw the work as it seemed to me, to be broad, deep, wise, and understanding of Christianity. On their return to our land, I believe, these young men will exert a tarrying, lasting influence on our national life."

Y. M. C. A. AIMS TO AID SOLDIERS OF INDUSTRY

Will Provide Social Centres for the Men Engaged in War Work.

Following a series of conferences in this city, the War Work Council of the Y. M. C. A. announced at the International headquarters at 124 East Twenty-eighth Street last night that it had formulated a plan of Y. M. C. A. work among the war industries of the country similar to that which is being conducted for the soldiers at the front. The idea of the movement is to do for the "soldier of industry what is already being done for the soldier of the trenches."

The plan proposes to provide shelter, recreation, and educational opportunities for the men in the munition plants, shipyards and other important industrial enterprises throughout the United States. The sessions at which this plan was evolved were attended last week by representatives of labor, by employers, and by social workers, so that the War Work Council could be made thoroughly familiar with the needs of the hundreds of thousands of men engaged in the industrial activities of the country.

The council decided yesterday that within the next six months Y. M. C. A. buildings and huts similar to those that have been built in France and in the training camps should be constructed in the neighborhood of many of the big industrial plants in the East. These social centres will contain refreshment and recreational facilities. It is also planned that these huts, if circumstances require, shall be kept open day and night, week days and Sundays, "filling that gap which comes into the life of every normal, homeloving man who through force of circumstances suddenly finds himself denied the comforts of a home. Supplementing this work, the Y. M. C. A. will offer to put trained secretaries in each of the big industrial plants.

Charles R. Towson, associate general Secretary of the National War Work Council, commenting on the plan, said last night:

"The Y. M. C. A. has always recognized its obligation to the industrial worker, and now that this obligation has been increased by the war we want to do everything in our power to meet it and 'make good.' We have pledged our association to help our country and our allies win the war, both by our work among the soldiers in the trenches and the soldiers here at home. We believe that it is just as important to help keep up the morale of the soldiers of industry as it is to keep up the morale of those under fire."

Y. M. C. A. HAS HAVANA WEEK

West Side Branch to Raise $4,000 for Work in Cuba.

"Havana Week," during which the West Side Branch of the Y. M. C. A. is making an effort to raise $4,000 to help build up the association's work in the Cuban capital, was officially opened yesterday at the West Side Branch. Señor Placido M. Dominguez, Cuba's Vice Consul, greeted the members in the name of President Menocal of Cuba and thanked them for the good work the Y. M. C. A. had already accomplished in the republic. Señor Dominguez also read a letter from President Menocal, announcing that the latter had himself subscribed $500 to the Havana Y. M. C. A.

Fletcher S. Brockman, Associate General Secretary of the International Committee of the association, told of Y. M. C. A. work all over the world. The changing affairs in Russia, he said, had not as yet destroyed the Y. M. C. A. organization. He urged that in this crisis the members should not allow the chance to go by to give financial aid to the organization in Cuba.

BENNETT EXPLAINS DEFEAT.

Says Democrats Won Because Primary Was Repudiated.

Senator William M. Bennett, in commenting yesterday on the fact that in all four of the recent special elections for Congress Democrats were elected, said:

"These Congress districts went Democratic because the Republican voters in this city are still angry over the fact that certain of the local leaders, having visions of the $2,000,000 Mitchel slush fund, repudiated the direct primary. At least two of these districts should have gone Republican. The voters have not forgotten that during Samuel S. Koenig's administration of the office of Chairman of the Republican County Committee the grossest primary frauds were committed. Nor have they forgotten that in spite of that fact Mr. Koenig made no appreciable effort to remove the Inspectors of Election who were guilty of such frauds.

"I would like to make the friendly suggestion to the new National Chairman, Will H. Hays, that unless he wants to see the State of New York this Fall, in what can be made an overwhelmingly Republican year, repeat the disaster brought on Mr. Hughes in California, it would be well for him on his next visit to consult those who represent the voters. The Republican Party stands for certain issues, such as the direct primary and the doctrine that public office is a public trust, and that men should not be appointed to office merely to enable Governor Whitman to obtain renomination for a third term. Lunching with such men as Samuel S. Koenig, George A. Glynn, Frederick J. H. Kracke, William M. Calder, and others who have been repudiated and rebuked by the voters because of their desertion of the principles of the party, is not going to restore harmony to the party nor help the party to elect candidates."

INCOME TAX RALLY ON.

"Four-Minute Men" Begin Nation-wide Campaign Today.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—Beginning tomorrow, a small army of public speakers—the "Four-Minute Men" of the last Liberty Loan—will invade theatres, moving picture houses, churches, and other meeting places, to make brief addresses urging prompt filing of income tax returns, which will be received by tax collectors up to April 1.

To demonstrate that this is not a rich man's war, that millionaires are taxed proportionately more than men of small means, is the special effort of the Four-Minute Men. Acting on the supposition that German sympathizers have circulated reports that the United States was forced into war by big money interests for the profit they would make, the speakers will explain that big incomes are taxed much more heavily than small earnings, and that American income tax rates are light as compared with British rates.

Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, will be quoted as follows: "This is not a capitalist war, not a profiteering war. No previous war in history has been so truly a war of the people, for the people, by the people."

A pamphlet of instruction prepared by the Committee on Public Information, division of Four-Minute Men, of which William McCormick Blair is director, shows that the American tax on a married man's income of $2,500 is $10, while the British tax is $225. Great Britain's levy is about one-third more than this if the income is interest on investments—so-called "unearned." Other comparative levies are given as follows:

Income of $3,000, American tax $20, British tax $312; income of $3,500, American tax $30, British $472; income of $4,000, American $40, British $500; income of $4,500, American $60, British $562; income of $5,000, American $50, British $625; income of $5,500, American $105, British $825; income of $6,000, American $120, British $900; income of $6,500, American $155, British $975; income of $7,000, American $180, British $1,050; income of $7,500, American $205, British $1,125.

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ECONOMY

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Plain	2.50, 3.00, 3.50, 4.50 5.00 to 12.00	"
FOR MEN'S USE		
Plain Hemstitched	3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.50 to 12.00	"
Initial	3.75, 4.25, 6.00, 7.50, 9.00, 12.00	"
FOR CHILDREN'S USE	1.50, 2.00, 2.50, 3.00	"

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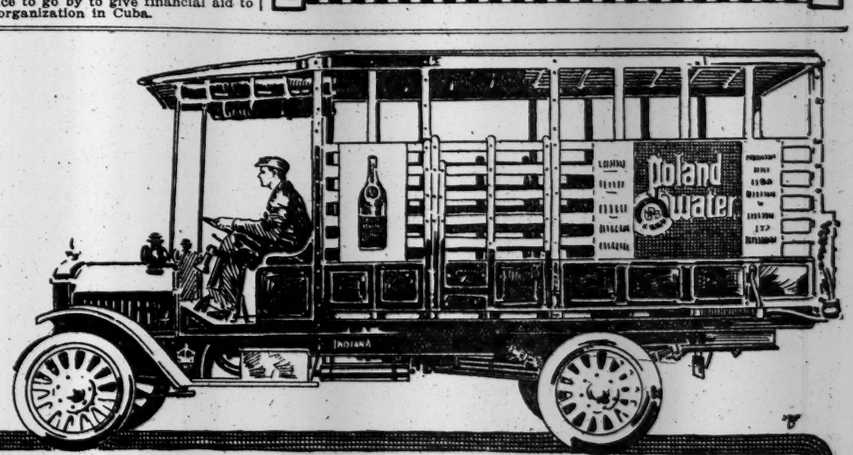

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GERMAN RAILROAD CRISIS IS WORSE

Passenger Traffic Has Been Further Restricted in Favor of Movements of Freight.

FOOD THEFTS IN AUSTRIA

Vast Quantities Are Stolen from the Cars While in Transit and at the Stations.

By JULIAN GRANDE.

BERNE, Feb. 5.—For some time past the railway situation in Germany and Austria has been growing steadily worse. In both countries, in short, it may be briefly summarized as shortage of rolling stock, scarcity of fuel, reduction of train services, greatly increased fares, and endeavors to economize in every direction. It is a depressing chronicle, and one likely to become more so as time proceeds.

Four months ago German railways were already employing 94,000 women to replace men mobilized, and, although the number of freight cars had even then been increased by 91,000, and the number of locomotives by 4,153, as compared with 1914, yet the difficulties of the Ministry of Railways seem of late to have been becoming daily greater. German railways, in short, cannot, and for some time past have not been, able to cope with nearly all the traffic awaiting them. The question, therefore, was and still is how best to enable them to transport the most essential articles, such as ammunition, food, and coal, and to leave at home all such persons as do not really need to travel.

The conclusion arrived at recently by the Prussian Ministry of Railways was that the already restricted passenger traffic must be still further reduced, and accordingly, on Jan. 13, these new restrictive measures came into force. Moreover, it was ordained that for a fortnight from Jan. 20 the number of German soldiers allowed to travel on leave must be reduced to its lowest possible limits, thus still further lessening passenger traffic for the time being and enabling urgently necessary coal transport to be effected.

Months ago German passenger traffic was restricted to 54 per cent. of that of peace times; fares were raised, and the public in general warned not to travel except for some really urgent reason. These warnings, however, produced small effect, and last Autumn fares for express trains were increased by about 100 per cent. Now about 70 per cent. of those who travel by German express trains appear to be military men, mostly soldiers on leave, and passenger trains are consequently much overcrowded. Complaint is still made, however, that far too many women travel, and that they continue to do so despite restrictions on the amount of personal luggage which may be taken, (not more than 114 pounds per person,) and despite trains being much less heated than formerly. Even the German military authorities, however, cannot prevent the public, especially the feminine public with their children, from rushing to Bavaria, Hungary, or anywhere else where food is reported still comparatively plentiful and cheap.

Increased fares, therefore, do not seem to have been strongly deterrent to the German traveling public, but probably the reduced and much more inconvenient train service now coming into force will be so. Apparently there are plenty of persons, at all events in Berlin, who are nowise troubled about scarcity of money, and who will just as readily pay 40 marks for a railway ticket as 20. At present it is only express train travelers who are affected by the 100 per cent. increase in fares.

Women Workers Less Efficient.

The causes why German railways are experiencing so many difficulties are manifold. Women railway servants, it is complained, although willing to do their best, are far from being as efficient as men. Railways in all occupied territory must be worked with German railway servants, and at present there are 155,000 or more German freight cars in Belgium, Northern France, Poland, Courland, Rumania, and Serbia, which, of course, increases transport difficulties in Germany itself. Again, quantities of cereals, which used to be conveyed via the Baltic and up the Rhine into the interior of Germany, must now go by rail. Potatoes are very much more used for food now in Germany than before the war; consequently 6,500,000 tons of them have had to be carried by rail of late, as compared with 4,000,000 tons formerly. Then there is Switzerland clamoring for her coal, (200,000 tons a month,) Austria for cereals for her starving population, and German factories for their coal and raw materials. Thus at the Prussian Ministry of Railways the officials are sometimes, if not at their wits' end, at all events very near it.

In general, so far as I can ascertain, very little is going on in the matter of railway construction in Germany; but the work of electrifying the Berlin municipal, suburban, and "Ring" railway still continues. Here, again, the difficulty is to generate the necessary electricity, for which it is now proposed to use peat as well as coal.

As I have hinted, the recent history of Austrian railways is almost an exact repetition, in general outlines, of that of German railways—with this difference, however, that whereas the Germans are not inclined to muddle, the Austrians are very much so. The enormous extent of the battle front and of occupied territory; the immense numbers of troops to be carried; the crowds of soldiers and of munition workers traveling, and the quantities of provisions and munitions to be transported, make far severer demands on the Austrian railways than any which they ever had to meet in peace time. And we hear nothing in Austria of additions to rolling stock, nor of many women being employed, as in Germany.

The Austrian Minister of Railways is, therefore, also obliged to limit passenger traffic as much as possible, and for this purpose the State railways have begun by completely remodeling the timetables. These new timetables ought to have come into force on Jan. 1 this year, but owing to the usual Austrian muddle, confusion and delay, (officially explained by the printing offices being short of labor, coal, paper, and type,) they were not made effective until three weeks later.

These reduced timetables mean a diminution of traffic by about 24 per cent. as compared with last Summer, while the consumption of coal on the Austrian State Railways is expected to be diminished by about 1,000 tons daily, also as compared with last Summer. The number of Austrian express trains is greatly lessened; indeed, all are taken off except on two or three lines with the heaviest traffic of all. Trains, moreover, will not stop at so many places, owing to the expense of setting them in motion again.

Vast Thefts on Austrian Roads.

So far this is almost a repetition of recent German railway history. One aspect of recent Austrian railway history, however, finds no parallel—at any rate, not an admitted parallel—in Germany, and that is the enormous, not to say scandalous, increase of thefts from railway trains and stations. Now, these thefts have of late reached such a pitch and caused such multitudes of complaints that the matter actually came up in the Austrian Chamber of Deputies the other day and the Minister of Railways had to reply to a question addressed to him on the subject. The Minister, be it noted, made not the slightest attempt to deny the thefts, but admitted frankly that the measures taken to prevent them had not been so successful as might have been wished. It was easier, however, he said, in present circumstances to enact regulations than to enforce them. Railway stations could not be lighted as they ought to be; owing to slowness of production and scarcity of the necessary material, it was impossible to produce the number of padlocks required; and, owing to the lack of labor, trains could not be supervised as they ought to be. Consequently, railway thefts had increased to such an extent that Austrian State Railway finances had been injuriously affected, owing to their having had to meet so many claims for compensation.

Moreover, the Minister continued, so extensive had been the thefts of potatoes, and other articles (chiefly foodstuffs), under Government control, that the Government had actually been sometimes hindered in the execution of its plans as regards distribution. The evil of railway thefts, he concluded, had reached such a pass partly on account of the general food scarcity, and partly because—he did not explain why—large sections of the population had ceased to consider it any longer necessary to keep their hands from picking and stealing, provided picking and stealing were possible. And it was not only the outside public which thieved, but railway employes also.

The Austrian Minister of Railways, it will be seen had but scant comfort to give, but he did promise that stricter supervision would be exercised. I may here remark that Baron Wieser, Austrian Minister of Commerce, recently received a delegation whose members bitterly complained of the increasing number of parcels lost in the post—750 per cent. more in 1917 than in 1913, and in from 50 to 85 per cent. of the cases food parcels. All of which only proves that the Austrian population in general is hungry.

Meanwhile at the Eastern Station, Vienna, determined efforts were made to catch some of the railway thieves, with the result that seventeen were caught at once, working under the leadership of a brakeman! And not before it was time, for in the last few months at this one station 200,000 kroner ($50,000) worth of geese alone and about $12,500 worth of wine were stolen.

GERMANS SCHEMING FOR MEXICAN TRADE

Movement to Awaken Interest in Exploiting the Field After the War.

HOPE TO COMBAT BOYCOTT

Teuton Attache of Carranza Legation in Berlin Lectures on the Outlook.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, March 10.—There is an obvious effort afoot in Germany to awaken commercial interest in Mexico and its riches. The annexationist industrial Weser Zeitung publishes an editorial on Mexico as the most important economic field for Germans after the war. The paper also publishes a report of an illustrated lecture on the same theme, given by the Mexican Major Krum Heller, of German birth, attached to the Mexican Legation in Berlin, who has lived many years in America.

The Zeitung comments on the tremendous value of the opportunity that Mexico presents for Germany if the opportunity is cleverly and tactfully used. It asserts that Mexico is unable to intervene in the war owing to its geographical position, but that it can be considered, with the exception of Spain and Sweden, as Germany's only friend. The paper alleges that German science, progress, and organization have played a considerable rôle in Mexico.

Germany, the Zeitung points out, requires from overseas cotton, petroleum, tobacco, and other supplies, and in peace time can supply Mexico's wants, receiving raw materials in exchange. Nowhere on earth, it says, do the two countries compete.

Mexico is one of the richest countries on earth, the paper asserts, and produces practically everything. It emphasizes a desire for the friendship of Mexico and advocates a rapprochement, in view of mutual economic interests. Should the Entente fulfill the threat of an economic war and boycott Germany, the Zeitung says, Mexico could almost supply Germany's overseas wants and German factories could be thus supplied.

The paper admits that Mexico is now obliged to import from America, but argues that this is only a temporary necessity, as it alleges Mexicans hate Americans as much as they like Germans. It remarks somewhat caustically that this question rests with German diplomacy, which has not displayed an abundance of intelligence so far.

Major Heller, in his lecture, replored the fact that the most valuable products of Mexico have been exploited by the Americans and English, especially petroleum. The lecture was illustrated with films which displayed Germans in their luxurious clubs and their legations in Mexico, arousing the pride of the audience.

ARRAIGN BERGER TODAY.

Ex-Congressman and Other Socialists Must Give $15,000 Bail.

CHICAGO, Ill., March 10.—Five of the leading men in the Socialist Party who were indicted for opposition to the Government war policies are expected to appear in court tomorrow morning and give bonds for $15,000 each. The five are:

Victor L. Berger, Milwaukee, former Congressman and now candidate for the United States Senate from Wisconsin; Adolph Germer, Chicago, National Secretary of the Socialist Party; J. Louis Engdahl, Chicago, former editor of The American Socialist, the organ of the Socialist Party, which was recently discontinued after being deprived of its mailing privilege; William F. Kruse, Chicago, of the American Liberty Defense League, and Irwin St. John Tucker, Chicago, a Socialist writer and author of "The Price We Pay."

Today Engdahl declared that the reason for the delay in giving out the indictments which were returned on Feb. 2 was the fear of the Government that the Russian Bolsheviki might resent the act as an attack upon the Socialist Party. He intimated that making public the indictments indicated that the American Government was no longer concerned regarding the attitude of the Bolsheviki.

KILL 15 MEXICAN BANDITS.

Texas Rangers in Long Running Fight with Ranch Raiders.

Special to The New York Times.

HEBRONVILLE, Texas, March 10.—Captain W. L. Wright and a small force of Rangers under his command killed fifteen of the eighteen Mexican bandits who raided the San Antonio Viego ranch, owned by T. T. East, forty miles south of here, two days ago.

Captain Wright and his men overtook the bandits sixty miles south of here and pursued them for sixty miles, almost exterminating the outlaws in the running fight. The bandits crossed into Mexico and were followed by the Rangers.

JOIN FIGHT FOR MORE PAY.

Longshoremen Indorse Demands of Harbor Boatmen and Engineers.

Demands of harbor workers for more pay will be considered by the Wage Adjustment Committee of the Shipping Board at a meeting to be held at the Custom House on Wednesday. The District Council of the Longshoremen's Union, meeting yesterday at 164 Eleventh Avenue, voted to join the other harbor workmen who are waiting for the Wage Adjustment Committee to take up their complaints. The meeting voted to indorse the demands of the harbor boatmen, lightermen, tidewater boatmen and engineers. The Adjustment Committee of the Shipping Board is to meet in the Cusotm House on Wednesday.

Paul Vaccarelli, Vice President of the International Longshoremen's Union, told the men it would be better to defer radical action until Wednesday. Vaccarelli came from a conference with Mr. Gompers, who is also in favor of referring all differences to the Wage Adjustment Committee.

WIPE OUT A BULGAR POST.

British Raiders in Macedonia Kill the Entire Garrison.

LONDON, March 10.—A British official communication dealing with the operations in Macedonia says:

Near Nechori, at the mouth of the Struma, our infantry rushed a hostile post Friday and killed the entire garrison.

Killed with Canadian Forces.

OTTAWA, March 10.—The Canadian casualty list, issued tonight, includes the following names of Americans: Killed—P. Sullivan, Cambridge, Mass.; T. F. Murphy, New York. Wounded—W. Lafleur, Lynn, Mass. Gassed—E. M. Lafferty, Peru, Ill.; C. R. Robertson, Bolton, Mass.

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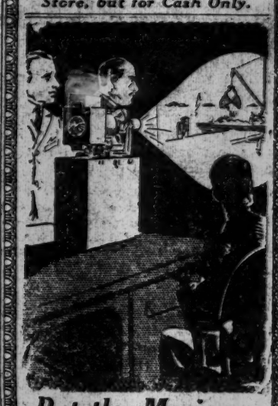

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Equip your salesmen with silent assistants that will show in a convincing manner what you can do for your prospective purchasers. "Still photographs" and half tone illustrations pale into insignificance before the argument of the "screen." Send your men out with

Portable Motion Picture Projectors

and they will come back with orders, for no printed or spoken "sales talk" can compare with the simple story that is presented with the unwinding of the film. Let them walk into your prospects' offices, set up their apparatus and project the film story on the blank wall. This

Motor Driven Projector at $169.00

requires no experienced operators. It is made with aluminum case, all moving parts being incased and run in oil. Fitted with variable speed motor, incandescent projection lamp, and Bausch and Lomb optical system. All contained in a quartered oak case which serves as a stand as well as a carrying case and which also acts as a film magazine. Uses standard film. It takes its power from an ordinary lamp socket, and can be made ready for service in a few minutes.

MOTION PICTURE CAMERAS

Two excellent machines which can be operated by the amateur and which will supply the films for the projectors described above. Fitted with 50 M. M. Focus Bausch and Lomb Tessar Lenses, Series 1C, speed F-3.5, a film register, exposure indicator to eliminate guesswork, direct view finder, adjustable shutter and other things we shall be glad to show you when you call at our Camera and Photographic Supply Department.

"Cub Special" $109.00
"Star Reporter" $149.00
Tripod $24.74

If it's used in photography you can buy it at Macy's

Macy's—Fifth Floor, 35th St.

Let Us Help You Solve Your Shopping Problems

If you are in doubt about the appropriateness of any gift offering or you wish the advice of "some one who knows" about things for women folks, you will find the attendants at the Personal Shopping Bureau ready to help you. They know the store, the merchandise and the wants of people.

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Military Wrist Watches Special at $12.95

High-grade "Radium" dial watches with 7-jewel Waltham movement. Heavyweight Nickel cases. Wonderful values.

Women's Fashionable Coats Monday at $39.50

—in Spring's Newest and Most Individual Models

The assortment is not confined to the productions of one couturier, but rather is representative of the most beautiful models shown in Paris for Spring. Developed in Duvet de Laine, Silvertone, Army Cloth, Tricotine, Serge, Coverts, and Gabardine, in the very fashionable colors of

Buftan, Rookie, Soldier Blue, Poilu, Chinchilla, Hay, Beaver, Tan, Navy Blue, and Black

Smart Tailored Coats of Covert For Women at $22.50

In three distinctly individual models, beautifully tailored in Cravenetted Covert Cloth, half-lined with Peau de Cygne. Colors: Tan, Brown, Oxford Grey, and Black.

Women's Waterproof Tweed Coats Monday at $17.50

Ideal for touring, storm and motor wear, in new belted models. Yoke and sleeves lined with Satin. To be had in rich Grey and Tan tones.

New "Suit" Dresses for Women at $25 and $29.50

—Splendid for Afternoon and Street Wear

These charming frocks were designed for wear with the new fur collars and capes. The *illustration* shows two in Eton effect, made of excellent quality all wool Serge, one being trimmed with Hercules Braid.

The third model is a reproduction of a much higher-priced coatee frock, trimmed with flat Hercules Braid. Colors: Navy Blue, Beige, Black. *Sizes 34 to 42.*

Tailored and Dressy Suits For Women

in Spring's Most Charming Modes

Monday at $29.50, $35, $39.50

We have assembled at these prices a collection of suits truly representative of Spring's most individual models in dressy, tailored and sports effects created by Bernard, Callot and Drecoll.

The coats are in Eton, Pony and Ripple effects, with new single and double breasted vestees of Silk, Satin or Pique.

The materials include Black and White hair-line suitings, Black and White Checks, Serges, Tricotines, Poiret Twill, Oxfords and Smart Mixtures. Sizes 34 to 44. Several models to 52½. *Fourth Floor.*

Man-Tailored Dresses for Women

We are devoting a special section to man-tailored dresses for women, and have assembled a wonderful assortment of models which embody many new ideas by Bernard, Martial Armand, Premet, Georgette, and Brandt. **Prices $25 to $79.50.**

Negligees of Silk Dotted Mull at $3

—a most unusual opportunity

Cleverly modeled negligees with smart pleated skirt, and large collar and cuffs of White Mull. Fashioned of fine quality Silk Dotted Mull, and may be had in Pink, Blue, Lavender and Rose. *Illustrated.*

For Monday Only

Women's Skirts of Silvertone Soiree at $16.75

In three of Spring's most delightful models, suitable for afternoon and sports wear. Fashioned of Silvertone Soiree—Spring's newest and richest material. Obtainable in Helio, Nile Green, Peach, Seafoam, Orchid, and White. Waistbands 25 to 36. *Illustrated.*

A Special Lot of

Undermuslins For Women at $1

All of excellent quality—very specially priced.

At $1—Cotton Crepe Envelope Chemises, lace or embroidery trimmed.

At $1—Cotton Crepe Nightgowns, beautifully trimmed with hemstitching.

At $1—Nightgowns of Nainsook with lace insertion and wide ribbon beading.

At $1—Pink Batiste Nightgowns with hand-made featherstitching.

At $1—Pink Batiste Envelope Chemises with hand-embroidered design.

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It is of immense importance, if a boy is to appear well dressed, that every item of his outfit shall be selected with an understanding of its relation to each other item.

Hence, unusual care is given by De Pinna to provide the correct headwear, footwear, hosiery, shirts, neckwear and the like to be worn with De Pinna suits and overcoats.

Our thorough knowledge and appreciation of the requirements of boys who attend our best known Preparatory Schools and select City Schools have resulted in our securing over a long period of years the patronage of such boys.

Boys' English Norfolk and single-breasted Sack Suits, of Irish and Scotch homespuns and English woolens; exclusive patterns in heather mixtures of blue, gray and tan colorings, for boys of 7 to 16 years, $13.50 up.

Boys' Top Coats in Slip-on and Trench models, of imported covert cloth, herringbones, imported cheviots and English serges, for boys of 3 to 9 years, $15 up. 9 to 16 years, $22.50 up.

Sailor Suits—Every boy of from 3 to 9 years must have a goodly supply of washable sailor suits. De Pinna models in English Regulation and Beach Jumper Sailor Suits are accepted as standard, and are made by us in the best qualities of imported fabrics. $5.50 to $12.50. Also made in imported English Navy Serge, $13.50 to $16.50.

Boys' Wash Suits cut on military lines have been made by us in a number of models to meet the constantly increasing demand for suits of this type.

Boys' Camp Suits, designed especially for practical use, made of durable washable materials for boys of 3 to 16 years, $8.50.

We have reserved sufficient material to make to measure caps to match De Pinna suits and overcoats. We announce, also, the new Spring and Summer models in Boys' felt and straw Hats.

"Anniped" Shoes.

5th Avenue at 50th Street

TAKING CHANCES WON IN NEW SHIPYARD

Building Yard and Ships at Once, Lays More Keels Than at Hog Island and Bristol.

SOME VESSELS WELL ALONG

Old Methods Not Even Tried in Effort to Meet New Conditions of Standardized Ships.

Having previously visited the Hog Island and Bristol shipyards and described what he saw there a TIMES reporter last week inspected the great shipyard of the Submarine Boat Corporation on Newark Bay, within fifteen minutes' ride of New York City. This yard has twenty-eight shipways, compared with fifty at Hog Island and twelve at Bristol.

In building the Hog Island yard, the American International Corporation had at its disposal the technical knowledge of one of its subsidiaries, the New York Shipbuilding Corporation, with a large yard just across the Delaware at Camden. The President of the Merchants' Shipbuilding Corporation, R. H. M. Robinson, is a former member of the Construction Corps of the United States Navy. The Submarine Boat Corporation, on the other hand, takes pride in the fact that it had nobody who knew anything about old-fashioned shipbuilding. They had built submarines and chasers, but they were not handicapped by anybody who knew anything about merchant shipbuilding.

At Hog Island they point with pride to one keel laid, and at Bristol they have four. At Port Newark they have thirteen keels laid. At Hog Island they have only the keel and a few bottom plates in position, and at Bristol, little more accomplished. Four of the ships at Port Newark have not only their keels, but their outer and inner bottoms and framing completed up to or around the turn of the bilge, and one has two frames carried up to the deck level.

The officials of the Submarine Corporation attribute their success to the fact that in undertaking an entirely new task—the assembling on the ways of standardized ships fabricated piecemeal in shops all over the United States—they weren't handicapped by the caution that comes from knowledge of the difficulties of their undertaking.

Building All at Once.

The common prudence of a trained naval constructor would probably have suggested that it would be well to have the yard, shops, and equipment at least partially ready for use before beginning actual construction, so that if the parts fabricated in dozens of shops all over the country happened, after all, not to fit perfectly the whole program need not collapse at once.

The men building the Port Newark shipyard, however, not being naval constructors, reasoned that, inasmuch as the whole Government program was irretrievably committed to fabricated ships, if the idea did fail it wouldn't matter much if the failure was a little more or a little less complete. Having once decided on the idea they dashed in, and instead of building ways, and then shops, and then ships, proceeded to build ships and ways and shops all at once.

Right now at Port Newark you may see men riveting up bottom plates and frames and laying floor plates of 5,000-ton freighters, while alongside other men are working on the very ways on which those ships rest, with pile drivers driving in the way footings, and locomotive cranes handling the material, while other gangs of men are erecting the big tower derricks which will replace the locomotives later on. And back in the yard shops men are working at the rolls and furnaces and bending floors, while others are finishing the roof over their heads.

The men building the yard admit they took all the chances there were. They began last Summer by taking the land, filling and dredging and putting up buildings before they even were sure of their contract from the Government, though without that contract they could not possibly have put the plan through. If any one of a dozen things that might easily have happened had happened; if the steel shapes, turned out from dozens of shops hundreds of miles away, had not fitted exactly; if any one part of the work, all of which was being pushed at top speed, had fallen out of step with the rest, it might have taken months to straighten out the tangle.

But none of the things happened. The steel parts fitted together without resort to the shops, and every bit of the work was ready just when it was needed. And as a result of the chances taken, Port Newark's contribution to the war merchant fleet will be in service months sooner than it could have been under any other course of action.

The Newark yard is to build a first order of fifty and later a hundred more 5,000 ton, 11-knot freighters. Hog Island is to build fifty 7,500-ton freighters, and seventy 8,000-ton, 16-knot transport liners, while Bristol is to build sixty 9,000-ton freighters. The Port Newark boats, like all the others, are to be fitted with turbine engines with mechanical reduction gear, and water-tube boilers.

All Progressing Together.

As already told, thirteen keels are already laid at Port Newark, and four ships are taking shape. At these four ways the steel tower derricks, which are to handle the material on the ways, are finished. The others present varying degrees of completion, until at the twelfth and thirteenth keels the erection of the derricks is just beginning, and their work is being done for the time being by locomotive cranes running on tracks alongside. The other fifteen ways present a similar descending scale of completion, some with keel blocks in place ready for keel laying, and the twenty-seventh and twenty-eighth, at the far end of the yard, not even that far advanced. Taking the ways at Port Newark as a whole, they appear about as far along, relatively, as those at Bristol, perhaps a bit further, and far ahead of Hog Island. The shops at Port Newark are not as far advanced as those at Bristol, which are practically complete, but of course much further along than those at Hog Island.

It would be difficult to compare the three shipyards without being unfair, because conditions have been so different. All suffered about in the same degree from the unprecedented Winter, although the men at Hog Island, through no fault of their own, were probably delayed more than the others by this hindrance. At Bristol they started with the great advantage of a power plant and some buildings which could be adapted to the needs of the new shipyard. At Port Newark they had the advantage of being close to the biggest centre of population in the world—the yard is within sight of the towers of lower Manhattan—which simplified the problem of labor supply and housing. They also were spared the necessity of erecting a power plant by taking their power from the Public Service Corporation.

There is one feature at Port Newark that immediately strikes the visitor. That is the plan for storing material as it comes in. Each of the yards has, as an essential part of the fabrication scheme, a classification yard. (Hog Island has two,) where incoming trains, loaded with parts of ships, are sorted out, preparatory to being fed forward to the assembling ways. At Hog Island and Bristol these yards serve both as classification and storage yards. At Port Newark the storage points for material are just back of the shipways, within reach of the shipway derricks.

In the plan of the yard, each pair of shipways forms a complete building unit. Between the two ways are two towers, each mounting two derricks, for handling all material on this pair of ways. In a house under the towers is a separate air compressor plant for running the tools of that pair of ways, the office of the foreman in charge of the unit, a toolhouse, and a lunchroom for the men. Between the left-hand way of the first group, and the right-hand way of the second, and so on down the line, is a spur track with a passing switch, by which all material needed—at present piles, timbers, derrick parts, &c., and later ship steel—can be fed rapidly and smoothly forward to where it is needed. And at the head of each way is a storage space, within reach of the derricks between the ways, and also equipped with a derrick of its own for moving the material forward, in which the ship parts are piled in order as fast as they come into the yard, ready to be sent along as needed.

As Vice President Henry R. Sutphen of the Submarine Boat Corporation, the man responsible for this scheme, explained, he means to have his shipments of parts so timed that the men working on the ships under way need only to look up at any time to see the parts of another ship already stacked up under their eyes, waiting for them as soon as they get the one they are working on, into the water. "It gives the men a chance to see what progress they are making, and what they have ahead of them to work into," he said. "Besides, as we think, it is a better arrangement for the smooth flow of material."

Each Yard Has a Soul.

More interesting to the visitor than the attempt merely to compare achievements at the three big yards, which might result in unfairness, is the sense of a distinct personality possessed by each yard, and the spirit which can be felt in each, running through the whole organization, a spirit which is subtly different in each yard, though there are like features in all.

In enthusiasm and loyalty to their own yard and their own leaders, there seems nothing to choose among the three yards. At Port Newark, however, they are, to judge from the talk of the men, rather "feeling their oats," just now. They don't allow the visitor to forget that they are not trained shipbuilders, but mostly structural ironworkers, bridge builders, and so on, and that in their opinion, with their thirteen keels on display, they are showing the way to the other fellows, whom they incline, rather unjustly, to consider older hands in a game which in reality is as new to one as to the other.

At Bristol they are perhaps a bit quieter and less aggressive, but they show a world of confidence in themselves, their organization and their leader and are just as thoroughly convinced as at Port Newark that when the returns are all in they will lead. And at Hog Island they are setting their teeth, making no excuses, and doggedly determined to make up lost ground and give the other fellows a surprise one of these days.

The Port Newark men, however, according to Mr. Sutphen, are justifying his policy of getting ahead with the construction at any risk. The concrete evidence of accomplishment, he says, is the last speeder-up, and both the chorus of pneumatic riveters from one end of the yard to the other and the energy with which the men on the ways attack the masses of steel which they are pushing into place bear him out.

Mr. Sutphen is as eager as the Bristol men were last week to see some basis arranged on which rivalry among the yards can take concrete form. He has suggested tentatively publishing from day to day the records of each yard in rivets driven, the record of the best gang in each yard, and the yard average, daily and weekly. Chief Inspector Higgins, the Emergency Fleet Corporation representative at Port Newark, supports him in this with this story:

Recently, Mr. Higgins says, two pile-driver operators at Port Newark got into a dispute as to which could drive the most piles a day, which resulted in a wager of $5. Up to that time the average number of piles driven by a pile-driver in a day was twenty-four. But the winner of the $5 drove sixty, and his competitor only a few less.

LABOR SPEEDS WOOD SHIPS

Puget Sound Union Leader Asserts Men Are Fully Loyal.

SEATTLE, March 10.—Any fears entertained that the wooden shipbuilding program in the Puget Sound district is threatened with a tie-up through a shortage of calkers and refusal of calkers to teach apprentices their trade, as outlined in statements made by the Shipping Board last week, are groundless, according to Edward Rowan, business agent of the shipwrights' and calkers' unions in Seattle, who made a statement to The Associated Press tonight. Mr. Rowan asserted that he spoke officially for the unions.

"Ship calkers of Washington are going to go down the line to aid the Government's shipbuilding program," Mr. Rowan said. "We want to prove to the nation that we are just as loyal and patriotic Americans as can be found in the country.

"We don't want it understood any longer that we are trying to hold back the ship program. To prove this we shall immediately do our utmost to bring more trained shipwrights and calkers to this district, and, in addition, put apprentices to work as calkers. We have already put on a number of apprentices, and will put on more, besides beadlers and reamers.

"We shall likewise do our utmost to co-operate with the building trades. There are plenty of carpenters who can be trained as calkers."

William Pigott, supervising director for the Shipping Board of wooden ship building in the Puget Sound district, said:

"I have full confidence that the shipwrights and calkers will co-operate in every way with the Government. I am positive that hereafter we can depend upon ships in this district being calked on time."

CRAZED STRANGER ATTACKS A FAMILY

Carpenter, Armed with Hammer, Drives Cottage Inmates from Their Home.

MAKES A WRECK OF HOUSE

Fights Twelve Policemen and Is Finally Taken, in a Straitjacket, to Coney Island Hospital.

While Mrs. Louis Metz and her family of four children were preparing to retire in their home at 1,736 Eighty-first Street, Brooklyn, last night they heard a knock on the door and Addie, aged 20, answered the summons. She saw on the porch a man more than six feet tall and weighing about 200 pounds, dressed in carpenter's clothes and carrying a large hammer, which he brandished at her. For a few minutes the girl stood there waiting for the man to speak, and then she became frightened and closed the door.

This angered the visitor, and he crashed out the glass in the door with his hammer and shouted: "I want you, and I've come to kill you and all the family!" After he had broken the glass the man reached through the hole and opened the door. While the mother and the three children were barricading themselves in the dining room by piling chairs against the door, William, aged 14, ran up the back stairs to wake his father, who had retired early because he was due to appear at his booth in Washington Market at 6 o'clock in the morning.

Before Metz could reach the lower floor the visitor had battered down the doors to the dining room and was pursuing Mrs. Metz and the children through the halls, trying to strike them with the hammer. As the man passed through the hall on one of his circuits after Joseph, aged 18, the father sprang upon him from the landing, but he was unable to down the visitor and in the fight Metz received several severe blows with the hammer.

Seeing that his father was losing in the struggle, Thomas ran into the back yard and got a long piece of lead pipe. He gave this to Joseph, who stole up behind the visitor, and struck him on the head with it. The visitor fell to the floor, and while he lay there unable to rise, Metz and the family fled to the home of Joseph Miller, at 1,728, to give an alarm.

When police reserves arrived from the Bath Beach Station the visitor had regained consciousness and was wrecking the furniture and woodwork in the seven-room cottage. As they caught glimpses of him as he smashed the windows on the lower floor the police began to shoot at him. But the man continued his work of destruction, and when he had wrecked the lower floor he went upstairs to continue the job. After he had broken every window there and most of the furniture, he appeared at one of the windows and defied the policemen to shoot at him. Then he hurled his hammer into the street and dived through the window. He struck on a porch roof and rolled off to the lawn.

He leaped to his feet immediately and began to fight the twelve policemen who had answered the alarm. It was ten minutes before they could subdue him with their nightsticks and six of them held him with difficulty until an ambulance arrived from the Coney Island Hospital with a straitjacket. At the hospital surgeons were unable to treat his wounds because of his protests, and he was taken to the Kings County Hospital, where surgeons said that his wounds caused by the fall and the blows dealt him in the attempt to subdue him were serious.

From papers in the man's pockets the police learned that he was George Herdie of 2,830 Stillwell Avenue, Brooklyn, a carpenter. The police of the Parkville Station reported that they had received several complaints during the evening from householders who said that a strange man was knocking at their door. Surgeons were unable to ascribe a reason for the man's dementia. Metz was attended by ambulance surgeons, but none of the family was injured. About $800 damage was caused in the house.

KAISER TO MEET HIS ALLIES

Sovereigns of Central Powers to Consult After Easter.

AMSTERDAM, March 10.—There will be a conference of the sovereigns of the Central Powers and their allies, Turkey and Bulgaria, immediately after Easter, according to the Hungarian newspapers.

The meeting, it is said, will take place at Sofia or at Constantinople, in consideration of the age of the Sultan of Turkey.

BRITISH LOAN A SUCCESS.

Bonar Law Declares $500,000,000 Mark Has Been Passed.

LONDON, Saturday, March 9.—Whether London has reached the mark placed for it in the great week's campaign to raise £100,000,000 by the sale of war bonds will not be known until Monday morning, as the sales are continuing until late this evening, but there are indications the capital will not fall far short of it.

Up to last night the sales had totaled just short of £70,000,000, while many large and small subscriptions were received today. There also are some parts of the metropolis which have not yet been touched, and the campaign will be continued there next week. Meanwhile the provincial towns have been putting on an extra spurt, and have raised some £20,000,000.

Andrew Bonar Law, Chancellor of the Exchequer, today telegraphed his congratulations to the Lord Mayor of London on the city's contribution, adding:

"Although the total returns from the whole country have not yet been received, it is certain that much more than the hundred millions asked for has been subscribed. This is additional proof of the determination of our people to hold fast till the aims for which we entered the war have been secured."

MEDAL FOR GUY LOWELL.

New York Red Cross Officer and Two Others Honored by Italy.

ROME, Friday, March 8.—The Italian military medal for valor has been awarded to Major Guy Lowell of New York, Captain Henry Blakiston Wilkins of Baltimore, and Captain Charles Carroll of Carrollton, Md.

All the recipients are members of the American Red Cross, and receive the medals for distinguished work on the Italian front.

BALTIMORE, Md., March 10.—Captain Carroll, who is the father of Charles Bancroft Carroll, of Doughoregan Manor, before the United States entered the war, was Vice President of the Clearing House in Florence. When America declared a state of war he immediately joined the Red Cross. He has been in Europe since 1914.

Henry Blackistone Wilkins's father, the late George C. Wilkins, was general agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad in Baltimore. Mr. Wilkins with his wife, who was a Miss Howell of Philadelphia, have been living abroad for nearly twelve years. Recently Captain Carroll's wife received special honors from the French Government for relief work.

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"Main Street in Columbia, S. C., was as light and gay as Broadway at Times Square."

The Industrial Revolution in the South

by

RICHARD SPILLANE

BEGINS TO-DAY IN

THE EVENING MAIL

This isn't a travel story, or is it dry reading—no business man can afford not to read it. It affects him.

Swift & Company Publicity

At a recent hearing of the Federal Trade Commission there was introduced correspondence taken from the private files of Swift & Company, which showed that the Company had been considering for some time an educational advertising campaign.

The need for this publicity has been apparent to us for several years. The gross misrepresentation to which we have recently been subjected has convinced us that we should no longer delay in putting before the public the basic facts of our business, relying on the fair-mindedness of the American people.

The feeling against the American packer is based largely on the belief that the income and well-being of the producer and consumer are adversely affected by the packers' operations, resulting in unreasonably large profits.

Swift & Company's net profit is reasonable, and represents an insignificant factor in the cost of living.

For the fiscal year 1917 the total sales and net profit of Swift & Company were as follows:

Sales
$875,000,000.

Profits
$34,650,000.

This is equivalent to a $3,465. profit on a business of $87,500.

If Swift & Company had made no profit at all, the cattle raiser would have received only ⅛ of a cent per pound more for his cattle, or the consumer would have saved only ¼ of a cent per pound on dressed beef.

Swift & Company, U. S. A.

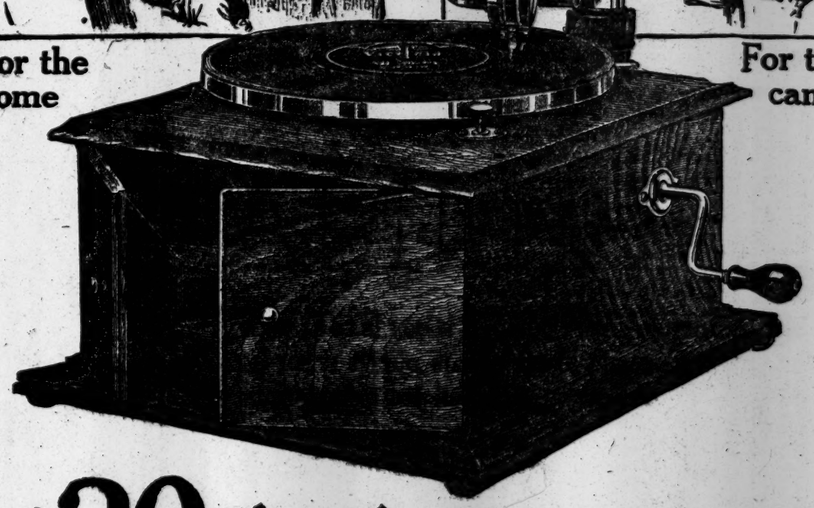
Victor

"His Master's Voice"

To insure Victor quality, always look for the famous trademark, "His Master's Voice." It is on all products of the Victor Talking Machine Company.

For the home

For the camp



$20 for this genuine Victrola

There is surely nothing else you can buy for $20 that will give so much pleasure to your family or to your soldier boy in camp.

The fact that this instrument bears the famous Victor trademark and is a *genuine* Victrola guarantees to you the same high quality and standard of excellence so well established and recognized in all products of the Victor Company.

This portable Victrola is equipped with all the *exclusive* Victor *patented* features and will play for you any of the more than 5000 records listed in the Victor Record catalog.

There are Victor dealers everywhere and they will gladly demonstrate this portable model of the Victrola and play any music you wish to hear.

Victor Talking Machine Co., Camden, N. J.

Important Notice. Victor Records and Victor Machines are scientifically coordinated and synchronized in the processes of manufacture, and their use, one with the other, is absolutely essential to a perfect reproduction.

New Victor Records demonstrated at all dealers on the 1st of each month

"Victrola" is the Registered Trade-mark of the Victor Talking Machine Company designating the products of this Company only.

DRAFT CAUSES BOOM IN SURETY BONDS

Shifting Employes Because of War Conditions Increases Danger of Embezzlements.

WARNING TO EMPLOYERS

Extra Caution in Engaging Workers Urged by Surety Official in the "Demoralized Labor Market."

The effect of the draft and military enlistments upon the clerical staffs of banks, railroad companies, and offices requiring the services of bonded employes has been so marked that in some offices the number of changes has exceeded the number of bonded employes by more than one-half, according to an article written for The Eastern Underwriter by Upton Slingluff, the Superintendent of the Fidelity Department of the National Surety Company. The condition has been an expense to the surety companies, because their clerical work has increased, and the danger of losses to employers through the inefficiency and dishonesty of untrained workers has been increased greatly, Mr. Slingluff says.

Before the United States entered the war the number of changes of the protective bonds in a year was only about one-tenth of the number of men whose honesty was guaranteed by the surety companies. Since the effect of the draft and enlistments began to be felt surety companies have noted that "the labor market has been so demoralized that the number of changes under schedule bonds has increased to approximately 150 per cent."

"One railroad, bonding some 3,000 men and women under its schedule," Mr. Slingluff continues, "formerly had an average turnover of about 20 per cent. a year. By actual count in the six months from June 1 to Dec. 1, there were over 4,500 changes. Moreover, the loss ratio has increased owing to the inability to keep the best class of employes. The surety companies have found it necessary to increase rates on certain lines of business and to charge a minimum earned premium per employe covered, to take care of the extra investigations and the added work necessary, due to the abnormal number of changes.

"These changes are increasing proportionately all the time because the Government is calling for additional men for service and is extending its activities in many lines of business, building ships, food and fuel control, and other branches which all take additional help. The consequence is that the labor market is called on to supply those necessary for the Government work, creating positions which must be filled by others. The new employes are less experienced, cannot be selected as previously, but employers must take the best of what is procurable. This not only gives the surety companies increased work in keeping matters straight, but increase enormously the chances for loss as well as the operating expense."

Mr. Slingluff advises all employers to investigate carefully every new employe before he is trusted, and suggests that faithful old employes be kept, because the training of new men to take their places would mean a loss to the company through the inefficiency of the untrained man in the first few months. He says:

"Under present conditions every employer of labor of any kind handling money or valuables must be careful to investigate all such employes, as there is a period between employment and final exxamination and approval by the surety companies, during which period the greatest danger exists on account of the number of individuals who get positions and abscond before the surety company, in many cases, gets notice of their employment and application to start their examination and to see that they are bonded in sufficient amounts to prevent loss."

APPOINTS WOMAN RECEIVER.

Mrs. Weisberg Regards Action as a Compliment to Suffrage.

Mrs. Emily R. Weisberg, leader of the Seventeenth Assembly District organization of the New York City Woman Suffrage Party, has been appointed receiver for the properties at 334 and 336 East 121st Street, by Justice Mitchell L. Erlanger of the Supreme Court. Mrs. Weisberg said yesterday she considered the appointment a compliment to the Suffrage Party as well as a tribute to herself as a woman.

"I shall apply the same principles of business economy and procedure in my handling of the properties intrusted to me as I have applied to my household accounts," said Mrs. Weisberg. "I feel proud of the fact that Judge Erlanger has thought me capable of acting as a receiver and that I am the first woman he has thus recognized in his twelve years on the bench. As my district was the banner district of the city, as far as the votes for the suffrage amendment went, I feel that my work as leader brought me to the Judge's attention."

OPPOSE FREE SCHOOL LUNCH

Charity Society Fears Loss of Incentive to Provide Better Homes.

The Home Economics Committee of the Charity Organization Society has sent a letter to William T. Collins, Chairman of the Welfare Commitee of the Board of Aldermen, urging that if the school luncheon system is taken over by the city the Board of Education shall not be vested with discretionary power to provide free luncheons. The committee recommends the extension of the system as an educational move and also as a means of providing meals perhaps not otherwise obtainable, but points out that such efforts should be supplementary to community efforts to raise home standards and not a substitute to such endeavors.

It is argued that recent figures disclose the patronage of free school luncheons in England has decreased greatly with the lessening of industrial unemployment and the raising of wages, while under similar conditions there has been a great increase in patronage of paid luncheons in the United States.

GAS PROFITS STILL HEAVY.

Month of February Shows Enormous Consumption in City.

Reports received by the Public Service Commission show that the various gas companies in the city had another very profitable month in February. This month was exceeded only by January, which recorded the greatest consumption of gas in the history of the companies.

The seven manufacturing systems in the city produced in January a total of 6,122,827,300 cubic feet of gas, as against 4,077,718,300 cubic feet made in January, 1917. This represented an increase of 23 per cent. The total "send outs" of gas for February, 1918, as compared with the same month last year were, respectively, 5,306,016,000 and 4,523,707,800 cubic feet, an increase of 17.65 per cent. for February of this year over that of last year.

STUDY OF SERUMS ORDERED

Public Health Service Will Inquire Into Communicable Diseases.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—The United States Public Health Service has been authorized by Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo to make an investigation to improve methods for the prevention and control of communicable diseases, especially near the army cantonments. The study, which will commence immediately, will involve both field and laboratory work, and the special facilities at the United States Hygienic Laboratory at Washington will be utilized. The work will relate largely to the standardization and preparation of serums.

An official announcement issued today stated:

"The first serum to be studied will be that used in cerebro spinal meningitis. The prevalence of this disease at this time and the fact that this serum has been found to be the most effective treatment for the disease show the importance of such a study.

"In the present war the American soldiers have remained practically free from typhoid fever because of the use of anti-typhoid vaccine. It has also been used with great success by the Public Health Service in sanitary areas adjoining military and naval reservations for the purpose of protecting the civil populations and the troops. The meningitis serum is generally used only to cure that disease, but when so used it is capable of doing much toward reducing the prevalence of meningitis.

"The Public Health Service will endeavor to find methods for securing a more reliable serum for meningitis and will then, through its control over the sale of these products in interstate traffic, see that these methods are used. It is expected that some improvements will also be made in the case of serums used in the prevention and cure of other communicable diseases."

RED CROSS DRIVE DEFERRED

Second Campaign for $100,000,000 Set for Week of May 20.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—The War Council of the American Red Cross announced today that the campaign to raise a second war relief fund of $100,000,000 would be postponed until the week of May 20.

It was the original intention to begin on May 6, but fear that it might detract even slightly from the forthcoming Liberty Loan campaign prompted the War Council to postpone the date. The first campaign was carried on the week of June 18, 1917.

The War Council had been appointed by President Wilson five weeks prior to the start of the first money-raising campaign, and the first great task was to provide the means of carrying on relief work on a scale commensurate with the military operations. More than $100,000,000 was contributed, and the contributions plus interest brought the total receipts from the first drive to $105,099,257. Of this amount $17,006,121 was refunded to chapters for local relief work. Of the balance $77,721,918 has been appropriated, leaving a balance of $10,371,217 available for appropriations. France has been the beneficiary of American Red Cross appropriations in the sum of more than $30,000,000.

During the week preceding Christmas the Red Cross conducted a membership drive which resulted in the enrollment of approximately 22,000,000 new members. This was followed last month by a campaign conducted by the junior membership of the American Red Cross which resulted in the enrollment in that collateral organization of virtually all the school children in America.

CHURCHES CUT EXPENSES.

St. Thomas's Saves $10,000 to Help Win the War.

To help win the war, the churches of New York are cutting down expenses. The annual report of St. Thomas's, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-third Street, shows a reduction of expenses of $10,000 over most previous years. Gifts of the people are not falling off for St. Thomas's congregation last year gave $290,000 to objects beyond its own borders, or $6 for each $1 expended at home.

St. Bartholomew's expenses were reduced last year by $6,000, the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian by $11,000, and similar reductions wherever possible are shown in reports of the Brick Presbyterian, St. Nicholas Collegiate Reformed, and the Fifth Avenue Baptist Churches. In none of these churches, however, are gifts declining, but increasing, the reductions in expenses being to prevent waste and to be able to contribute more money to war and charity.

CAMP UPTON SOLDIER RUINS STRAD VIOLIN

Instrument Owned by David Hochstein Smashed to Bits When Auto Breaks Down.

WAS VALUED AT $25,000

Accident Marks Opening of the Long Island Tour of the Cantonment Entertainers.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMP UPTON, L. I., March 10.—David Hochstein, violin virtuoso and a Sergeant in the headquarters company of the 306th Infantry, is at his home in Rochester mourning the destruction of his Stradivarius violin, valued at $25,000, which was smashed to bits in an automobile accident at Mineola yesterday. The story of the mishap was told here today by members of the divisional vaudeville troupe when they returned from performances given in Rockville Centre yesterday for the benefit of the fund to pay the expenses of the New York entertainers who came to this camp.

The troupe left the train at Mineola, and fourteen of the soldiers, including Sergeant Hochstein, crowded into a small auto bus, which was to take them to Rockville Centre. They had gone only a short distance when the front wheels of the car collapsed under the weight, and the windshield was smashed as it crashed into a telegraph pole.

Every one in the car was shaken up, but the Depot Brigade Quartet began to sing, and the rest of the party recovered their composure and hurried off to find another car. A limousine was borrowed from a nearby estate, and the journey to Rockville Centre was finished in good time. Shortly before the matinée commenced Sergeant Hochstein called to his accompanist, Private Max Glaser, to rehearse one or two numbers with him. When Sergeant Hochstein opened the soft leather case which held his violin he found the instrument in pieces. When the accident occurred Charles Wayland Towne, amusement director of the Y. M. C. A., who was in charge of the troupe, called out to Hochstein: "Is the Strad all right, Dave?" And Hochstein, finding the case apparently unscathed, replied that it was safe.

Hochstein was stunned when he saw the instrument broken. He closed the case on the fragments, and took the first train to New York on his way to Rochester, where he will leave the broken instrument. He intends bringing a less valuable instrument back to camp with him for use in future concerts.

The violin was valued by Hochstein at $25,000, and he carried $10,000 insurance on it. It is believed here that if he goes to France he may arrange for the purchase in Europe of a Stradivarius for the amount which the insurance company will give him. Hochstein used his violin for the last time during a recital by Miss Margaret Wilson, daughter of the President, on Friday night in the Y. M. C. A. Auditorium here.

Fuel Aid at P. S. C. Hearing Today.

Charles E. Stuart of the Conservation Division of the Fuel Administration at Washington, is expected to appear before the Public Service Commission today at the hearing on the application of private electric plant owners that an order be issued directing the New York Edison Company to install an emergency service for the safety and convenience of private owners. It has been contended by representatives of the Edison Company that operation of private plants was a waste of coal. The Fuel Administration has said much fuel would be saved in New York City if the private plants were closed.

NURSING SERVICE GROWS.

32,753 Patients Cared for by Henry Street Organization.

The report of the work done in 1917 by the Henry Street Nursing Service was issued yesterday, and showed that 32,753 patients in New York City had received bedside care during the year, and that the nurses had attended 21,000 sick children in their homes, of whom 2,500 were pneumonia patients under 5 years of age.

The total number of pneumonia cases nursed was 3,800, among which the fatality was 8.7 per cent., a remarkably low percentage in the opinion of experts. More than 3,700 mothers and 3,350 new-born babies were attended by the nurses, and a special staff took care of 1,003 patients suffering from contagious diseases. Almost 12,500 minor surgical dressings were made in the first aid centres. The year's work required a total of 277,170 visits by an average staff of 155 nurses, or more than 2,000 visits by each nurse.

Last year was the most difficult in the history of the nursing service, and those directing the work expect this year to be even more difficult. Appealing for both nurses and public support, Miss Lillian D. Wald, head of the service, said yesterday:

"Our staff of visiting nurses already has been enlarged, but still we need more women to cope with the ever-increasing demands from the homes of the city's sick. Much space in the hospitals already is being used for sick soldiers; only too soon every available corner will be requisitioned for the wounded. While the hospitals are taking care of the nation's men, our nurses must go into the homes and watch over the health of the mothers, babies, and children."

The nursing service has been recognized by such agencies as the Red Cross as an essential part of the home defense of New York City.

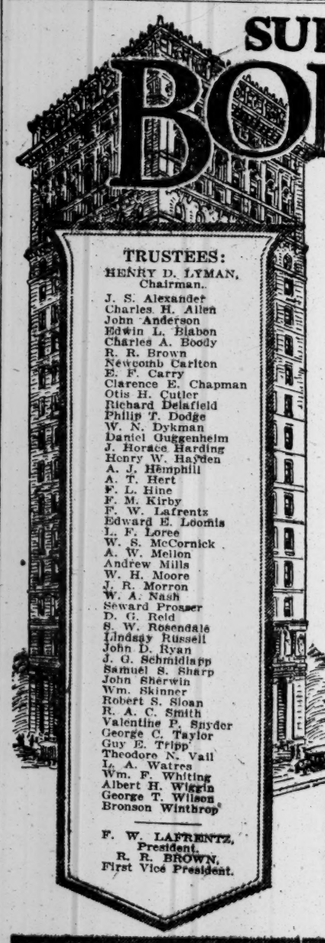
City Charities Directory on Sale.

The New York Charities Directory for 1918 has been issued by the Charity Organization Society. It lists 122 war relief and service organizations—74 more than last year. There are 2,078 social agencies described in the book, which includes a roster of 1,800 churches and an index of 6,040 persons engaged in religious or charitable work.

A FOOD YOU NEED FOR CONSERVATION
Grape-Nuts
Saves Sugar, Milk, Fuel.
Unique among prepared cereals.

WURLITZER
Player Pianos
Excel All Others
113-119 WEST 40TH ST. BET BROADWAY & 6TH

SURETY BONDS
FIDELITY ~ SURETY
CONTRACT ~ JUDICIAL



TALKS ON BONDING

No. 14—"Excellent Business Methods."

A Fraternal Order, one of whose officers had defaulted, wrote us as follows:

"I am this day in receipt of your check in the full amount of our claim. Your prompt service in meeting your obligations under your bond is certainly appreciated by us. Such excellent business methods as are followed by your company should win commendation from all organizations who have men intrusted with cash and valuable documents."

First, of course, you should be sure of the Bonding Company's strength, but ability to pay claims is not the only important consideration. Before applying for a Bond, you should satisfy yourself with respect to the Company's record for businesslike methods and promptness in paying just claims.

This Company has 40 Branch Offices in the Larger Cities and over 13,500 Agencies Elsewhere.

American Surety Co.
of New York (Founded 1884).
Home Office, 100 Broadway
Telephone Rector—9525
Brooklyn Branch, 189 Montague St. Telephone Main 1450.

GUARANTEED FIRST MORTGAGES
We offer the following Mortgages on New York City Real Estate

Amount of Loan	Guaranteed Rate of Interest to Investor	Stories	Material	Type	Rental	Value of Security
$2,250	5%	2 & Cellar	Brick	Dwelling	$300	$3,750
4,000	5%	2 & Bas't	Frame	Dwelling	Occupied by owner	8,000
6,500	5%	3 & Cellar	Brick	Store & Apartment	1,080	11,000
20,000	5½%	4 & Bas't	Brick	Business	3,120	40,000

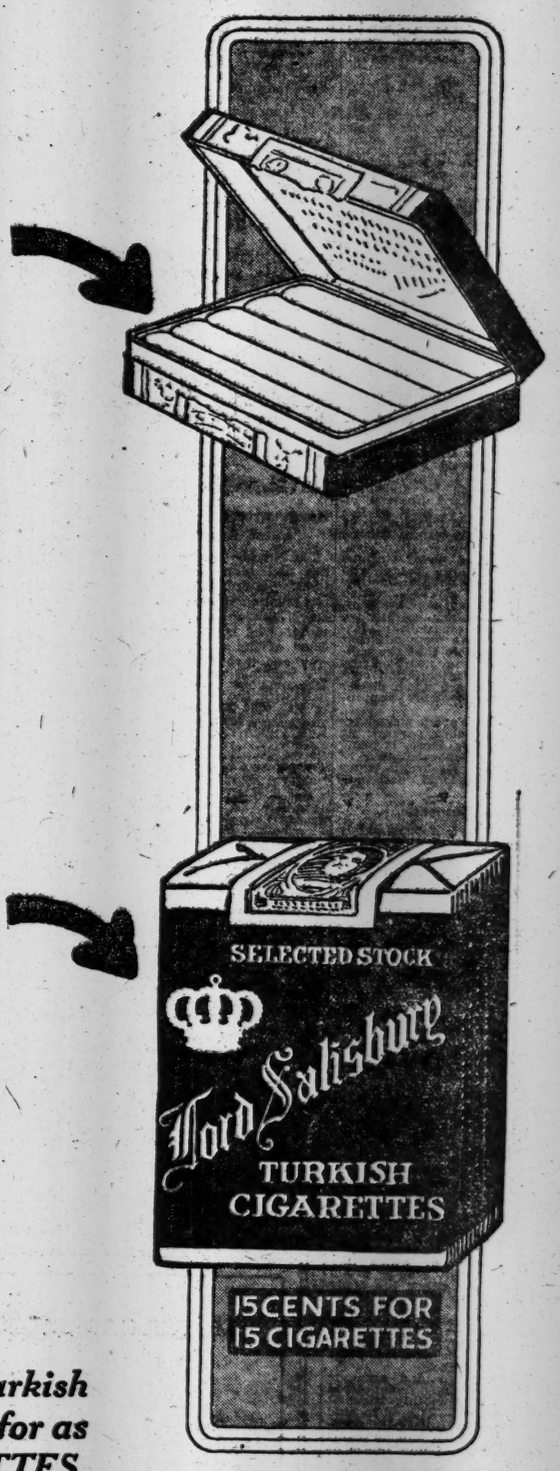
Details of other offerings in various amounts, with photographs of properties, furnished upon request.
Also Guaranteed First Mortgage Certificates $100 & up, paying 5½%.
Free from Personal Taxation.
Write for booklet, "The Ideal Investment," and March Investment List.
New York Title and Mortgage Company
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS MORE THAN $3,000,000
135 Broadway, New York. 203 Montague St., Brooklyn
'Phone 6860 Cortlandt 'Phone 7160 Main

Lord Salisbury
TURKISH CIGARETTES

If you smoke Turkish cigarettes, PACKED IN THIS KIND OF A BOX, you are paying 13 cents and more for only 10 cigarettes

But we pack the Lord Salisbury cigarettes in THIS KIND OF PAPER PACKAGE

the most inexpensive and the most attractive package made. So you pay only 15 CENTS for 15 CIGARETTES



The Lord Salisbury Cigarette is the only Turkish Tobacco Cigarette in the world which sells for as little money as 15 CENTS for 15 CIGARETTES.

GUARANTEED BY
The American Tobacco Co.
INCORPORATED

MORE THAN 4,000 NINES TO PLAY FOR LAURELS OF AMERICA'S SERVICE

2,000,000 MEN JOIN UNCLE SAM'S LEAGUE

Vast Baseball Organization Is Planned for Army and Navy Camps of the Nation.

TEAM FOR EACH COMPANY

Regiments and Divisions to be Represented on Diamond in the Gigantic Venture.

Greater by far than all the major and minor leagues, together with the semi-professional and amateur baseball organizations throughout the country, a baseball league vaster than any athletic movement in the history of sport—Uncle Sam's League—has already started the Spring training season. Little did the pioneers of the bat and ball game ever imagine when they evolved the national pastime from the crude rudiments of "one old cat" that the day would ever come when 2,000,000 men, scattered over two continents, would be banded together under Governmental control in the most universal pastime the world has ever known.

Just as soon as the backbone of Winter was broken and the bright Spring sun started to warm the shell-scarred battle areas of France 500,000 soldiers rejoiced at a return to the invigorating pastime which they had played from the time they were lads in the schoolyard. No sooner had the snow disappeared at the numerous cantonments throughout the United States than 1,500,000 American youths training for the stern duties of the army and navy threw themselves into the thrilling fun of baseball.

Before another two weeks have passed every Yankee soldier and sailor in these camps will be having his share of fun and play in a game which has such a tremendous appeal that before the grim war is ended will have spread throughout the ranks of all the allied armies. Realizing the value of baseball in the physical development of the men in training the War and Navy Departments have encouraged the sport.

Play Game for Sport's Sake.

Athletic theorists have at last seen the day when a branch of sport has reached that point of amateur perfection, when 2,000,000 men participate in a sport for sport's sake. The widespread enthusiasm for baseball in the army and navy marks a Utopia in athletic endeavor that pioneers in physical education have dreamed of, but never believed would be realized.

Every bare space behind the battle lines in France will be converted into a baseball diamond. Baseball equipment is being rushed overseas to meet the demand of the soldiers who spend their spare moments at baseball. The game will be played everywhere the Yanks are stationed, and it will not be long before the bewildered soldiers of the other allied nations who look on and see our soldiers at play will take up the sport, for the game is spreading like wildfire.

There are more than 1,500,000 men under military training in the country today and the Commissions on Training Camp Activities of the War and Navy Departments want every single one of these men to play baseball. The season is already under way in most of the camps. The soldiers and sailors waited for no official inauguration, and the snow had barely left the ground before games were in progress on camp athletic fields and parade grounds. In fact, in places favored with a mild climate the men have played throughout the Winter.

Plans for the organization of camp teams and camp leagues are being formulated by Dr. Joseph A. Baycroft, general director of athletics in the camps. Before another month passes the soldiers will have their company, regimental and divisional teams, and these teams in turn will form company and regimental leagues. No divisional leagues are contemplated because of the scattered locations of most of the cantonments, but where traveling conditions permit intercamp games will be arranged.

Similar plans for the naval stations are being made by Walter Camp, who is general director of naval athletics. Each station will have a representative team, which will be selected by elimination and play out schedules that are being drawn up with amateur, professional and college nines from adjacent cities. It is also possible that the sailors may play teams from nearby army camps and engage in interstation contests, as the stations are much nearer one another than the army cantonments.

At the Boston Navy Yard a picked aggregation, which includes several big league stars in training there, is being organized for a three-months' tour of the country to play major league teams and fast semi-professional and collegiate nines.

Need 50,000 Baseballs.

It is estimated that approximately 50,000 balls will be used up "officially" in the camp games in the course of the season. This figure is arrived at by estimating that there are 4,000 companies in training in the various camps, and multiplying this number by twelve, which is the number of baseballs the training camp commission is planning to furnish each unit, in addition to gloves and bats. Many more, of course, will be supplied by the men themselves, and these will bring the number nearer 70,000, it is believed.

Baseball is not only helping to keep the soldiers and sailors morally fit by providing them with wholesome recreation, it is also helping them prepare for the struggle "over there." Few games develop the co-ordination of mind and muscle and judgment of distance like baseball. The truth of this statement is borne out by the fact that army leaders have found that in grenade throwing, where accuracy in distance is essential, men who have played the national sport are more expert. Combining as it does this maximum of recreation and military training, it is no small wonder then that the Commission on Training Camp Activities should want every soldier and sailor to play ball.

Any number of baseball celebrities have joined the colors since war was declared, and a nine of which any major league city might well be proud could be picked from either the army or navy. Among the diamond stars now in the service are "Rabbit" Maranville, Ernie Shore, Del Gainer, Chick Shorten, Herb Penneck and John Barry of the Red Sox; Jack Leary of the St. Louis Americans, and Jim Scott of the Chicago White Sox.

Major league officials and amateur baseball associations have volunteered their assistance in promoting baseball in the camps. They have offered to send teams into the camps to play the service nines or bring in other outside teams for exhibition games. Camp Lewis at American Lake, Wash., was asked to join the Northwestern League, but the invitation was refused, because the exigencies of service will prevent traveling. It is believed, however, that twilight ball may make it possible to bring league teams to the camp exhibition contests.

TALL PITCHERS AT CAMP.

Huggins Looks Up at Two Towering Twirlers.

Special to The New York Times.

MACON, Ga., March 10.—Add to Yankee arrivals Slim Love and Ec Monroe, the skyscraping pitchers. The huge pair came on the same train, and when they lined up before their peewee manager and had the honor to report it was if the Woolworth Building or two Woolworth Buildings were looking down on an ant hill.

Love has been in the shipbuilding service for Uncle Sam in California all Winter. He was a carpenter, and has been getting up at 4:30 in the mornings and hiking twenty-five miles to his work. That daily performance has not added any meat to his already lean frame.

NO CONCESSIONS TO HERZOG

President Haughton of Braves Ready to Cancel Deal with Giants.

BOSTON, March 10.—Percy D. Haughton, President of the Boston National League Baseball Club, said tonight that he would make no further overtures to Charley Herzog, ontained from the New York Nationals in exchange for Larry Doyle and Jess Barnes. Herzog has been ordered to report at the Braves' training camp at Miami, but has refused to go.

Mr. Haughton said that the Boston club had agreed to assume Herzog's contract, which had another year to run, and to pay him a substantial bonus. If Herzog persisted in his further "unreasonable demands," and refused to report for training, under the exchange agreement Doyle and Barnes would revert to Boston, Mr. Haughton said.

Herzog was traded to Boston last Winter in exchange for Larry Doyle and Jess Barnes, Jimmy Smith, an infielder, also going to the Boston club in the deal. Herzog was traded at his own request after a serious disagreement with Manager McGraw and the New York club over his suspension last season. Herzog refused to make the last Western trip with the Giants on the ground that he was physically unfit. Manager McGraw maintained that Herzog was just as able to take the trip as many of the other Giant players who had worked just as hard during the season.

When Herzog took French leave of the club and went to his farm in Maryland he was suspended and his salary, amounting to about $800, was deducted. When the club refused to pay, Herzog declared that he would play no longer under Manager McGraw. The New York manager tried to place him with two or three clubs, and finally arranged the deal with Boston.

Herzog had a contract with the New York club calling for a salary of $10,000 which covers the 1918 season. Herzog demanded that this contract be extended to cover the season of 1919, and that he be given a bonus of $5,000 for going to the Braves. It is understood that the Boston club compromised on the bonus, but refused to extend the contract another year.

Manager McGraw planned to start for Marlin with the first party of Giants, but it is believed that he will not go for a few days, hoping in the meantime to be able to adjust the differences between Herzog and the Boston club.

ARCHER TO JOIN PIRATES.

Former Cubs' Catcher Will Coach Bezdek's Young Buccaneers.

Jimmy Archer, the former catcher of the Chicago Cubs, has been signed by Pittsburgh and will act as coach and adviser to Manager Hugo Bezdek of the Pirates. Archer was given his unconditional release by the Cubs last season. For several years Archer ranked as one of the best catchers in the game and played under Manager Frank Chance when the Cubs were winning world's championships.

Archer started his major league career in Pittsburgh in 1904, when, after a short trial with the Pirates, he was sent to Atlanta. He was recalled in 1905, but the Pirates again sent him to Atlanta, where he played in 1906. He was then drafted by the Detroit club. After playing with Buffalo for a season Archer joined the Cubs in 1908.

STARS IN TENNIS MATCH.

Miss Bjurstedt and Alexander to Play Mrs. Wightman and Johnson.

BOSTON, March 10.—Leading lawn tennis players will compete in an intercity tournament on the covered courts of the Longwood Cricket Club on Saturday, March 16. In the principal contest Miss Molla Bjurstedt, national woman's champion, and Fred R. Alexander, international amateur and a former holder of the national doubles title, will represent New York. They will be pitted against Mrs. George W. Wightman, former national woman's champion, and Harry C. Johnson, Massachusetts champion, both of this city.

NAVAL FIVES IN STRUGGLE.

Headquarters Team Beats Bensonhurst Reserves, 39 to 21.

The Naval Reserve Headquarters basket ball team continued its winning streak yesterday by defeating the team representing Section Base 6, Naval Reserve, Bensonhurst, by the score of 39 to 21. The contest was played on the court of the Atlantic A. A. of Rockaway and throughout the superiority of the winning team was manifest. The Headquarters quintet ended the first half with the score in its favor by 21 to 10. The lineup:

Headquart's, (39.)	Position.	Base 6, (21.)
Hiltz	R. F.	O'Hara
Koch	L. F.	Gunsberg
Reynolds	C.	Murphy
Brunner	R. G.	Marquard
Gade	L. G.	Bruce

Field goals—Hiltz, Koch, (6,) Reynolds, (3,) Brunner, Gade, (6.) Gunsberg, (3,) Murphy, (4,) Bruce, (3,. Foul goals—Gade, (5,) Marquard. Referee—Mr. Conley, Atlantic A. A. Scorer—Chief Yeoman Smith, Headquarters. Time of halves—20 minutes.

Summervill Enters for Title.

Roy E. Moore, Chairman of the Gymnastic Championship Committee of the Metropolitan Association of the A. A. U., announced yesterday that Frederick Summervill, intercollegiate champion at club swinging, had sent in his entry for the local association's annual championships, which will be held at the Twenty-third Street Y. M. C. A. on March 30. R. Dutcher of the New York A. C., national champion, is another who has entered for the event. He will compete unattached.

Divide Honors at Chess.

It was nip and tuck between Frank J. Marshall, the United States chess champion, and David Janowski, the French champion, in the second of the series of international masters' rapid transit tournaments, played under a time limit of twenty seconds a move, at Marshall's chess divan yesterday. The American and Frenchman finally divided the first and second prizes. A. Kupchik was the winner of the third prize. The fourth and fifth prizes were shared by Oscar Chajes, New York State champion, and J. Bernstein.

SOLDIER IS WINNER OF FIVE-MILE RUN

Camp Wadsworth Athlete Outfoots Big Field in Harlem Road Race.

Private Sam Greenberg of Camp Wadsworth, Spartanburg, S. C., romped home a winner of the Harlem Athletic League's weekly handicap road run, held over the five-mile course of the Harbrook A. C. yesterday. The soldier-harrier, running evenly in the face of a gale of wind, easily distanced his field.

Fourteen runners started and all but one finished. For the first mile J. Davidson of the Harbrook A. C., who got away with the limit allowance of five minutes, set the pace. Greenberg, who started from the 3:30 mark, caught the leaders at this point, and set the pace to the finish. When about half a mile from home Prock essayed a sprint, but the Camp Wadsworth harrier was ready for the emergency and easily kept to the lead. Greenberg's actual time was 33:00.

The fast-time laurels fell to Hans Shuster, the veteran Morningside A. C. distance runner. He started from the one-minute mark and finished third, close on the heels of Prock, in 31:26.

The order of finish follows:

Pos.	Name and Club.	Hdp.	Actual Time.
1—S.	Greenberg, Camp Wadsworth.	2:30	3:00
2—W.	Prock, Harbrook A. C.	4:00	33:44
3—H.	Shuster, Morningside A. C.	1:00	31:26
4—W.	Gunning, Morningside A. C.	2:45	33:15
5—M.	Clringtone, Harbrook A. C.	1:45	32:57
6—W.	Rompainen, Glencoe A. C.	2:45	33:29
7—J.	Davidson, Harbrook A. C.	5:00	36:49
8—M.	Tea, Glencoe A. C.	1:00	32:51
9—H.	Brown, Harbrook A. C.	0:15	32:14
10—A.	Woods, Harbrook A. C.	3:30	34:40
11—L.	Kruss, Morningside A. C.	3:00	36:50
12—P.	McCabe, Harbrook A. C.	5:00	39:35
13—J.	Slattery, Harbrook A. C.	5:00	40:00

Fred Travelena, the veteran harrier of the Mohawk A. C., registered one of the best road-running performances of the season in winning the weekly chase of the Bronx Athletic League. Travelena, competing from scratch, flashed a brilliant display of ability over the four-and-one-quarter-mile course of the St. Anselm's A. C., and crossed the finish line a winner.

The veteran Mohawk star, going over the course at a fast clip, gradually crept up on the runners to whom he had conceded handicap marks until he came abreast of the leaders about one-half mile from the finish. Then Travelena engaged in a sprint duel with R. Brand, St. Anselm's A. C.; M. Mosher and T. Gregory, both of the Pennant A. C., which ended in the Mohawk runner's victory. Travelena's time was 22:44.

The order of finish follows:

Pos.	Name and Club.	Hdcp.	Actual Time.
1—F.	Travelena, Mohawk A. C.	Scr'ch	22:44
2—R.	Brand, St. Anselm's A. C.	1:00	23:30
3—M.	Mosher, Pennant A. C.	3:30	26:00
4—T.	Gregory, Pennant A. C.	1:30	24:03
5—T.	Birch, St. Jerome's C. C.	3:00	26:07
6—J.	Losgar, St. Anselm's A. C.	0:30	23:45
7—C.	Holl, Hollywood Inn A. A.	1:00	24:22
8—J.	McLaughlin, St. Jerome's C.	2:30	25:56
9—W.	Jones, St. Jerome's C. C.	4:00	27:37
10—J.	Primoshic, St. Anselm's A. C.	4:00	27:43
11—J.	Flatley, St. Anselm's A. C.	3:00	28:46
12—John	Flatley, St. Anselm's A. C.	3:30	27:17
13—F.	Caso, Pennant A. C.	3:30	27:19
14—J.	Kurtzo, Pennant A. C.	3:30	27:40

The limit handicap allowance of five minutes gave T. Mulhearn of the St. John's Club the place of honor in the weekly handicap road run of the Yorkville Athletic League. The chase was held over the St. John's Club's course, approximately five miles, and ten harriers participated. The diminutive form of Mulhearn showed in the van position from start to finish of the race. His actual time was 31:35.

As the finish of the run was near an interesting three-cornered battle was waged for second honors between F. Lavery, Paulist A. C.; D. Zuckerman, Ninety-second Street Y. M. H. A., and C. Sweeney, St. John's Club. The sprint finally was won by Zuckerman.

The order of finish follows:

Pos.	Name and Club.	Hdp.	Actual Time.
1—T.	Mulhearn, St. John's Club.	5:00	31:35
2—D.	Zuckerman, 92d St. Y. M. H. A.	3:00	29:55
3—F.	Lavery, Paulist A. C.	Scratch	26:57
4—C.	Sweeney, St. John's Club.	3:00	29:59
5—S.	Freirich, 92d St. Y. M. H. A.	Scratch	27:23
6—M.	Katz, 92d St. Y. M. H. A.	1:30	28:54
7—M.	Levine, 92d St. Y. M. H. A.	1:45	29:10
8—I.	Falkenstein, 92d St. Y. M. H. A.	1:45	29:32
9—S.	Barnovsky, St. John's Club.	4:15	32:50
10—J.	Whelan, St. John's Club.	5:00	35:00

NEW YORK ELEVEN LOSES.

Soccer Team Is Beaten in Cup Competition by West Hudsons.

The New York Football Club was eliminated from the cup competition of the United States Football Association by the West Hudsons in the third round at Clark's Athletic Field in East Newark yesterday afternoon. The West Hudsons won by 4 goals to 3, and will meet the Paterson Football Club in the fourth round.

Clan MacDuff took the measure of the Overseas Wanderers in a State League soccer game by 3 goals to 2 at Lenox Oval. Playing with the wind in the first period the clansmen rolled up a lead of 3—0 by half-time.

The Tyrconnell Celts had a walkover with the Yonkers Rovers in the Metropolitan Football League championship match at Taft's Oval in Brooklyn, winning by the score of 5 goals to 0. At half time the Celts led by 3—0.

The Bridgeport City Football Club of Bridgeport, Conn., obtained a 2 to 1 verdict against the Interborough team in the league game at Olympic Field. At half time the New Englanders had established a lead of 2—0. Near the close of the game the Interborough men broke through the rival defense and notched their only tally.

Making the best of the strong wind in their favor in the first half, during which they scored three times, the Longfellows of Brooklyn defeated the Morse Dry Docks soccer eleven by the score of 3 goals to 0 at Taft's Oval.

WOMEN IN AQUATIC MEET.

Leading Local Swimmers Take Part in City A. C. Events.

Women swimming experts of New York invaded the tank of the City Athletic Club last night in a series of competitions which brought out some exceptional performances. The special attraction was a furlong match swim between the two local champions, Miss Claire Galligan and Miss Charlotte Boyle, in which Miss Galligan triumphed after a thrilling duel. For the first part of the race Miss Boyle tried to match the pace of the national distance champion, and so overexerted herself she had no strength left when called upon to sprint.

Miss Boyle got sweet revenge in the plunge for distance event, however, as she easily demonstrated her superiority over Miss Galligan and the other competitors. Miss Boyle also won the back stroke swim, a new event for the women, and established a mark at 40 yards of 0:34 3-5, which will stand as a record for other women to strive to beat.

Several girls, all under 12 years old, competed in a 40-yard swim, which brought out the greatest excitement of the meet. The winner was Miss Helen Wainwright, a midget performer who has won national renown as a diver as well as a swimmer.

The summaries:

40-Yard Swim, for Women.—Won by Miss Rita Greenfield; second, Miss Frances Nerish; third, Miss Josephine Bartlett. Time—0:28 1-5.

40-Yard Swim, for Girls.—Won by Miss Helen Wainwright; second, Miss Eileen Riggin; third, Miss Constance Mann. Time—0:32 2-5.

220-Yard Swim, Special.—Won by Miss Claire Galligan; second, Miss Charlotte Boyle. Time—3:06.

Plunge for Distance.—Won by Miss Charlotte Boyle, 45 feet; second, Miss Claire Galligan, 41 feet; third, Miss Rita Greenfield, 39 feet.

40-Yard Back Stroke Swim.—Won by Miss Charlotte Boyle; second, Miss Josephine Bartlett; third, Miss Helen Christ. Time—0:34 3-5.

Fancy Diving, Handicap.—Won by Miss Josephine Bartlett, (scratch.) 84 points; second, Miss Helen Christ, (16,) 82; third, Miss Hilda Graf, (8,) 77.

BUSY WEEK FOR SKATERS.

Nine Important Hockey Games Are on Schedule.

The waning hockey season faces a week brimful of activity, beginning with the clash between the Wanderers and the Boston Navy Yard seven at St. Nicholas Rink tonight. When these teams played here several weeks ago the Wanderers won after the hardest-fought match of the season. A victory for the Wanderers tonight would assure the local seven of second place, behind the undefeated Pittsburgh stars.

On Wednesday night at the Brooklyn Ice Palace there will be a double-header in the Interscholastic Hockey League series, with Flushing playing Commercial and Manual matched against New Utrecht. On the same evening, at Healy's Crystal Rink, there will be a double-header in the Bankers' League series. Thursday night will see an Amateur Hockey League contest at the Brooklyn rink, with the Crescent A. C. pitted against the Hockey Club seven.

Friday night is the date of the finish of the schoolboy hockey race in Brooklyn, when Erasmus, now in the lead, will play Poly Prep., which is only one point behind the leaders. This game is expected to prove itself one of the best matches of the interscholastic season, as the sevens are evenly matched, and the youngster players are unusually skilled in the game.

Saturday night will mark the finish of the National Hockey League series here, when the Wanderers will play the Arena seven of Boston.

CLAY BIRDS BAFFLE EXPERTS AT TRAPS

High Wind Causes Low Scores to be Made in Weekly Shoot at Travers Island.

Only a small field reported for the weekly shoot of the New York Athletic Club at Travers Island yesterday. A high wind made it exceedingly difficult for the gunners to hit the targets and not a single straight score was returned. Full scores were rare, although each one of the regular fixtures had more than one gunner with a full total.

In the Monthly Cup full scores were returned by W. C. Bowers, F. J. Ham, and R. M. Owen. In the shoot for the tournament prize the full scores were made by T. H. Lawrence, D. S. McCutcheon, F. J. Ham, R. B. Cole, and R. M. Owen. For the Byronel Cup the only perfect score of fifty "kills" was returned by D. S. McMahon.

The high scratch gunner was A. L. Burns, who had 91 out of a possible 100 targets. The high handicap gunners were F. R. Holt, F. J. Ham, and R. M. Owen. All had full cards of 100 targets. The event was not shot off.

The scores:

	Mo.	Tour.	Byro-net	Scr.	& Hcp.	Cups.
E. H. Jones	5 17	5 24	10 49	70,	20—	90
J. H. Vanderveer	2 20	2 21	4 43	78,	10—	88
W. C. Bowers	2 25	3 21	6 48	83,	12—	95
F. M. Wilson	4 16	4 18	8 35	53,	20—	73
C. Stein	2 24	2 22	4 49	87,	10—	97
D. S. McMahon	1 22	1 21	2 43	81,	6—	87
F. Holt	4 25	5 24	9 60	80,	20—100	
T. H. Lawrence	0 22	0 23	4 38	79,	12—	91
A. P. Bennett	2 20	2 21	4 48	81,	10—	91
A. L. Burns	1 21	0 24	2 49	91,	6—	97
D. S. McCutcheon	4 20	4 25	8 25	72,	18—	90
F. J. Ham, Jr.	3 25	3 25	6 46	94,	6—100	
Z. Rogers	2 21	2 22	4 43	78,	8—	86
W. G. Allen	0 18	0 22	0 34	74,	0—	74
F. W. Fullerton	0 21	0 20	0 41	82,	0—	82
J. P. Donovan	1 22	1 23	2 42	85,	6—	89
W. R. Laidlaw	6 20	6 18	12 45	59,	20—	79
R. B. Cole	3 24	3 25	6 39	76,	15—	91
R. M. Owen	3 25	4 25	7 49	84,	16—100	
J. L. Brandenb'g	2 23	3 20	6 33	65,	18—	83

WINNERS.

Monthly Cup.—W. C. Bowers, F. J. Ham, R. M. Owen.

Tournament Cup.—F. J. Ham, T. H. Lawrence, D. S. McCutcheon, R. B. Cole, R. M. Owen.

Byronel Cup.—F. R. Holt.

High Scratch.—A. L. Burns.

High Handicap.—F. R. Holt, F. J. Ham, and R. M. Owen.

Mrs. Hurd in Golf Van.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., March 10.—Mrs. Dorothy Campbell Hurd of Pittsburgh won the best selected holes tournament at Pinehurst today, playing her best six holes going out and six coming in, in a net 52, which included the heavy plus handicap of 11 extra strokes. Mrs. Hurd's medal score was 39, 43—82 on the No. 1 course. Mrs. Ronald H. Barlow of Philadelphia finished second, with a net 57, including a plus 3 handicap.

HONORS AT TRAPS DIVIDED.

Ham and Fullerton Stand to Fore in New Rochelle Y. C. Event.

Six gunners faced the traps of the New Rochelle Yacht Club yesterday morning in the organization's weekly shoot. The day's honors were divided between Fred J. Ham, Jr., and S. W. Fullerton. Ham won both the ten and fifteen birds, scratch events, was high scratch gun, and in addition gained a leg on the Accumulation Cup. Fullerton won the Take Home trophy, gained a leg on the March Cup, and in addition earned the high handicap honors of the day. In the latter event Fullerton and C. A. Marsland tied with 94 each, and Fullerton won the shoot-off with 24 out of a possible 25.

In the team shooting between the club's members, for the Commodore Marsland trophy, Team B led, with 91 points, as against 60 for Team A. This tally gave the members of Team B an advantage of 129 points in the race for the prize.

The shooting was held under decidedly adverse conditions. With a gale blowing, the targets were more than usually difficult to gauge.

The scores:

	Take Home.	Mar. Cup.	Acc. Cup.	Hdc.	& Tot.
F. J., Ham, Jr.	1 25	1 22	0 23	91,	7—98
A. F. Bennett	2 23	1 20	2 22	80,	8—88
J. J. Herold	3 17	5 20	3 22	60,	16—76
C. A. Marsland	7 25	6 23	5 25	67,	27—94
G. F. Granbery	3 23	3 21	0 19	78,	6—84
S. W. Fullerton	3 25	3 25	2 22	82,	12—94

WINNERS.

Ten-Bird Event, Scratch.—F. J. Ham, Jr.

Fifteen-Bird Event, Scratch.—F. J. Ham, Jr.

Take-Home Trophy.—S. W. Fullerton.

March Cup.—Leg won by S. W. Fullerton.

Accumulation Cup.—Leg won by F. J. Ham, Jr.

SHOEMAKER WILL DEFEND.

Title Holder to Compete in Pool Championship Which Begins Today.

Play for the national amateur pocket billiard championship will begin this afternoon at the New York Athletic Club with nine contestants in the race for the title, now held by J. Howard Shoemaker. The names of those who will compete were passed upon by the Executive Committee of the National Association of Amateur Billiard Players at a meeting at the Metropolitan Club yesterday. Shoemaker, four times holder of the championship, will again be among the contestants despite earlier reports to the contrary. The others entered are: Thomas A. Plunkett of the New York Motor Cycle Club, who recently won the interlodge championship of the Elks; Cecil M. Munoz of the Amateur Billiard Club, Gus Gardner, J. J. Maloney, the Bronx champion; C. R. Fulton, Charles Shongood, Jr., and Ardie Wickers.

The present is the sixth tournament for the championship title, and the third that has been held at the New York Athletic Club. The schedule calls for the playing of twenty-eight games, and it is probable that three games each day will be contested during a part of the tournament so that it can be finished within two weeks. This is necessary so that there will not be a conflict with the Poggenburg Cup matches, which are scheduled to begin on Monday, March 25, at the Brooklyn Billiard Academy.

If Shoemaker is victor in the present tournament he will gain permanent possession of the championship trophy.

The schedule as thus far arranged is as follows:

Monday Afternoon.—Gardner vs. Fulton. Night, Plunkett vs. Maloney.

Tuesday Afternoon.—Shongood vs. Wickers. Night, Shoemaker vs. loser of Gardner-Fulton match.

Wednesday Afternoon.—Plunkett vs. loser of Tuesday night match. Night, Munoz vs. loser of Shongood-Wickers match.

PLAN NEW CUE TOURNEY.

Amateurs May Compete for National Three-Cushion Championship.

Plans are under way for the holding of a national amateur three-cushion billiard championship under the auspices of the National Association of Amateur Billiard Players. The Elks have already made application to the billiard governing body for holding the event, which it is expected will be played during the first week in April. Such a tournament has never before been held.

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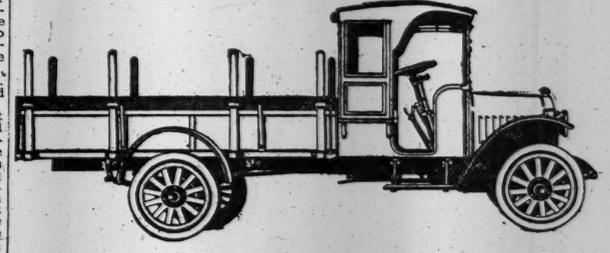

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WAR THRIFT HELPS THE SAVINGS BANKS

Superintendent Skinner Shows Increase of 42,900 Open Accounts in State.

EFFECT OF LIBERTY LOANS

New Deposits Less Than in 1917—Resources of Institutions Are $2,165,939,081.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 10.—Despite the demands made upon financial institutions in connection with the issue of the two United States Liberty bond issues, the savings banks of New York State made a very creditable showing for the year 1917. The total resources reported by the 141 savings banks to the State Superintendent of Banks, George I. Skinner, on Jan. 1, 1918, were $2,165,939,081. On Jan. 1, 1898, the reported resources of the savings banks of the State were $869,751,244, there being an increase of $1,296,187,837 in the twenty years from Jan. 1, 1898, to Jan. 1, 1918.

"While savings banks are strictly mutual institutions," says Mr. Skinner in his forthcoming annual report to the Legislature, "the investments of the savings banks of this State have been so strictly safeguarded and their management has been so conservative that during the last thirty-eight years but three have been permanently closed by this department. The affairs of two of these institutions have been fully liquidated and their depositors have received 95 per centum and 70 per centum, respectively, of their claims. The failure of the third was caused by its failure under the control of officers connected with other mismanaged financial institutions. Its depositors have received 63 per centum of their claims and a further substantial dividend will be paid at an early date.

"While we are accustomed to think of the growth of these institutions as comparatively slow and few new savings banks have been organized, in the twenty years from Jan. 1, 1898, to Jan. 1, 1918, the reported resources of the savings banks of the State have increased from $869,751,244 to $2,165,939,081. Only seventeen new institutions were organized during that time.

Increase in Resources.

"The total increase in their resources, therefore, was $1,296,187,837, or approximately 150 per cent. The total resources of savings banks were not largely affected by the panic of 1907, as not one savings bank closed its doors during that period and only one new savings bank has been authorized since that time. Yet, since Jan. 1, 1908, the total resources of the savings banks of the State have increased from $1,465,295,677 to $2,165,939,081, a total in crease of $700,643,404, or nearly 50 per cent.

"The total withdrawals from the savings banks during the year 1917 amounted to $516,592,780, which was $93,604,231 more than was withdrawn during the preceding year.

"The total new deposits during the period amounted to $477,280,362.30, which was $11,398,299.17 less than the amount deposited during the preceding year, making a total adverse comparison with the year 1916 of $105,002,330.76.

"These figures accentuate the effect upon these investment corporations of the placing of the two Liberty loans and of the increased cost of living. The dividends, however, credited to the depositors with savings banks during the year amounted to $72,223,374, and as a result the total amount credited to depositors during the year actually increased from $1,953,693,728 to $1,980,356,349, and the total resources increased $26,640,044.

"There was also an apparent gain in the number of depositors, there having been an increase of 42,900 in the number of open accounts. This continued increase in the number of open accounts, notwithstanding conditions existing during the greater part of the year, is probably attributable to the general thrift movement and the emphasizing of the need of saving in order to finance the war as well as to promote the comfort and happiness of our people in times of peace.

"The savings banks purchased for themselves or their patrons Liberty bonds to the amount of over $91,000,000, and it should be remembered that their patrons are largely working people of small means, unaccustomed to bond buying or investment. They have almost without exception engaged with enthusiasm upon the campaign that has been inaugurated for the sale of war saving certificates and war saving stamps. These minute securities offer an exceptional opportunity to the patrons of such institutions to assist in financing the war without withdrawing the small sums which they have laid away for the time of sickness or death or the purchase of a home.

Thrift Lessons Inculcated.

"The savings banks are especially interested in this campaign from the educational point of view, for they will, to a very great extent, reap the benefit of the lessons of thrift inculcated and practiced during these times of stress."

Supt. Skinner points out that after the fullest consideration and discussion, a number of amendments have recently been presented to the Legislature, which it is believed will give the savings banks a wider field of investment without affecting safety and security which has always been considered fundamental in making amendments to that section of the banking law which has fixed and limited their investments.

"One of these amendments," says the Superintendent, "permits savings banks, under certain conditions, to invest in the securities issued by counties, villages, and towns of adjoining States, as well as in the bonds of the cities of those States. Another permits savings banks to invest in ninety-day notes secured either by savings bank passbooks to the extent of 90 per centum of the amount due the owners thereof or by bonds and mortgages which would be legal investments for savings banks, to the extent of 75 per centum of the face value of such bonds and mortgages. A third allows savings banks to invest in the very high-grade bank acceptances which are eligible for discount with a Federal Reserve Bank, when such acceptances are made by a duly incorporated State or national bank located within the State, or a trust company organized under the laws of this State.

"A fourth bill extends, to some extent, the field of operation of a savings bank. Various devices have been employed by national and State banks and by trust companies to accommodate their patrons located at a distance from their offices, even where branch offices have not been authorized or maintained, but the statute prohibiting savings banks from accommodating the wage earners and factory employes who are its ordinary patrons by receiving their deposits at other places than their main offices has been very severe and strictly obeyed. It is now proposed to allow savings banks within a limited sphere, under proper regulations and with the approval of the Superintendent of Banks, to establish stations or agencies for the receipt of deposits only, where there is no other nearer savings bank or the written consent of such nearer savings bank is obtained and filed with the Superintendent of Banks.

"If these amendments, which have been very carefully drawn and have had the approval of the representatives of the different classes of State institutions, as well as of this department, are adopted they will constitute the most liberal and progressive development of the savings bank law of the State that has occurred in several years."

HOFMANN CHEERED PLAYING OUR ANTHEM

Carnegie's Stage and Galleries Join in Demonstration—Other Concerts Echo War Note.

Josef Hofmann played "The Star-Spangled Banner" to a great audience, as large as had heard Mme. Galli-Curci earlier in the week, and one that defied a Spring gale to greet the Polish pianist at his matinee yesterday in Carnegie Hall. The anthem, which was not in his printed program, came as a surprise, recognized first by the hundreds near at hand on the stage. Their quick uprising response started a wave of similar commotion over the packed floor of the hall and up through the galleries. Mr. Hofmann's arrangement of the air—or was it his friend Dvorsky's?—proved to be of the most since and reverent simplicity, without haste and with eloquent pauses, altogether an impressive treatment of a tune that has become sacred to American hearers, and that has suffered endless bandying about in its various forms among orchestras and soloists, natives and foreigners, allies and even "enemy aliens."

Mr. Hofmann appeared for only the second time in solo recital this season, and it was announced as his last concert except for a final pair with the Symphony Society at this week's end. Following the patriotic moment, he began with Beethoven's "Moonlight" sonata, a Gluck melody arranged by Sgambati, a "Gigue" of Mozart, and Mendelssohn's "Rondo Capriccioso." There was an encore then, and three more after a Chopin group including the barcarolle B major nocturne, F shap minor mazurka, and B minor scherzo. In conclusion he gave two studies by Scriabine, the Rubinstein barcarolle, and Godowsky's arrangement of "The Bat" waltzes of Johann Strauss. His complete mastery of the possibilities of the piano, his equally complete obsorption in the music, with never a thought of the crowd, earned the usual tribute of popular enthusiasm and recalls for five encores more, the many added numbers almost doubling the program.

George Barrere was soloist with the Symphony Society yesterday at the fifteenth and last but one of its Sunday afternoons in Aeolian Halls, where Walter Damrosch signaled a welcoming hand by rapping on the conductor's rack, while an audiencet hat throngs these matinees throughout the season took the flutist's appearance as a sort of family affair. Mr. Barrere played a romance and scherzo by Wider, and was again applauded when he stepped back to his place in the band. Leo Sowerby's overture, "Comes Autumn Time," led the matinee bill, but many missed it in battling with a real Spring tornado which, like this music, came from the West.

The novelty, an expression of "the full joy and glory of Autumn," with echoes of a "gypsy train" suggested by a quartet sonnet of Bliss Carman, was more congenial and even conventional than the recent "Serenade," Mr. Sowerby's first work heard in New York. This "Autumn" contrasted the gypsies' haunting tune in the woodwinds with an exuberant melody for full orchestra, the whole thing brief, brilliant, and effective. Beethoven's symphony No. 2 followed the overture, and after the solo piece came four excerpts of Wagnerian drama, including love scenes from "Tristan" and "Siegfried" newly arranged by Mr. Damrosch.

Milan Lusk, a violinist, modest as to his own introduction here, but fervently patriotic as to the cause he championed in announcing a benefit for the Cecho-Slovak national army in France, made his bow at the Princess Theatre yesterday afternoon. His program recited in detail the organization of native-born Bohemians, unwilling subjects of Austria, who were recruited in America, Russia, and France, and have already taken active part in the war on the side of the Allies. Mr. Lusk played with Francis Moore a concerto by d'Ambrosio, pieces by Chopin, Cyril Scott, and Svendsen, and by three of his countrymen, Smetana, Fibich, and Sevcik, on their national airs.

Samuel Ljungkvist, tenor, with Betty Askenasy, pianist, and Gabrielle Tavastjerna, reader, gave a recital of Scandinavian and toher music at the Princess last night. Mr. Ljungkvist sang in Swedish unfamiliar songs by Alfven and August Korling, with others by Borresen and Lindblad. Mme. Tavastjerna added to her texts by Wildenbruch, Victor Hugo, and Mrs. Browning, the "Battle Hymn of the Republic" by Mrs. Howe, and the tenor concluded with the National Arts Club's prize war son, "The Road to France," by Signe Lund.

KLAW & ERLANGER PLANS.

Partial List of Attractions Booked for Next Season.

Wlaw & Erlanger, as a step toward the clarification of the theatrical booking situation, yesterday issued a partial list of the attractions which will be booked through their offices next season, together with the names of the managers making the productions. The list of booking allies reveals no definite newcomers, although the name of G. M. Anderson is included in the roster. Mr. Anderson, in association with Lawrence Weber, produced "The Very Idea," which ran here at a Shubert theatre, the Astor. The firm makes only three to four productions a season.

The list of stars who will appear in the Klaw & Erlanger houses includes Maude Adams, Laurette Taylor, Ruth Chatterton, Ethel Barrymore, Mrs. Fiske, Frances Star, May Robson, Phyllis Neilson-Terry, Ann Murdock, David Warfield, Fred Stone, William Gillette, Henry Miller, George Arliss, Otis Skiner, Cyril Maude, Leo Ditrichstein, Harry Lauder, Raymond Hitchcock, Chauncey Olcott, Robert B. Mantell, H. B. Warner, and Lou Tellegen. Mr. Tellegen appeared here this season in the Thirty-ninth Street Theatre, a Shubert house.

The managers listed as K. & E. allies are David Belasco, Cohan & Harris, Charles Frohman, Inc., Henry Miller, Henry W. Savage, Charles B. Dillingham, Florenz Ziegfeld, Jr., George C. Tyler, John Cort, Smith & Golden, Harrison Grey Fiske, Thomas W. Ryley, Augustus Pitou, Jr., and G. M. Anderson.

German Company in "Oh! Emilie!"

Adolf Philipp presented another in his series of German musical productions at the Yorkville Theatre on Saturday night, the newcomer being entitled "Oh, Emilie!" It proved to be an amusing piece, with a number of lively musical numbers, and was played with spirit and dash. Mizi Gizi, long a favorite in the neighborhood, appeared in the principal rôle and Kurt Goritz gave a good performance in the leading male part. Among the others in the company were Oscar Hofmann, Willy Frey, Editha Benjar, and Bertha V. Turk.

Theatrical Notes.

"An American Ace," a war melodrama by Lincoln J. Carter, and an unnamed war drama by Max Marcin and Louis K. Anspacher have been placed in rehearsal by A. H. Woods. In the cast of the latter piece are John Mason, Olive Wyndham, Conway Tearle, and Malcolm Williams. A musical comedy entitled "See You Later" is also in rehearsal under the Woods management.

Madame Yorska will appear at the Comedy Theatre, following the engagement of "Mrs. Warren's Profession," in a brief revival of Oscar Wilde's "Salome."

Several hundred members of the Friars will attend tonight's performance of "Oh, Look!" at the Vanderbilt Theatre.

The American Academy of Dramatic Arts will give its seventh performance of the season at the Lyceum on Friday afternoon. "The Likeness of the Night," by Mrs. W. K. Clifford, will be the program.

Belle Story, who appeared at the Hippodrome two seasons ago in "Hip Hip! Hooray!" will return to that playhouse next Monday as the prima donna of "Cheer Up."

MODEL WAR GARDEN AT FLOWER SHOW

Experts Will Give Information to Those Who Desire to Plant Patches.

CANNING EXHIBIT TO BE SEEN

Special Days Set Aside for the Different Allies—Red Cross Is Taking Active Part.

All those who are interested in war gardens may see what a model one is like at the big International Flower Show, which opens on Thursday of this week at 2 o'clock in the Grand Central Palace. It has been put in by George Gould, who will show, in addition, many beautiful plants from his Lakewood estate. There will be any number of war-garden experts on hand to answer questions of the amateurs who are planning to raise their own vegetables this Summer.

Those who are thinking of canning and dehydrating their own product will see vegetables which have been preserved in this way by the child workers, 3,000 of them, who grew vegetables last year under the direction of the Bureau of Children's Farm Gardens, Department of Parks.

Garden clubs are flourishing these days, and the women who belong to them and wish to know what the others are doing will be welcome at the exhibit of the National Farm and Garden Association on the mezzanine floor, which is also the headquarters of the Garden Club. Individual garden clubs will be represented by members, who will act as hostesses during the week.

There will be more war flowers than ever this year. General Pershing is a new man to come out in flower nomenclature, and a beautiful orchid is named for him. The General Joffre rose will be seen, and also the General Leonard Wood carnation. President Wilson has a wonderful new fern named for him by Frederick H. Dressel. A group of twenty-five will be sold for the benefit of the Red Cross. A new Columbia rose has been developed since the war began by C. H. Totty.

Special days will be set aside for the different Allies, and the distinguished guests of those days will be entertained in the Red Cross Garden, which will be, as usual, a feature. There will be a charming little open-air theatre on the model of that in the Bois de Boulogne, Paris. Soldiers and sailors in uniform are admitted free to the show.

ROCK AND WHITE HOOVERIZE

"Let's Go" Is a "Costless, Castless, Careless" Vaudeville Revue.

There is an excellent idea behind the program that Frances White and William Rock disclosed at the Fulton last Saturday evening. The musical show of commerce is usually long on costume and scenery and short on class in the talent. Well, then, why not Hooverize on material trappings and fairly astonish the public with the novelty and brilliancy of your performers? A truly excellent idea. The only trouble is that it is too far behind the performance at the Fulton.

To begin with, Miss White has not quite recovered from her recent illness, which postponed the opening. Her dancing and her patter lacks its accustomed snap, and in her voice there are several lost chords. It is possible also that her talent and that of Mr. Rock go a trifle thin when spread out over an entire evening, delightful as they are in smaller portions.

In the supporting company are several performers of note. Beatrice Herford gives two of her incomparable monologues. Tom Smith and Ralph Austin have a number of clever turns, notably a burlesque of the familiar vaudeville drama performed by histrionic dogs. Professor J. Edmund Magee travesties the hypnotist and mind reader of the rural lyceum. And the negro orchestra of the Clef Club discourses much lively music. But in general there was an absence of startling novelty.

The chief Hooverization in costume consisted in a chorus clad in skirts of newspapers pasted together. The stage decorations were largely of cloth hangings, somewhat in the manner of the Vieux Colombier. As a whole the show lay somewhere between tank-town vaudeville and a Gambol at The Lambs on an off night.

COUNTRY EAGER TO TRAIN.

Many Cities Take Up Security League's Plan of Athletics.

The National Security League's plan to bring about the physical regeneration of the civilian population of the country through the organization of branch committees in every city, town, and hamlet of a general Committee on Physical Reserve, of which Walter Camp, the veteran athlete, is Chairman, brought forth an enthusiastic response throughout the country during the last week. More than 300 branches of Mr. Camp's committee have now been appointed by the Mayors of important cities in all parts of the country, including Boston; Montgomery, Ala.; New Orleans, Baltimore, San Francisco; Augusta, Me.; Cincinnati, Cleveland, Philadelphia, Scranton, Altoona, Tacoma, Spokane, Denver, and Omaha.

"The object in creating a Physical Reserve Corps," a statement issued by the Security League says, "is to have in every American community a percentage of citizens devoting ten minutes daily to the building of the body and the preservation of the human machine. The success of this plan will be found by experience to depend upon every one doing the same exercises. The work must be seriously undertaken and steadily followed if results of permanent value are to be obtained."

Alda at Army and Navy Benefit.

A program given at the Hippodrome last night had the Army and Navy Athletic Equipment Fund of the New York Athletic Club as its beneficiary, and netted a little more than $14,000. Among those who appeared were Mme. Frances Alda, Grace La Rue, Harry Fox, Gus Edwards, Dorothy Dickson, and Robert Emmet Keane. James J. Morton was master of ceremonies.

Government Patterns Burned.

ELIZABETH, N. J., March 10.—Hundreds of dollars' worth of patterns owned by the United States Government, the nature of which was kept secret, were consumed in a fire that today destroyed the pattern shop owned by the A. & F. Brown Company in Third Street. The origin of the fire is not known. The shop was near the main building of the concern, which manufactures foundry supplies.

RABBIS BACK UP WAR AIMS.

Orthodox Association of America Pledges Support to Government.

Resolutions pledging support to the Government in its prosecution of its war aims were adopted by several hundred orthodox rabbis at a meeting of the Jewish Ministers' Association of America at the Girls' Hebrew Technical School yesterday. The meeting was called to consider methods of consolidating and unifying the orthodox Jewish congregations all over the country. Pointing out the necessity of unified action on the part of the orthodox congregations of America for the welfare of Jewish soldiers in cantonments and at the front, Vice President Moses Hyamson declared the war would have to be fought out to a finish if civilization was to be "rendered free forever from the brutal forces of autocracy."

"These brutal forces," he said, "have already manifested themselves in the bombardment of unfortified towns, in the killing of hundreds of women and children non-combatants, in the tearing to pieces of international law and international agreements."

Resolutions also were adopted thanking President Wilson for his attitude toward small nations in their aspirations for self-government. A copy of these resolutions will be forwarded to President Wilson and the War Department. Other resolutions thanked Great Britain, France, and the other allied nations for favoring the establishment of a homeland for Jewish people in Palestine.

A committee of fifty was appointed to arrange for a national convention of all orthodox Jewish bodies, to prepare for religious cantonment work among Jewish soldiers. This convention also will take up other matters relating to the improvement of orthodox Jewish life in this country.

The rabbis pledged their support to a campaign which the Independent Order of B'rith Abraham is conducting to raise $1,000,000 in thrift and war savings stamps. Representatives of the various lodges all over the country will assemble at the Progress Casino, 28 Avenue A, tonight, to hear Frederick W. Allen, Director of War Savings for New York, discuss the objects of the campaign.

STAGE HELPS THRIFT DRIVE.

Noted Actresses to Appear at Metropolitan Benefit Tomorrow.

Stage stars and members of the Junior League will sell programs at the War Thrift Concert in the Metropolitan Opera House tomorrow evening. In keeping with the spirit of the war savings campaign, the programs, attractively printed and bound in souvenir form, will be sold for "thrift" prices.

It was stated yesterday that the professional cost of the talent which has offered its services free for the concert tomorrow would amount to $18,000 in salaries alone. The seats have been sold at "thrift prices" in order that those of moderate means might have the opportunity of attending. The prices of seats have ranged from 50 cents to $2.50.

A brief address on war savings will occupy the intermission between the two parts of the program. According to yesterday's announcement, the boxholders will include Governor Whitman and Ambassador Jusserand. Among the artists who will appear will be Lucien Muratore, Mabel Garrison, Louise Homer, Giovanni Martinelli, Percy Grainger, Riccardo Stracciari, Georges Baklanoff, Helen Stanley, Leon Ornstein, Grace Hoffman, Florence Macbeth, Alice Nielsen, Sascha Jacobson, and Nahan Franko as the director of the orchestra.

Among the stage women who will sell programs will be Billie Burke, Florence Nash, Frances Starr, Margery Wood, Gertrude Vanderbilt, Ethel Hopkins, Gertrude de Silva, Myrtle Tannehill, Esther Lee, Nanette Borrett, Geraldine Bergh, and Mrs. Bessie McCoy Davis.

JIM COFFEY JOINS GUARD.

Big Boxer Enlists in Force to Fight Spies in the Harbor.

The recruiting of men for anti-spy work, going on at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, will be extended until this evening. It was originally decided to close the campaign last night, but as many of the 1,600 who have been enrolled may be eliminated upon closer examination as unsuited to the work, it was decided to enlist more men.

More than 400 men applied yesterday, among them Jim Coffey, contender for heavyweight pugilistic honors, weighing 205 pounds, and standing 6 feet 2½ inches. He was accepted.

The duties of members will be to guard ships in the harbor against spies and plotters. They will be drilled intensively for several weeks, probably at the Naval Militia Armory at the foot of Fifty-second Street, after which their training will be completed at the waterfront.

Another recruiting office was opened at the Second Field Artillery Armory in Clermont Avenue yesterday, where applicants may enlist in the force of 3,700 men which Captain Tristram Tupper is endeavoring to raise for the New York Division at Spartanburg.

BOY AUTOIST KILLS WOMAN.

Cornell Student Collapses in Cell from a Heart Attack.

After he had been arrested on a charge of homicide, following the death of a woman he had run down with his automobile, Joseph A. Lagerguist, aged 18, a Cornell student, collapsed in the Grand Avenue Police Station in Brooklyn yesterday, and was taken to the Kings County Hospital. Lagerguist was crossing Atlantic Avenue at Underhill Avenue in Brooklyn when Mrs. James Reynolds, of 886 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, got into the path of the car. She was hurled twenty feet to a curb by the machine, and died in Kings County Hospital without regaining consciousness.

Lagerguist did not stop, but drove to his home at 518 Washington Avenue, Brooklyn, where he told his father that he had run down the woman. Detectives who had seen the number on the car arrived at the house just as the father was starting for the police station to turn the boy over to the police. After he was locked in a cell at the station the boy collapsed with a heart attack, and was taken to the hospital.

Old Film Stars in New Plays.

New films yesterday brought Mary Pickford and Douglas Fairbanks into competition at the Strand and Rivoli respectively, and the results at both these houses were crowds exceeding even the customary overflowing Sunday patronage. The new Pickford picture is "Amarilly of Clothesline Alley," revealing the star as a child of the tenements, and Fairbanks is seen as a Mexican bandit in a story called "Headin' South." The new attraction at the Rialto is Taylor Holmes in "Ruggles of Red Gap," a picturization of Harry Leon Wilson's entertaining story.

EVA DIDUR WINS THRONG.

Metropolitan Basso's Daughter Sets Many Russians Cheering.

Eva Didur, temperamental as her Bernhardt hair and only 20 years old, the daughter of the Metropolitan's Russian basso, Adam Didur, made a first public appearance at last night's opera concert, together with Mischa Elman, the violinist, and Jose Mardones. Miss Didur sang an air from Halevy's "La Juive" and the favorite one from Puccini's "Tosca," which she gave with full and powerful tone, not without the faults of youth, but forgivable faults, as the audience testified when it called her back for an English song, and then for Russian folksongs, including two from Efrem Zimbalist's collection. These brought Miss Didur the unusual and spontaneous tribute of a tumult of hisses for silence, that her words might be heard, and a fair riot of cheering after the Russian songs ended.

Mr. Elman, for whom the great crowd had assembled, held the place of honor in the program and the last call for many encores. He played with something more than virtuoso brilliance, rather with sincere affection, the violin concerto No. 3 of Saint-Saëns, a man honored also by Americans who recall the visits of the great Frenchman to New York. Elman's later numbers included Wilhelmj's paraphrase of Wagner's "Siegfried" themes and Sarasate's "Gypsy Life." Mr. Mardones, the Spanish basso, sang as the Metropolitan had not heard in some years a forgotten air from Meyerbeer's "Robert the Devil," and the "Piff-Paff" song from "The Huguenots." Among a vast house were Mme. Paderewski, who came to hear Miss Didur, and Leopold Auer, who listened from a parterre box to his pupil, Elman.

DISPUTE OVER THEATRE.

Manager of "Under Pressure" Refuses to Vacate Norworth.

The transfer of the Norworth Theatre from Sam Shannon to Joseph F. Moran, which was consummated about a week ago, threatens to bring about complications at that theatre tonight when the time arrives for the performance of "Under Pressure," which has been playing there for three weeks. Moran served notice on Sydney Rosenfeld, author and manager of "Under Pressure," to vacate, the theatre after last Saturday's performance, but Rosenfeld produced a contract with Shannon, the former owner, calling for two weeks' written notice before he could be ousted. This notice, Rosenfeld declares, was not given him, and accordingly, he announces, "Under Pressure" will remain.

The scenery and effects of "Under Pressure" were still in the theatre last night, and the name of the attraction was still up in the electric lights. Moran, who is the Vice President of the American Shipbuilding Company and owner of the new Vanderbilt Theatre, was quoted as saying that Rosenfeld would not be permitted to give the performance.

GERARD SEES HIS FILM.

Makes a Speech at Presentation of "My Four Years in Germany."

Another movie expose of the Kaiser and the workings of German politics reached Broadway last night at the Knickerbocker Theatre, where a film version of ex-Ambassador James W. Gerard's book, "My Four Years in Germany," was shown for the first time. Mr. Gerard, who figures conspicuously in the story, was among those present, and an audience which packed the house found much to applaud, considerable to hiss, and not a little to cheer. The most interesting part of the film concerns the treatment of prisoners at Wittenberg.

Mr. Gerard was called upon by the audience for a speech. He said that the pictures had illustrated as no words could the brutality of the Prussian.

"There is only one thing for every patriotic American to do," the ex-Ambassador declared, "and that is to get behind the one man in the world who has the power to bring about the downfall of Prussianism, and that is the President of the United States."

SOLDIERS GIVE A PLAY.

"Good-Bye, Bill" Written and Acted by Army Men.

Some eighty men of the United States Army Ambulance Service, who have been encamped at Allentown, Penn., wound up a brief theatrical tour at the Forty-eighth Street Theatre yesterday by giving two performances of "Good-Bye, Bill," a musical play written, rehearsed, and played by men of the corps. Two crowded audiences which applauded the entertainment yesterday afternoon and last night paid $2,400 for the privilege, this sum bringing the total profits of the tour to about $5,000. The money is to be devoted to an entertainment fund.

The Bill referred to in the title is William Hohenzollern, and the story concerns a reward of $10,000,000 offered by Henry Ford for his capture. Needless to say, he is captured. The piece is frequently highly diverting, and the music, by Private William B. Kernell, is lively and tuneful. A creditable book was furnished by Private Richard Fechheimer, and the staging and general handling of the piece proved unexpectedly adroit.

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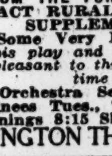
6th BIG MONTH. Pop. $1 Mat. Wed.
The Most Gorgeous, Gigantic, Colorful, Magnificent, Enthralling, Fascinating and Superb Spectacle Ever Known in History of Stage.
CHU CHIN CHOW
A Musical Tale of the East. Now in Its 2d Year at His Majesty's Theatre, London. Economic Prices—Orch. $1.50-$2; Dress Cir. $1; Balc. 75c-50c; Fam. Cir. 50c-25c. Always 300 Orch. Seats $1.50. Wed. Mat., 25c to $1.

Manhattan Op. Ho., 34th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed., Sat. 2:15 Last 2 Weeks
WED. MAT. 25c 50c 75c COLOSSAL GARDEN OF ALLAH AMAZING SPECTACLE Prices 25c-$1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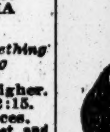
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By ALFRED H. BROWN
FROM THE FORREST CRESSY STORY
4-ACT RURAL COMEDY DRAMA
SUPPLEMENTED CAST
Some Very Effective Dancing.
See this play and you will have something pleasant to think about for a long time afterward.
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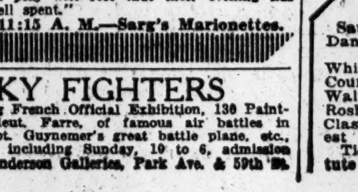

Allan R. Hawley, Pres. Aero Club of America, says: "Those who are fortunate enough to see this play will feel that their evening has been well spent."
Sat. 11:15 A. M.—Sarg's Marionettes.

SKY FIGHTERS
A thrilling French Official Exhibition, 130 Paintings, by Lieut. Farre, of famous air battles in France; Capt. Guynemer's great battle plane, etc., etc. Daily, including Sunday, 10 to 6, admission 50c. The Anderson Galleries, Park Ave. & 59th St.

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WINTER GARDEN Evgs. 8. Mats. Tom'w, Thurs. & Sat., 2. AL JOLSON in "SINBAD"
BIJOU 45th, W. of B'way. OPENING Wed. Ev. at 8:15. Seats Now. THE SQUAB FARM —By— Frederic and Fanny Hatton.
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44th ST. THEATRE W. of B'way ROOF THEATRE Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. and Sat., 2:15. Last Week Here. Next Week Broadhurst Thea. "Light, Frothy and Frolicsome."—Alan Dale, American. "FOLLOW THE GIRL"
44TH ST. Thea., W. of B'way. Eves. 8. Matinees Wed. & Sat., 2. 7TH MONTH IN NEW YORK Lee & J. J. Shubert's Model Musical Production MAYTIME Charles Purcell, Peggy Wood & Wm. Norris.
CORT 48th St., E. of B'way. Evgs. at 8:20. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. at 2:20. FLO-FLO THE SEASON'S SENSATIONAL HIT
The Shakespeare Playhouse presents JULIUS CAESAR CORT THEATRE SPECIAL MATS. Fri. Afts., Mar. 15 & 22d. Sat. Morns., Mar. 16&23
39TH ST. THEA., near B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat., 2:15. William HODGE in His Best Comedy, A CURE FOR CURABLES
44th, W. of B'way. SHUBERT Theatre, Eves. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. LIONEL BARRYMORE in "A GALLI-CURCI TRIUMPH."—Mail. THE COPPERHEAD "THE STRONGEST AND MOST STIRRING PLAY OF THE SEASON."—*Eve. World.*
MOROSCO 45th St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20. OLIVER MOROSCO'S LAUGHING SENSATION LOMBARDI, Ltd. with LEO CARRILLO BIGGEST HIT IN NEW YORK.
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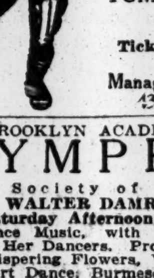
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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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NEW YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 11, 1918.

THRIFT AND WASTE.

In his call for the diversion of the country's activities from peace to war Secretary McADOO goes over ground covered so often as to be tiresome, and yet it must be done anew. As Secretary McADOO remarks, "the "American people are not sufficient-"ly aroused to the necessity of econ-"omy and saving in this really se-"rious time not only in the life of "America but of the nations of the "world." It may drive his lesson home to give facts demonstrating individual interest and profit in supporting the country now doing its share in the world's fight for all that makes life worth living.

It is usually thought that the rich, or at least the well to do, should save for the country to spend. So they should. In fact, they are setting an example for the humble to follow. The "rich" are saving because they are thrifty, and they are thrifty because they know the value and use of money. Too many of the poor are untrained in the use of funds, shortsighted, preferring the pleasures of this week or month to the far future, for which they do not plan sufficiently. These are generalities with many exceptions. Not all rich are thrifty. Many of the poor have no margin above existence. Still, speaking of classes rather than of individuals, the fact remains that the rich are doing their duty by their country, and are making themselves richer while the poor are making themselves poorer.

The case proves itself. There are only a few thousand rich, and the possibilities of their economies are small. The hundred million are comparatively poor, but the total of their spendings exhausts the stock of commodities and makes them dear. Upon the average, American consumption of food shows about the same percentage of annual increase as before the war, while the average Englishman and Frenchman are eating much less. The increase for this country is 10 per cent.; the decrease in consumption of food by our leading allies is 30 per cent. It is officially stated that our consumption of sugar in 1917 was over 88 pounds per head, an increase of four pounds over the five-year period ended with 1916.

Our doctors tell us that we dig our graves with our teeth, and our doctors of finance tell us that we waste enough to finance the war. But the blame is not that of the rich. Their peculiar indulgences are imports, for luxuries are not characteristically of American make. But diamonds, pearls, laces, plushes, ribbons, hats, and bonnets are lower in ratio among the imports by from 20 to 50 per cent. than before the war. We used to import only a mere million's worth of cigarette paper, but last year we imported five millions' worth. The rich are too few to smoke enough cigarettes to use that paper, and the rich prefer imported cigars. The relatively poor increased the sales of one tobacco company by twenty millions in its last report, including four billions of cigarettes as one item.

These are facts, not praise of the rich, nor aspersion of the poor. They are human facts, and do not call for censoriousness. Only in proportion that the individual is better than the average is he entitled to spur others on rather than call them to follow him. As the first American, the President heads the list, and he is doing more than one man's share in arousing the spirit of loyalty to ideals which must fire each man's heart if he is to do his duty in the trenches or the factory, and each housewife's heart if she is to spend the breadwinners' earnings so that they will go furthest against the enemy of all. Secretary McADOO is a good second to the President, and sets forth economic ideals as well as the President supports political standards. In his words:

> It is a sacred duty of every citizen, and it should be regarded as a glorious privilege by every patriot, to uphold the Government's credit with the same kind of self-sacrifice and nobility of soul that our gallant sons exhibit when they die for us on the battlefields of Europe.

If that spirit could be communicated to those who are enlarging their expenses instead of buying thrift stamps with their enlarged income, it would not be necessary to raise the rate of interest on the funds we advance to those who are shedding blood and billions far beyond us in the common cause. If Americans believe in Americanism as the Germans believe in Kaiserism, and will support it as stoutly, they will profit themselves by buying Liberty bonds at a discount until they reach par. Thus they might enable the Treasury to borrow without raising the rate of interest. If the Secretary can only put the fire of his patriotism into a few million hearts, there will be such a response to the coming Liberty Loan as will be heard in Berlin, where the eighth loan is now on offer. Man for man, Americans are able to save more and spend more than the Germans. But there is a shortage of Liberty Loan money because of the practice of buying more sugar and tobacco than in the flushest of peace years.

HIS "IDEAL GENERALS."

The Kaiser persists in the amusing pretense that the downfall of Russia is a feat of arms on the part of his troops. He says that the Germans, "led by ideal Generals, have broken "the Russian power and won the "safety of the empire in the east." These Generals may be ideal, but they will have to prove it somewhere else than in Russia. Taking candy from a sick baby, taking pennies from a blind man, stealing coppers from a dead man's eyes, are Napoleonic feats compared with the exploits of the "ideal Generals." A great empire has been torn from Russia and added to Germany, but not by them. These Generals have advanced into Russia, but they could not possibly have helped it unless they had been stricken with paralysis. Unless the "ideal Generals" the Kaiser has in mind are General LENINE and General TROTZKY, his words are the most foolish and infantile boast ever made by a man presumably mature in mind.

Against any enemy of her size Germany has dashed herself in vain. She was never able to gain a step in France after the Marne; she won a momentary success in Italy, not by arms but by her pacifist and Socialist propaganda, and was halted there. Her conquests are over Belgium and, with the aid of Bulgaria, Austria, and Turkey, over Serbia and Montenegro. Even Rumania, though defeated, was never conquered, and held her in check until Germany had debauched Russia and surrounded Rumania with enemies. Even after Russia had fallen into confusion Germany never dared advance until the work of demoralization was complete; she would not challenge even KERENSKY. The great militaristic nation of modern times, the new Assyria, has no military conquest to boast of; her victories are the product of her propagandists, not of her soldiers. Assyria might be proud of her pupil's ferocity, but would not compliment her on her generalship.

HUTCHESON HELPS THE KAISER.

Fifty launchings of ships are delayed by a strike of 185 calkers affiliated with Mr. HUTCHESON'S Carpenters' Brotherhood. They average $10 a day and want that as a basic day, meaning larger pay for overtime. Mr. HUTCHESON is helpless before such extortion. His men strike over his head, and they won't work when he tells them to. It is useless to make an agreement with either him or them, for no concession is guarantee against another demand whenever they think their employers' profits are too large, or that other workers get too much. Engagements for the period of the war have been repudiated flagrantly whenever it suited the beneficiaries of such scraps of paper. Accordingly, it is timely to suggest to the new body which is to represent both labor and capital that they should agree to accept and to enforce legal sanction for their collective bargains, if they are to be regarded seriously. The idea is not new. It was formally made by JULIUS HENRY COHEN, who composed the garment strikes in this city and afterward saw his work largely wasted.

There is difficulty about imposing legal sanctions upon those who wish to avoid rather than obey them. One way is to include the conditions of labor in the contracts for the product. But in the uniform sweatshop scandals it appeared that such stipulations were made the weapon of unions against unions as well as of unions against capital. If the right union did not get the jobs, strikes followed and the uniforms were not forthcoming. At the present moment unions are clamoring for recognition. Let them and their acts have the recognition of the law. Let the collective bargains be registered, and require a license for either a strike or a lockout. If this be not feasible in peace, at least it might be imposed by public opinion in war. The ship carpenters have felt the force of public opinion against their indefensible conduct. It would be a great gain if their obnoxious strike could be made the means of stopping other such strikes. Those who wish to make unfair demands and to enforce them by duress will object, of course. But such objections would be reasons for stopping war strikes, at least. If the plan worked in war, there would be a step toward a new deal in the relations between labor and capital in peace.

HERE IT IS AGAIN.

There is certainly a place in our politics for the National Party, which has been emerging into existence at Chicago during the last week; and the National Party had to come. Several decades have demonstrated the fact that numbers of our citizenry are not happy in the ranks of what they call "the two old parties," and they are always trying to get up a party of their own devoted to a more advanced radicalism than they can hope to find elsewhere. Whenever this party comes to an end there is an uncomfortable vacuum until it is born again under a new name and with a new angle to the same general principles. Pending this renaissance, the people who belonged to it are not satisfied, and there is even a vague sense of something missing among those who belong to "the two old parties." Finally it arises again, and everybody is happy. The Greenback-Labor Party, the Populist Party, the Progressive Party, the National Party—what does it matter about the name, or even about the slight differences in platform by which its members convince themselves that this time the party is brand-new?

So, when the Progressive Party in its turn faded out, it was certain that the usual process would follow; it had to be, for there was a real want to be filled. Now it is filled. The National Party is meant to be a sort of radicalism trust, or holding company of radical ideas. It includes Progressives, Prohibitionists, Single Taxers, and Socialists—Socialists whose loyalty to their country forced them out of the ranks of the German Socialist Party and left them without a political home. The platform is a compromise between these various ideas; it does not go to the furthest point in advocating any one of these reforms, except prohibition, and it makes large opportunist bids for the support of temporarily discontented elements, such as the farmers.

Presumably this balance, this poise, which the party maintains among the fundamental radical ideas of its constituent elements will not last long. The Socialist will want to make the party more socialistic, the Single Taxer will want to make it out-and-out Georgeite, and so on; and then the best man will win, and perhaps there will be a bolt or schism. The party begins by garnering the fruit of a bolt; it tried to get the Prohibition Party to merge with it, and when the Prohibition Party wouldn't, those Prohibitionists who favored the merger merely bolted and went over to the National Party.

The party does not begin with any hope of sweeping the country; it appears rather to resign itself to an indefinite minority. In this it differs somewhat from its predecessors, or rather its previous incarnations, not one of which ever held a convention without having the Temporary Chairman announce the precise day at which it would be carried into the White House by an avalanche of votes, a day usually four years in advance. The years have taught it something. There is, as we said, a place for such a party; forty years have proved it. But the place is small and never enlarges, except temporarily, as in 1892, when under the name of Populism it got 22 electoral votes for WEAVER, or when, in 1912, under the name of Progressivism, it was galvanized into unheard-of performances by the magical touch of ROOSEVELT. Otherwise its bounds are appointed for it by the sweet little cherub that sits up aloft and holds the reins on the gyrations of democracy; and the present incarnation seems to recognize the fact, and therein it is unique.

FOR THE YEAR'S CROPS.

The time for planting on the farms draws near. Crops as large as last year's will be needed here and by our allies on the other side of the Atlantic. Of wheat there should be much more than was harvested in 1917. It is not expected that the quantity of Winter-sown wheat will exceed 550,000,000 bushels. Therefore, farmers have been urged to plant for the greatest Spring wheat acreage ever known. But reports from the Northwest show that, owing to lack of farm labor, they are discouraged, and that the acreage may be less than last year's. Those workers who can be hired demand very high wages because they can be had in other industries. At present the wheat crop promises to be insufficient. It is predicted by those familiar with local conditions that crops of other foodstuffs will be reduced, in some States by one-third.

In the Senate, a few days ago, there was a debate about the shortage of farm labor. At the beginning Mr. BORAH read an editorial article, recently published in THE TIMES, concerning reports drawn from many parts of the country by the New York Board of Trade and Transportation. The statements in these reports were confirmed by Senators who gave the substance of many letters received from constituents. Farmers almost everywhere, it was said, were hesitating about preparation for crops. They could get little or no help for planting, and feared that the new draft would cause a further reduction of labor supply. Senators argued that there should be a liberal policy of exemption for trained agricultural workers. They should remain on the farms, where even their efforts might not prevent a serious reduction of food crops.

Undoubtedly there is danger that these crops will fall below those harvested last year, unless farmers can be induced to plant for the needed yield. In some way, if possible, they should be encouraged to expect a supply of help for cultivation and harvesting. Everybody must realize how important and essential it is that we should produce enough to satisfy the imperative needs of our partners in the war, in addition to the allowance for our people at home and the American soldiers in France. In the work of preparation and encouragement the National Government should have, without delay, the aid of every State Government, with earnest local effort by agricultural societies and committees in all cities and towns.

BETTER MODIFY IT.

The Committee on Public Information is to be commended for declining to give out the names of officers and soldiers killed and wounded in France so long as the War Department withholds particulars that would identify the individual. According to a dispatch from Washington, the department "will notify the next of kin or "designated person by telegraph, but "will give the Committee on In-"formation only the name of the "soldier." It seems to have escaped notice that many names are repeated on the rolls of the army. Therefore, to give out mere names without rank or rating, arm of the service, and address of next of kin, will inevitably cause confusion and often leave families represented at the front in doubt whether the department in the multiplicity of its duties has not failed to notify them by telegraph of their loss. Rumor has many tongues, and a great deal of sorrow would result from this method of publishing casualties.

According to General MARCH, the action taken by the War Department is in pursuance of a recommendation of General PERSHING'S, made because the French Government had protested against the form in which our casualty lists had been published. The object sought by the French Government can surely be attained without going to such extremes. The French apparently do not want any information given by which military organizations can be identified, and this information will not be given if the mere fact is published that the particular Private Smith who was killed or injured is the Private Smith who comes from Boston and not the Private Smith who comes from New Haven. Apparently, in attempting to meet the French request, the authorities have gone further than was necessary, and the order should be modified so that unnecessary suffering will not be inflicted on the families of soldiers.

It is argued that the Germans would learn too much if the War Department added any information to the names. Obviously, if the place where, or the fight in which, the casualty occurred were withheld, the enemy would not be enlightened at all. The enemy probably cares little about the publication of bare particulars of casualties in America, because he is constantly raiding the American lines and capturing prisoners who may be a better source of information than the War Department bulletins.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

An Ethnologist Discusses the Prussians.

Not a few more or less able writers—it would be no wild exaggeration to say at least a dozen—have attained, since this war began, a certain measure of success in expressing adverse opinions of Prussia, Prussians, and Prussian policies. The makers of these well-intentioned efforts have flattered themselves into the belief, sometimes, that their characterizations closely approached adequacy, and gave the desirable amount of pain to the Kaiser and his friends and supporters, and that anything else said or written on the subject could be little more than repetition of epithets, arguments, and accusations already used.

They were mistaken. LOUIS H. GRAY, a learned Orientalist and ethnologist, has contributed to the March issue of Scribner's Magazine, under the title of "Prussian Frightfulness and the Savage Mind," an article of a severity that renders its predecessors with the same aim almost tributes of respect and esteem in comparison. Mr. GRAY is not the first, of course, and does not claim to be the first, to deny that Prussians are Germans at all, but he presents the facts in regard to their curiously complex lineage so authoritatively, and explains so clearly just why it is that they are what they are and do what they do, that the picture he paints seems entirely new.

"Frightfulness," he proves, is naturally, or rather inevitably, the favorite weapon of the descendants of Teuton fathers who had accepted the ideals of the Roman State in its degenerate days, and of mothers enslaved after all the men in a tribe of Slavs crossed with Mongols had been slain in ways almost as ruthless and brutal as were used in the subjugation of Belgium. The behavior of these descendants through the centuries that have elapsed since the conquest of Prussia is carefully traced by Mr. GRAY through histories written by the conquerors and their favorite scribes. It has not been necessary to seek other sources of information to point the moral and adorn the tale of "atrocities" in unbroken series from then till now.

Aliens Who Have Been Voters.

Nebraska now sees the natural consequences of the mistake she made when she gave the ballot to aliens who had taken out only "first papers." Hundreds and hundreds of such aliens in that State, made, some of them many years ago, formal announcement of the intention to become citizens of the United States, and, though they evidently had no such purpose, they have been taking a not influential part in Nebraska elections ever since. They have enjoyed every right and privilege of real Americans, but never once have they wavered in their original allegiance. That fact the war has revealed, for now they are claiming exemption from military service and proving by the demand that they are not only aliens but alien enemies as well.

In a single county, that of Scotts Bluff, 736 registrants have refused to fight against Germany on the ground that they are still Germans. Yet every one of them has been, and is, a voter, and among the uses to which they have put their political power is that of abolishing public schools throughout the county and of substituting for them parochial schools in which German is the only language used by pupils and teachers.

There are other Western States in which like laws exist, with resulting conditions almost as bad. Even in New York, as one of our draft boards discovered last week, there are aliens who have been content for years to utilize the advantages accruing to a "declarant"—fortunately they do not include the franchise—without assuming the responsibilities of citizenship. At any rate, they thought themselves free from the obligation to serve the country in an hour of need. But the members of the board, in the case before them, expressed in admirably strong and eloquent terms an opposite opinion and peremptorily put the applicant for exemption in Class A, where by age and physical condition he belonged, though far from being a first-class man. What will happen when he appeals, as of course he will, remains to be seen.

The status of the "declarant" is everywhere anomalous, and it should be made definite.

Everybody Learned the Lesson.

No apprehensions need be felt by the United States Fuel Administration in regard to what the public will do about putting in betimes its orders for next Winter's coal. No householder will wait to find out whether it is advice or a command that he has received. He will take chances as to that, and long before April 1 comes around he will have his name down on his coal dealer's list of applicants for the tons of assorted sizes—furnace, stove, and nut—that he must have to carry him through until the end of next March.

Nobody wants to go through another Winter in the state of constant anxiety and frequent shivers that was endured by most of us through the whole of last Winter, and if only the Fuel Administration will see to it that our orders are filled—for cash, of course—at any time during the Summer months, we will even try to forget the lamentably injudicious counsel we received from the same source, and too docilely acted on, last Fall.

It was almost wholly because of that misleading that the Winter seemed such a "hard" one. As a matter of fact, and at least in this vicinity, except for the scarcity of coal, we would have thought it a notably pleasant Winter, for though on a few days the temperature was unusually low, the Street Cleaning Department had far less than the ordinary trouble with snow, and if coal could have been bought for money there would have been less suffering from cold than for many Winters past. That is because wages were high and work abundant.

ART NOTES.

An Exhibition of Paintings by American Artists.

An exhibition of paintings by American artists is open at the Montross Galleries, to be continued through March 30. This is the work of artists of the newer school, Anderson, Bellows, Du Bois, Glackens, Higgins, Kuehne, Lever, MacRae, Manigault, Maurer, Of, Bach, Perrine, Tucker. One of the pictures which stands out because of the flaming brilliancy of its tones and our unaccustomedness with the kind of subject, is "The Portrait of a Child," by William J. Glackens. It is a little king who sits on his throne, a little stool, in the picture, holding upright a stalk of a pink gladiola for a sceptre. He is a play king, but a very serious one, wearing his little green crown marked with jewels of red and his strings of beads, while his toys lie on the floor around him on the carpet, which is of a peculiar but brilliant red, and the draperies which form the background of the picture are only less brilliant. The little king wears a pink frock, and it might be thought that the baby face would be blotted out by this color. On the contrary, it is surprising to find that the brightness of the blue eyes and the rosiness of the cheeks are accentuated. Arthur Dow shows "The Cliffs," in low tones of tans, olive greens with a dull note of orange; Guy Pène Du Bois has a study in green in "Girl Reading"—or is it blue and green?—the colors seem alike with artificial light. Kuehne, in "Peck Slip—New York," shows the picturesque possibilities of a city street with a big bridge crossing it; Perrine's "Children in Woodland" is a monotoned, soft, deep landscape that is pleasing and restful; and almost restful are the soft colors which Maurer has in his chromatic compositions, soft yellow-greens and browns, a lemon in a "Still Life" showing that it is one of fruit; one sees a table in another "Still Life," and there are a couple of "Areas" by the artist.

Many collections of the late Alexander W. Drake, for years Art Director of The Century Magazine, have been sold, several during his lifetime and others since his death. His collection of old brass and copper was notable. He had collected old rings, old samplers, old bandboxes and bottles. He was an omnivorous collector with a fine taste for the many things in which he was interested. A comparatively small collection of his, probably the last of the many, is to be sold at the Walpole Galleries on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings, March 19 and 20. Most of the collection is made up of "small boxes." There are snuffboxes of horn, bone, lacquer, brass, pewter and ivory; an early American sheetiron box painted in black, gold and red, with the words "Lover and Liberty"; Chinese seal boxes, and an American copper writing box. There is also a small lot of old bottles which Mr. Drake had reserved when his collection of bottles was sold, and there are Chinese carvings, inros and netsukes belonging to Mr. Drake which will also be sold with pieces belonging to another collector. On Tuesday night of this week a collection of interesting Chinese paintings belonging to a Chinese author of many works on Oriental art will be sold with porcelains, embroideries and a few pieces of stone sculpture.

RANK FOR ARMY NURSES.

A Plea for the English System in Our Army.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of yesterday you quoted General Gorgas as estimating that 30,000 nurses will be needed in army hospitals this year. I am convinced that if our Government will confer military rank upon army nurses, as is done in England and in Canada, this number will be readily secured. The present anomalous position of our army nurses is not only humiliating to them, but, having no authority to command even an untrained orderly, their usefulness is materially impaired, as letters from nurses at the front abundantly testify. These brave women are a carefully selected, highly trained group. Our Government has cheerfully recognized their merits in many other ways; why should there be any delay in according them rank and pay commensurate with their standing in the community, their generous education, and their professional skill?

During the eight months in which St. Paul's Chapel has been conducting French classes and courses for army nurses we have sustained most friendly relations to more than five hundred of these brave girls, and we have come to cherish a deep and affectionate interest in their welfare; for we know something of the sacrifices which they will be glad to make for those who are dearer to us than our own lives. These are some of the reasons why I am keenly interested in the effort which is being made to secure for all army nurses the full recognition by the Government which is so manifestly due to them.

Let the people of this country make a picture of the relations which these nurses are sure to sustain, in the near future, to perhaps hundreds of thousands of our sons and brothers, husbands and lovers, friends and acquaintances, and the demand will be made in a very unmistakable way that there shall be no delay in granting every reasonable request of these young women to the end that the heavy burdens they are to bear may be made no heavier than is necessary, and that they may be generously equipped by our Government to do their Christlike work.

WILLIAM MONTAGUE GEER,
Vicar St. Paul's Chapel, Trinity Parish.
New York, March 9, 1918.

For Prohibition, Against the Amendment.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am sending the following to my Assemblyman and State Senator:

As a native-born American, who has voted twenty times in the district which you represent, I wish most respectfully, but as strongly as possible, to urge you to vote for prohibition in New York State, to vote against prohibition by amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

I am heart, soul, and mind in favor of nation-wide prohibition, but only by methods so fair and honorable that they can never be criticised, with the slightest shadow of truth, as lacking the spirit of fair play. "Prohibition is a great moral issue." Very true, but the right of each State to decide for itself such questions as prohibition, woman suffrage, marriage and divorce laws, &c., is also a moral issue and perhaps of equal importance.

Prohibition is gaining so rapidly, more States going dry each year of their own volition, that it would seem well to wait for this slightly slower but safer and fairer method of accomplishing the desired result.

J. LEWIS PETTINER.
Brooklyn, March 9, 1918.

Big Wages for Slow Work.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If the facts are as quoted from the Congressional Record in THE TIMES of yesterday, that "shipbuilding riveters on the Pacific Coast in gangs which ought to average 400 rivets a day averaged fifty-one rivets, although boys were averaging $20 to $30 a week and experienced hands on piece work with overtime averaged from $60 to $100 a week," is it not about time the investigating committees on profiteering enlarged their field of operations to embrace the trade union profiteers? If a few men profit unduly to the extent of thousands of dollars, and thousands of men unduly profit to the extent of several dollars individually, what is the moral difference? True it is the latter class constitute a multitude of voters, and this would seem to be the sole explanation.

C. G. C.
New York, March 8, 1918.

An Eagle in the Sky.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am wondering if any fortunate soul besides myself saw the glorious American Eagle in the sky last night about 10 o'clock. In a high peak of snowy white, in the very centre of the heavens, was his head, stretching thence to every horizon were his pinions, streaked with changing hues which merged into deepest crimson.

J. B.
New York, March 8, 1918.

AWAKENED!

They said that you were slumbering,
Columbia, at your task,
And in the sun of slothfulness would
fain lie down to bask!
Your arm, they cried, had nerveless
grown, and hesitant your hand;
And that on Freedom's sentry-post you
found it bleak to stand.
E'en would they have it thought
That, with base fears distraught,
Of the black Hun still truculent, some
worthless pledge you'd ask!

But if a careless lethargy had cast a
transient spell
Upon your giant energies; if e'er your
eyes there fell
The veil of self-complacency one brief
mistaken hour,
Till Freedom's daughters o'er the seas
misdoubted of your power,
And despots' ready sneer
Broke savage on your ear,
Full-wakened resolution now your
stern-set features tell!

No longer now by narrow bounds your
vision's circumscribed:
Your glowing eyes, intent beyond the
conquered ocean's tide,
Behold your sons take knighthood's
oath upon a foreign coast,
Soul-brethren in the ritual of a consecrated host:
And though death quench their hymn,
Your gaze may not grow dim,
Since you triumph in the measure that
your children shall have died!

There are mingled prayer and purpose
on your pressed, untrembling lips,
As you build and bring in service your
new aeroplanes and ships.
Oh, never higher passion in the heart of
nation came:
With the old Crusaders' fervor you are
vibrant and aflame!
Is it you the fool hath said
Were to all but Mammon dead—
You, Columbia, who have wakened to
your soul's apocalypse?

Transfigured are your children; at your
clarion each heart thrilled:
'Twere glory and salvation at its summons to be killed!
Your vision transcendental fills your
aviators' eyes
As they wage the Future's battle in the
doubly hallowed skies.
If he live or if he fall,
Every champion hears the call:
He sees the Morn of Liberty—and each
wan doubt is stilled!

HERMAN MONTAGU DONNER.

JAPAN IN SIBERIA.

In Favor of a Clear Statement by America and the Allies.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Japan delivered to her ally, Russia, on credit, war supplies to be used in fighting the Germans. Explain or excuse it as one may, Russia has either ceased to exist as a nation or has terminated the alliance by surrendering to the enemy without offering that resistance on the expectation and promise of which the goods were supplied. Russia, with no organized army and no responsible government, is practically at the mercy of Germany, and if the supplies in question were west of Petrograd, instead of at Vladivostok, they would be in German hands now or in a few days. Granting that it might be politically unwise for Japan to penetrate far into Siberia at present, how can there be any doubt whatever as to the moral right of Japan or any Entente nation to guard these supplies until there is some assurance that they will not fall into the enemy's hands?

One form of the gentle art of blackmail is to deter another from doing what he has a right to do by threatening to misrepresent his motives to his friends of the public. My friends argue that to land a guard at Vladivostok without an engraved invitation from the small faction which pretends to represent all Russia would give Germany a basis for blackmailing us, the Allies, by misrepresenting our motives. It is not generally considered a brave thing to yield to the demands of the blackmailer, and in this case it would be not only cowardly but foolish, for we should neither save ourselves from misrepresentation by Germany, on the one hand, nor, on the other, save the supplies from at least destruction by German agents, if we hesitate long and if events continue to proceed in their present course.

Taking another tack, my friends argue that Japan will take this action, necessary to protect our interests, anyway, so that it is good policy for us, while pocketing the advantage, to dodge all responsibility. Is this brave or worthy of a great and strong nation which professes high principles? Already our neutral-to-negative attitude has cast a shadow on Japan's motives, and Germany may well chuckle at our having driven in a little further the wedge she has long been trying to insert between Japan and America.

Why should not America join heartily with her allies in saying to Japan: "The time has at last come when your land forces, as well as your navy, can render a service to our cause which no other Entente nation is in a position to render. You will, therefore, deeply obligate us by landing a guard at Vladivostok sufficient to protect all supplies at that point which were furnished to Russia by Japan and her allies—with the express understanding, of course, that such occupation shall be merely temporary and with no view to permanent territorial aggrandizement. The statement of this condition would be quite superfluous and unnecessary but for enemy misrepresentations to the contrary."

ERNEST T. CARTER.
New York, March 9, 1918.

THE MILITARY SALUTE.

An Ancient Custom and One Full of Meaning.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Many of our boys fail to see the significance of the salute in the army. They cannot quite see the need for it, nor what it adds of value to their service. Like most things this can best be appraised by knowing the origin of it.

Sometimes it is explained to the boys, "Oh, well, you do it out of respect to the uniform—what you really salute is the uniform!" But this is not quite true. It is Uncle Sam's uniform and must therefore be respected, for in respecting it one shows respect to that which it represents, and that is the honor of the country.

But the salute is a little more significant and a little more personal than that. Nothing makes a very hearty appeal to a man unless it is associated with the touch of a personality. And this is just what really gives the salute its value—it is recognition of personality—it is recognition of an acknowledged personal worth.

The salute had its origin in the days when men wore armor. Part of that armor was a visor. As this was closed to protect the face, men could not know each other except by certain marks of distinction placed upon their armor. These marks indicated the positions of trust and responsibility in which these men had been placed. Certain qualifications of leadership, of bravery, of military genius merited recognition from King or Commander. Such recognition was indicated by marks upon the armor. These marks were, therefore, the proofs of certain outstanding qualifications, which the Commander had noticed and which in this way he sought to honor. These distinguishing marks gave them rank. But a man of lower rank felt that what the Commander had thus delighted to honor he also ought to recognize. He wished to express his appreciation not merely of honors bestowed but of personal qualities which had merited the honors. This he did by raising his own visor when approaching one whose armor emblems indicated his worth and his honors.

But this act of raising the visor was more than the mere recognition of an honor bestowed—it was also a friendly act, in that the man expressed his trust and confidence in thus removing the protection from his face. He put himself at the mercy of the one whom he thus honored. In response to this the man of higher rank raised his visor also, and thus showed the honor was appreciated and the courtesy welcomed. Here was a tribute to personal worth, and a friendly appreciation of the same.

The raising of the visor necessitated a sliding upward movement of the right hand. This became the form of the early salute. Today it has taken on the snap and position necessary to our times. But there is no reason for eliminating out of it the thought that makes it the recognition of personal worth, a friendly act and the appreciation of a courtesy.

The salute, therefore, belongs rather in the realm of personal worth, and is not a mere tribute to the uniform.

JOHN R. MacKAY.
New York, March 7, 1918.

Abandon the Shakespeare Garden?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As one of thousands of lovers of the Shakespeare Garden or Garden of the Heart, I called at the "Cottage" in Central Park yesterday to inquire as to the prospect this season; with some misgiving, too, for I noted that no preparatory work was being done on the adjoining hillside, and who does not remember the threat of last Spring to abandon this, the loveliest spot in the whole park, for lack of a paltry $2,400 appropriation.

My worst suspicions were realised. Though work should have begun a month ago, not a spadeful of earth had been turned, nor could Dr. Southwick, the designer of the garden, say when the work would start, if at all, for no word had come from the authorities.

Now, Mr. Editor, you must know from the many letters that came to you last season how general is the interest in this garden.

From miles around came thousands, schools made a holiday, to linger amid its murmuring waters, its thousand blooms, enchanted by the wild beauty of this hill. Shall it not glow for us again with marigold and the Dusty Miller—"with sweet musk roses and with eglantine"?

F. M. N.
New York, March 7, 1918.

AMERICA AND ITALY.

Closer Relations to Come After the War Might Be Considered Now.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We are as much concerned in the defeats suffered by our allies as we are in their victories, for every defeat is a setback for us as well as for each of them. We should feel as proud of a British, French or Italian victory as we would if the American troops had gained the day. Likewise, we should deplore the defeat of any one of the allied armies no matter how inconsequential. We rejoiced at the Marne, and the admirable defense of Northern Italy by the Italian Army, as we have sorely regretted the Russian débâcle.

If we rejoice in the victories and mourn the defeats in war, why should we not look ahead to the times when the great economic readjustments are to be made and try to realize what will confront us? The many billions of dollars borrowed by our allies from their people, the billions advanced by the United States to her allies, all will have to be repaid with interest. Unless we begin now to prepare for the post-bellum renaissance, how can we hope to hasten the solution of the problem which will confront us?

Italy was developed industrially and financially largely by German capital and German enterprise, aided by her own people's natural ingenuity and willingness to work hard. She was just beginning to show the world what a nation can do in less than half a century's development. One American steel manufacturer returning from Europe recently said that the mechanical ingenuity and skill and engineering talent of the Italians surpass those of any other nation, and that when the war is over the hydroelectric power of the Alps will be utilized by the Italians as never before. The country which American tourists believed could only develop opera singers and artists was beginning to show that she was not merely a relic of past ages of glory, but that she was alive to the spirit of the times and could compete with the greatest of the modern nations in industry and commerce.

The war has retarded Italy's commercial growth because the products of the last few years have been utilized for destructive purposes. Italy has been borrowing billions of lire from her people and from her allies. She already had a large debt before the war (lire 14,000,000,000), but it was secure, and her credit was excellent. With the war cutting down her exports to practically nothing, her debt increasing and her credit on the downward path, the situation becomes one of grave concern for her financiers, business men and officials. It should be one of equal concern for her allies.

Do we want to see our allies emerge from this war with only a military victory achieved, or do we want to see them full of financial and industrial health as well? Do we want to see France and England flourishing while Italy comes out of the war tottering? We say we owe England our Anglo-Saxon spirit of enterprise and our democratic ideals, that we owe France for aiding us obtain our liberties in the time of the Revolution, that we must come to Belgium's aid on account of the splendid defense made by her people against the invader. Do we owe Italy nothing? Is Italy nothing to us? Has her past history had no influence upon our lives, has it had no part in shaping our ideals, our history? Do these names mean nothing to us: Dante, Petrarch, Ariosto, Giotto, Michelangelo, Raphael, Cellini, Bellini, Titian, Galileo, Savonarola, Marco Polo, Flavio Gioja, Columbus, Vespucci, Verrazano, Cabot, Masaniello, Volta, Galvani, Victor Emmanuel, Garibaldi, Cavour, Verdi, Puccini, and last but not least, Marconi! Here we have Italy's contribution to civilization in science, arts, discovery, statesmanship, religion, and to the cause of liberty! Does the world owe nothing to the Italian people in return for their offering to the cause of world culture?

Those Americans who love Italy for her art, for her great men, for her gallant part in the defense of civilization, can begin to think upon ways and means to be adopted to lend a hand and give friendly support to that country. When it comes to offering the blood of her sons, "L'Italia farà da Se," but when she needs the good will and the wealth of her friends, then we Italians who are voluntary exiles in a wonderful country must appeal to our American friends to remember Italy.

LUIGI CRISCUOLO.
New York, March 6, 1918.

WOMEN IN THE AIR RAIDS.

Courage of Those Who Must Quietly Endure German Savagery.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

To the interesting communication about the London air raids from Edith M. Thomas may I add a few details also gathered from a recent English letter? With the exception of an old man of nearly 90 years, the household, from which the account comes, is composed entirely of women. I quote from the letter, dated January, 1918:

"What an ordeal we are living through, in dread and expectation of air raids, in spite of knowing how wonderfully London is being defended! Do not worry over it; there is no panic here. (I mean in England.) Nothing but rage and indignation is felt. The one thing we hope for is a cloudy, stormy night when we go to bed, and when we get up we are grateful to be able to say, 'Well, we're safe again for another day.' In the recent daylight raid, about 6 o'clock in the afternoon, perhaps the most pathetic thing of all was to see the women running from their houses to gather in their playing little ones from the streets.

"I believe yesterday's was the worst raid we've had. It was a beautiful night, with a slight ground mist, yet a clear sky and big moon; perhaps a little after 10 o'clock it was that we heard the first distant rumble of the guns, that sound we Londoners know so well and can detect so far off! Almost immediately came the warning signals of the impending raid, rockets from all the fire stations of London streamed across the quiet sky, and the guns of defense began in earnest to bark and roar and crash. And the most sickening noise of all was the dull and heavy shock of falling bombs, falling and exploding quite close to us.

"We sat quietly in father's room, (we could do nothing else; one's helplessness is the really trying part of it all,) as we had decided that it really little matters where we are, in the cellar or upstairs, if one gets a direct hit, the whole house goes anyway. So there we all were, under German fire, for nearly an hour and a half. A young soldier on leave came hammering at the hall door for shelter; he was trying to get to his own house, but, as the falling shrapnell in the streets was too heavy for his liking, he stayed with us till the worst was over before making a further dash for home. It is the strangest thing to feel, but for the incessant firing, that deathly silence in the street, knowing that the whole of London is awake, its great heart undaunted, breathing only to the throbbing of the guns.

"At last there came the welcome lull; we heard the bugles sounding in the distance, the signal, 'All is clear,' and we said good night and went cheerfully to bed."

JOSEPHINE WEBLING-WATTS.
Mountainside, N. J., March 8, 1918.

IRISH HERE EXTOL REDMOND'S WORK

T.P.O'Connor Principal Speaker at Memorial Meeting for Leader.

NAME OF KAISER HISSED

Resolutions Pledge Loyalty to the Allies and to Principle of Liberty for all Small Nations.

Members of the Municipal Council of the United Irish League met yesterday at the Hotel Knickerbocker to honor the memory of John Redmond, the late leader of the Irish Parliamentary Party. The chief speaker was T. P. O'Connor, who paid a tribute to the achievements of the leader in a speech which was punctuated by hisses for every mention of the Kaiser and by vigorous cheers at Mr. O'Connor's eulogy of the dead leader.

"Appraise and balance his failures and his successes as you will," he said, "John Redmond has to his credit three great achievements that cannot be denied. He kept his party together for eighteen years; he won not only the respect but the love of its members; and for the first time since our Parliament was taken away in 1800 he put Home Rule on the statue book, from which in my opinion no Tory obstruction, no Irish insanity, nor the gold of the German Kaiser can ever remove it.

"When the great war broke out he had the vision to see the realities at stake. The principles of Irish Nationalists have been democracy, liberty, and the equality of rights for small nations as well as large ones. What Irish Nationalist could take a stand other than his from the hour when Germany violated the neutrality of Belgium and butchered its civilian population—its women, its babes, and its priests?

"If by taking the side of Germany and helping her to crush Belgium and France, Ireland could gain her liberties, would those liberties be worth the price? Suppose an Irish Parliament—suppose even an Irish republic, all these things gotten, as is the policy, by conquest of the world by Germany—could we feel proud that our liberty was founded in the blood, the tears, and the enslavement of other nations, and, indeed, of the world?

"Germany Not Going to Win."

"But again, this policy could not be successful. It rests on the assumption that Germany is going to win. Germany is not going to win. If there were ever any doubt on that point, that doubt was cleared up on the day that America entered the struggle. If any man in this room were to tell me that America and England and France and Italy cannot conquer Germany, then I throw the lie in his face. Remember this, realist politicians claim that we have no concern with Belgium, with France, with Italy; that we should sacrifice the liberty of all these nations and our own principles for the sake of Irish liberty; but surely we must ask, since the intervention of America, should we be ready to purchase Irish liberty by a German victory, and, therefore, by an American defeat; and how can any Irishman even contemplate such treason to the land and the flag of America? Why, such a policy, apart from its baseness and its failure, would make of us the Judas Iscariots of liberty, that sold the cause of liberty, and yet did not get our pieces of silver.

"The one question which must now be asked is whether the rulers of England will persist in that policy of stupid blundering which wrecked the statesmanship of Redmond by permitting the delays which have refused the liberties of Ireland.

"If they do, they will inflict a cruel injustice, not merely on the hopes of Ireland, not merely on the interests of their own country, but also on the interests of their allies; and above all, on the people of America, all of whom look with unanimous eagerness to the ending of the Irish difficulty as one of the necessities for the vigorous prosecution of the war to a victorious end. It was the rulers of England who began these difficulties; it is for them to have the wisdom and courage to bring them to an end."

Extol Memory of Leader.

On motion of John J. O'Connell the meeting unanimously adopted the following statement and resolutions:

John Redmond knew his people, their history, their hopes, their aspirations. He never wavered in his faith in the ultimate success of their cause. He guided them in the paths of liberty, of progress, of tolerance. He understood their faith. He pledged their faith. He kept their faith.

The criticisms of the fanatic, the yelpings of the professional Irishman at a distance, living on the wrongs of his people, but with no desire for their amelioration, left him unmoved in his resolve to lead his people in the pathways of right and justice and liberty.

Never losing sight of his people's wrongs, jealous of the rectitude of his people's cause in the eyes of civilization, he held the honor and faith of his people on a par with their rights and aspirations, and ever led them in the high light of fidelity to ideals and adherence to those principles of honor which ought to govern a spirited and liberty-loving race.

His vision was world-wide. He realized the ultimate coming of the struggle between the democracy of universal liberty and the oppression of a gross and tyrannical despotism. When the die was cast he was brave enough to throw the influence of his great spirit and his great intellect on the side of universal liberty, although he knew that the opportunist, the fanatic and pecuniary patriot would seek to destroy him.

Ireland has lost her great Commoner—her altruistic, noble leader. His death leaves Ireland the poorer. His life was one of the great contributions of the century to the cause of world democracy; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, his blood-brothers in America and unflinching supporters and followers of the American flag wherever it goes and whosoever its allies, mourn the loss of this well-beloved leader of the Irish people, confident that by his open grave both his own people and the world at large realize that the cause of humanity, of patriotism, of uprightness, and fair and honorable dealing in public affairs, has suffered an irreparable loss.

That, as in his lifetime we steadfastly approved and supported his conduct of the cause of Ireland, so, as we weep beside his bier, we pledge our unswerving loyalty and unceasing support to the principles for which he lived and died.

Captain Stephen McFarland, the Chairman of the meeting, appointed a committee to arrange for a public mass meeting to be held in memory of Mr. Redmond as soon as possible.

JOHN REDMOND BURIED.

Coffin Draped in Irish Flag Used at Parnell Funeral.

KINGSTOWN, Ireland, March 9, (Delayed.)—The body of John E. Redmond arrived here this morning, and was conveyed by a special train to Wexford, where it was buried in the family vault. At the more important stations on the way groups of people gathered to pay their last tributes of respect to the departed leader.

Many distinguished men attended the funeral, including Henry Edward Duke, Member of Parliament for Exeter, and Lord Londonderry. The latter represented the Ulster Unionist members in the Irish Convention. Lord Londonderry laid a wreath on the grave.

Fully 30,000 persons, who had come from all parts of Ireland, followed the coffin from the station to the Church of the Immaculate Conception, where the requiem service was held. Among those present were General Sir Bryan Thomas Mahon, Sir Horace Plunkett, Sir Frederick Smith, and many others prominent in the Irish Convention; officers of the British and American naval forces and the Irish Constabulary. The coffin was draped with the same Irish flag used at the funeral of Parnell.

MME. BINNER SAYS:

The newly designed Binner Corset cultivates a faultless figure — the result of my new system of individual pattern cutting.

Old patterns obtained by the ordinary method are now useless; if one is to be comfortably and correctly corseted.

All Fittings by Mme. Binner personally at 561 Fifth Ave. (at 46th St.)

NEW ATTACK ON GOMPERS.

Socialist Says Federation Leader Failed to Aid Mooney.

Frank A. Sieverman, a defeated socialistic candidate in the November election, was the principal speaker at a mass meeting held yesterday afternoon in the Star Casino, 15 East 107th Street, under the auspices of the United Hebrew Trades. He made an attack upon Samuel Gompers and the American Federation of Labor, saying they had been delinquent in not coming to the aid of Thomas J. Mooney, convicted of taking part in the murder of ten persons by dynamite in San Francisco.

"We stand for something more than the mere organization of labor," shouted Sieverman. "We stand for social and political revolution in this country, and that's why they fear us. We have met here today to demand that Tom Mooney shall have a new trial. Don't worry, my friends, your Tom will never be hanged. Why? Simply because the Socialists—the revolutionists of America—are behind him.

"We ask no aid from organized labor or from Sam Gompers. We ask no publicity from the capitalist press. We ask no favor from the Wilsons nor the Judges of the courts nor the prosecuting attorneys. But Tom Mooney will never be hanged. These powers are paralyzed when socialism makes a threat, and socialism and revolution are behind Mooney."

NEW UPLIFT FOR PRISONS.

Committees Formed to Aid Men in Sing Sing and Elmsford.

Special to The New York Times.

OSSINING, N. Y., March 10.—Two new committees for the uplift of prisoners in Sing Sing and the new model penitentiary at Elmsford were announced here today. Both will aid in prison, provide funds for needy families, run employment bureaus for discharged prisoners, and aid in their rehabilitation.

Adolph Lewisohn is Vice President of the Sing Sing body, known as the Social Service Bureau. Herbert S. Carpenter of Ardsley, the Secretary, said the new organization had no connection with the old committees organized by Thomas Mott Osborne, and that Mr. Osborne was not a member. The headquarters will be in the Warden's office in Sing Sing, and the work will be done with the Warden's co-operation.

The employment agency at the Elmsford prison is conducted by Herman Kessler, assistant to V. Everit Macy, Commissioner of Corrections, and a long list of jobs for discharged prisoners has been compiled.

WANT BOOKS FOR SOLDIERS.

Young Society Women Put on Committee to Collect Them.

A nation-wide movement to furnish sufficient good reading for our soldiers and Y. M. C. A. huts is being inaugurated here by Mrs. Lewis B. Woodruff, who is organizing a Junior Book Committee of well-known New York young women to collect books. On Wednesday afternoon a patriotic meeting will be held at Mrs. Woodruff's residence, 14 East Sixty-eighth Street, to create the committee, which is to be under the general direction of Dr. Herbert Putnam, Librarian of Congress, and under the direct charge of Edwin H. Anderson, director and head librarian of the New York Public Library.

A number of authors will act on the advisory board, and among them, and those who are to attend the meeting, are Rex Beach, Robert Underwood Johnson, George Barr McCutcheon, Ellis Parker Butler, Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett, Princess Troubetskoy, Kathleen Norris, Eleanor Gates, Cosmo Hamilton, and Mrs. Woodruff. The Camp Dix Quartet will sing and there will be brief addresses. D. C. Matthews, head of Army Camp Activities; Mlle. Clement, Captain Bob Bartlett, Mrs. Finley Shepherd, Asa Don Dickerson, head of Transport and Overseas Service, American Library War Service; Col. Marcus B. Stone, and others will be present.

Many Junior League girls are to be on the Junior Book Committee. The President is Miss Grace Astor Bristed, Miss Leila Burden is Vice President, and Miss Edith Gould, a daughter of George Gould, is the Secretary. The Executive Committee is made up of the Misses Anna Alexandre, Ruth Bliss, Sheila Byrne, Priscilla Bartlett, Mary Sloan Colt, Polly Damrosch, Alma de Gersdorff, Helen Flake, Margaret French, Louise Iselin, Dorothy James, Helen Krech, Alice Work Lawrence, Mary Lorillard, Abbie Morrison, Audrey Riker, Jane Sands, Edith Pratt, Mary Jaret Schieffelin, Isabel Stettinius, Irene Turnure, and Claire Van Lennep.

FRENCH PRIEST TO LECTURE

The Very Rev. Chanoine Cabanel to Speak on "The Soul of France."

The Very Rev. Chanoine Cabanel, a member of the French Mission to this country, will give a lecture on "The Soul of France" on Wednesday afternoon, March 27, at 4 o'clock, in the Plaza ballroom. He will be introduced by Miss Agnes Repplier, who will speak briefly on France. Mlle. Paulette Noizeux of the Vieux Colombier is also to give recitations. Chanoine Cabanel, who was a professor at the University of Monpellier, was appointed Chaplain of the 66th Alpine Chasseurs on the first day of mobilization in France and received the Cross of the Legion of Honor on the field of battle in 1914. Later he received the Croix de Guerre and the Three Palms.

There will be a reception after the lecture. The proceeds will go for work among the Slavs at Whippany, N. J., under the direction of Professor Cornelius Clifford of Columbia University. Tickets can be had of Mrs. Schuyler Warren, 32 East Thirty-eighth Street, who has arranged the affair, and who has on her committees, among other well-known women, Mrs. Delancey Kane, Miss Georgine Iselin, Mrs. Pierre Jay, Mrs. Ernest Iselin, Mrs. Walter Maynard, Mrs. Horatio Slater, Mrs. Schuyler Van Rensselaer, Mrs. Robert Sturgis, and Mrs. Edward Tiffany Duer.

ENGAGEMENTS.

Mr. and Mrs. John R. Hendel of Reading, Penn., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Sidney Hendel, to Lieut. John R. Hogan, pilot in the 184th Aero Squad at Camp Dix, Forth Worth, Texas, and whose home is in Montclair. He was a student at Cornell and recently received a commission.

The engagement has been announced of Miss Ruth Van Wyyke Rhein, daughter of Dr. M. L. Rhein and Mrs. Rhein of 38 East Sixty-first Street, to Lieut. Commander Edmund S. R. Brandt, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Randolph Brandt of Montclair, N. J.

The announcement has been made of the engagement of Miss Katherine Herrick Howell, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William E. Howell of Johnson Avenue, Newark, N. J., to Ensign Allen Benedict Underhill, U.S.N.R., a son of Mr. and Mrs. George A. Underhill of East Orange, N. J.

CATHOLICS AT RALLY OUTLINE FUND PLANS

Mass Meeting of St. Patrick's Cathedral Members Marked by Patriotic Addresses.

PARISH GOAL IS $50,000

Drive for $2,500,000 for War Relief Begins Next Week—Speaker Denounces German Education.

Patriotic addresses by laymen and Catholic clergymen last night marked the mass meeting held at the Century Theatre by the members of the parish of St. Patrick's Cathedral, for the purpose of organizing to raise their allotment of $50,000 of the $2,500,000 war fund to be sought in the interest of Catholic war work in the New York diocese next week. The speakers, who included the Rt. Rev. Mgr. Lavelle, the Rev. William B. Martin, Job Hedges, Bryan L. Kennelly, and William D. Guthrie, expressed the belief that the parish of St. Patrick's Cathedral would oversubscribe the $50,000 allotted to it. Cardinal Farley was unable to attend the meeting on account of the weather.

Announcement was made that there are now in the army and navy service 1,000 young men and one young woman from the parish, and also that there are 100 priests who are anxious to get to the front to do their part. The girl is Miss Marguerite Kennelley, daughter of the Chairman of the meeting. She went to France a month ago to act as a chauffeur.

The drive for the $2,500,000 in the New York Diocese, which reaches from Tottenville to Saugerties, begins March 17, and will continue one week. There will be forty teams, each with a captain, and there will be ten persons to a team.

"Noticing the order of your response to the speakers," said Mgr. Lavelle, the last speaker, "I feel that it is a perfect proof that every man and woman here is 100 per cent. Catholic and 100 per cent. American, and it is as certain as though the fact were already accomplished that the campaign will result in the raising of the $2,500,000 in this diocese. I bring to you the greetings and the blessings of Cardinal Farley. He is anxious that the drive should be a magnificent success, and that it should be oversubscribed, as it undoubtedly will be. He desires that every parish shall meet its full quota and go beyond that."

Mr. Guthrie said that the spirit of patriotic sacrifice among the members of the parish needed no urging. "Our service flag is entitled to a thousand stars," he said, "and it is a constellation that proudly proclaims the response of our young men to the call to serve their country's colors. That response was much more than our relative proportion, and it is full of permanent credit and glory to the cathedral."

Denouncing German education as irreligious, Mr. Guthrie said that German religious teaching has become the accomplice of brutal barbarism and savagery.

"If we are to judge the tree by the fruit," he continued, "and if the result of the vaunted superiority of the Germans in education and science is the callous, selfish, and merciless brutality that they have exhibited during the war, then their education and science have turned out to be a curse and a scourge to humanity."

One of the most striking phenomena of the war, said Mr. Guthrie, has been the revival and awakening of the religious spirit, and he added that Prussian brutality and vandalism have especially been directed against the Catholic clergy and their churches.

Job Hedges denounced German Kultur "as being the over-education of the hand and mind at the expense of the soul."

ARCHBISHOP AT HARVARD.

Distinguished Visitor from England Also Preaches in Boston.

BOSTON, March 10.—The Most Rev. Cosmo Gordon Lang, Archbishop of York, who is in this country to promote friendship between Great Britain and the United States, delivered an address at Harvard University today. In the afternoon he preached at Trinity Church, and in the evening at the cathedral Church of St. Paul.

The Archbishop will address three gatherings in this city tomorrow. Tuesday he will speak at Faneuil Hall and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and will be tendered a luncheon by Bishop William Lawrence of Massachusetts. He will leave Wednesday for a tour of American and Canadian cities.

At Trinity Church today the Archbishop said he had never realized how deeply the iron had entered the soul of his own people in the last three and a half years until he had lived for a few days in the midst of the joyousness and buoyancy with which America was girding its loins for the conflict. If America knew how hard pressed Europe was, he said, it could understand the fervor of the hope that the two great nations of America and England might be strengthened to the last.

"The greatest strength that either of us can bring into the conflict, which must surely keep us faithful to the end, which will avail us more than ships, or money, or men, is the moral and spiritual strength of these two peoples," he said at the Cathedral Church of St. Paul. "The power to meet our destiny in this most fateful moment will be in proportion to the depth of heart with which we receive the lesson which the Almighty God has written with letters of fire across the dark background of war. Taking your place, especially if it prove a decisive place, depends on the moral power of your people."

HYDE SPEAKS ON HARVARD.

Describes the University to Members of the Universite des Annales.

PARIS, March 9, (Delayed.)—James H. Hyde, President of the Harvard Club of Paris and the representative of Harvard in the American University Union in Europe, spoke on the work of the university today at the Université des Annales in a series of lectures given by various eminent persons, among them Rostand, Richepin of the French Academy, Donnay, and Henri-Robert.

Mr. Hyde was introduced by Mr. Sharp, the American Ambassador, who recalled the part taken by Mr. Hyde in promoting the good relations between France and the United States. Mr. Hyde gave a description of the American university, enlarging upon the cordial intercourse since the eighteenth century between Harvard and France.

Whitmans Guests of Rev. Dr. Grant.

The Rev. Percy Stickney Grant entertained at luncheon yesterday in honor of Governor and Mrs. Whitman. Among the guests were Lord and Lady Aberdeen, Mrs. Adolf Ladenburg, Mrs. Philip M. Lydig, Princess Ruspoli, Joseph Auerbach, and Mr. and Mrs. Henry Seligman.

PIGEONS BEAR NOTES TO PRESIDENT'S WIFE

Fly for Washington With Invitations to Military and Naval Meet for Benefit of Hospital.

Mrs. Charles S. Whitman, wife of the Governor, standing on the deck of the landship "Recruit" at Union Square yesterday released three homing pigeons on a flight to Washington, each pigeon bearing in an aluminium capsule a note addressed to Mrs. Woodrow Wilson at the White House, which read as follows:

"The women of New York who are managing the grand military and naval meet at Madison Square Garden next week for the benefit of the Women's Oversea Hospital U. S. A. in the devastated districts of France, request the honor of your presence on the opening night, March 15. The first unit of this hospital has already been landed in France."

Little Whitelaw Reid and Elizabeth Reid, children of Mr. and Mrs. Ogden M. Reid, assisted Mrs. Whitman in sending the pigeons off on their flight to the capital. Others present were Mrs. Elizabeth Ryle Stranger, Executive Chairman of the meet; Mrs. F. R. Ferguson, Mrs. Howard W. Beal, and Mr. and Mrs. Vernon Rogers.

It is expected that the pigeons will be received by Major F. J. Griffin of the U. S. Signal Corps. This morning a pigeon bred and raised for service in the "pigeon army" by A. S. Vincent will be released from the White House with Mrs. Wilson's reply.

A flag was presented to the "Recruit" yesterday by the Sunset Club, whose membership consists of persons who have reached the age of sixty years. Mrs. Carolyn Henning Rugg is the founder and President of the club. The flag was accepted by Commander Charles A. Adams of the recruiting service of the Eastern Division of the United States Navy.

DIVIDE ON CONSTABULARY.

Majority of Sheriffs Heard From Oppose Enlarging State Force.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 10.—Many Sheriffs in this State are not taking kindly to the State Constabulary, which was established to aid in enforcing the law in rural localities. This is indicated plainly in letters received by Charles D. Donohue, minority leader of the Assembly, in response to a request for information regarding the practical working out of the Constabulary system.

Mr. Donohue sought the information to enable him to deal intelligently with pending legislation to add one troop to the four that now constitute the Constabulary force. Twenty-three Sheriffs have replied so far. Of these, fourteen opposed adding to the force, eight favored the proposed legislation, while one was noncommittal. Many expressed themselves as opposed to any State Constabulary at all.

"The State Constabulary is needed in this State as much as a cat needs three tails, wrote M. J. Dodge, Sheriff of Saratoga County. "If the Sheriff and his deputies and the town officers are no good, then make them get out and have these young boys ride around with their firearms showing. What have they done so far that we should pay more?"

Amaza W. Biggs, Sheriff of Suffolk, pronounced the force a failure, so far as he had had an opportunity to observe it.

"They have not arrested a felon in this county, and, so far as I can learn, have arrested only persons for violations of the motor vehicle law. To try them out, I have given them cases, such as burglary, assault, and larceny, and each case was reported back: 'No results.'"

Sheriffs B. E. Valentine of Wayne County, Charles L. Pool of Essex, and Bartlett H. Holcomb of Broome all wrote in an uncomplimentary vein.

Sheriff George Oliver, from Democratic Schoharie, wrote that, while no more troopers were needed in his bailiwick and he did not think a troop should be added, the Constabulary, in his opinion, was doing much good.

Neil D. Lewis, Sheriff of Chenango, also had praise for the Constabulary.

"I am very much in favor of an additional troop and wish it were several more, instead of one," he wrote. "The prevention of crime is worth several times more than the detection of crime, and the State troopers are the ones who make it effective."

Sheriff L. J. Parsons of Oswego said he thought the Constabulary should be enlarged and a fair trial given to it.

"I am of the opinion that it is a most excellent method for the prevention of crime, and its results here have been beneficial," wrote Sheriff Fred S. McDowell of Orange.

LIGHT ON FACTORY REFORM.

Industrial Board Finds Shorter Hours Usually Cut the Output.

BOSTON, March 10.—The National Industrial Conference Board issued today the first of a series of reports on an investigation of the experience of manufacturers in several major industries to determine what effect, if any, changes in weekly hours of work had exerted on production or on the health of workers.

The present report, which deals with the cotton manufacturing industry, is based upon replies to questions from 166 establishments employing 116,000 workers. From a maze of figures and individual opinion the board reaches these general conclusions:

"Reductions in hours of work in Northern cotton mills from 58 or 56 to 55 or 54 have in a great majority of cases resulted in a substantially proportional decrease in output. In some instances a part of the loss was promptly made up by increased efficiency of workers, but this experience was not general. Eventually improvements in equipment, in methods of management, and in other respects often brought total output per employe up to that previously attained under a longer week. This, however, necessitated a material increase in investment.

"Such limited data as are available for Southern mills indicate that hours in excess of 60 per week do not necessarily yield a materially larger output than 60 hours. Reductions below a 60-hour schedule, however, usually resulted in substantial decreases in output.

"There is no convincing evidence that a shortening of hours appreciably affected the morale or attitude of workers.

"There is no available evidence of a significant difference in health conditions as between a 54-hour, a 56-hour, or a 58-hour schedule."

FIGHTS FOR ATHLETIC BILL.

Director of School Training Protests Against Amendment.

Dr. C. Ward Crampton, Director of Physical Training in the city public schools, has prepared a brief against a proposed amendment to the Welsh bill which provides for every school child in the State over eight years of age, health care, health instruction, corrective gymnastics, two-minute drills and free play and athletics. The Judson amendment, against which Dr. Crampton protests, passed the Assembly Education Committee after a hard fight, and Dr. Crampton believes there is ample reason for not allowing it to get through the Legislature itself.

The bill in Dr. Crampton's opinion "cuts the heart out of the Welsh bill" by "an entering wedge relieving the schools outside of cities of the necessity of employing trained teachers." The physician argues that with men at war and women doing double work, the nation is in danger of bringing up its children "like Topsy," and he insists that it is but the sensible part of preparedness to apply such corrective methods as may be to the defects of early childhood.

VON DIEDERICHS DIES IN BADEN-BADEN

Admiral Dewey Forced Him in '98 to Observe Rules of Manila Bay Blockade.

HALTED SHIP WITH A SHOT

English Fleet Commander Sided with America in Dispute Which Caused War Talk.

AMSTERDAM, March 10.—Admiral von Diederichs, commander of the German squadron off Manila during the Spanish-American war, and who clashed with Admiral Dewey, the commander of the American squadron in the Philippines, is dead at Baden-Baden.

The dispute between Admiral Dewey and Admiral von Diedrichs arose over the German officer's disinclination to observe the rules of the blockade established by the American commander in Manila Bay. In the roadstead at Manila Bay were squadrons of British, French, and German ships. The German fleet was the most numerous, eventually attaining the number of five ships, including at least one unit, the Kaiserin Augusta, which was a match for the Olympia, and the behavior of its officers speedily began to transgress the rules of blockade then in force.

Upheld by British Commander.

Admiral Dewey insisted that the warships of neutrals entering the bay should report to the Americans, and was upheld in this contention by the British commander, Sir Edward Chichester. The Germans, nevertheless, sought to evade the rule, and on several occasions there was friction. Admiral von Diederichs maintained an attitude which the Americans regarded as distinctly ominous. The German cruiser Princess Irene was sent to co-operate with the Spanish troops in Subig Bay against the Filipino insurgents, who, by this time, were acting with the Americans, but Dewey's prompt dispatch of two of his ships to the danger spot resulted in the Irene's prompt withdrawal.

The situation, however, grew worse. The German Admiral went so far as to ask Admiral Chichester what would be his attitude if a break came.

"Ah, that, my dear Diederichs, is a secret only known to Admiral Dewey and myself," he is quoted to have said. And he eventually moved his ships up to an anchorage between the Germans and the Americans.

In a book published by Admiral Dewey in 1914, three years before his death, he describes the final incident at Manila Bay as follows:

"Vice Admiral von Diederichs was unconvinced. When later the Cormoran, which was an old offender, was sighted coming up the bay, Flag Lieutenant Brumby was sent to make sure that she stopped to report, in keeping with the customs of other foreign men of war. When the Cormoran saw the McCulloch approaching she turned and steamed toward the northern part of the bay, compelling the McCulloch to follow. Brumby first hoisted the international signal, 'I wish to communicate.' No attention was paid to this by the Cormoran. Then Brumby fired a shot across her bows, which had the desired effect.

"On the following day Vice Admiral von Diederichs sent a capable, tactful young officer of the staff to me with a memorandum of grievances. When I heard them through I made the most of the occasion by using him as a third person to state candidly and firmly my attitude in a verbal message which he conveyed to his superior so successfully that Vice Admiral von Diederichs was able to understand my point of view. There was no further interference with the blockade or breach of the etiquette which had been established by the common consent of the other foreign commanders."

Word "War" Was Used.

It is said that Admiral Dewey used the word "war" several times in discussing the hypothetical set of circumstances with von Diederichs's emissary, and the German version represents the young German Flag Lieutenant as taking his leave because he considered Dewey's references to possible war as a breach of the proprieties.

WON'T SUPPORT SUFFRAGE.

Wadsworth Rejects Demand That He Lay Aside His Convictions.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 10.—United States Senator James W. Wadsworth, Jr., in a letter to Assemblyman William C. Amos of New York City and made public here, gives blunt refusal to a demand made on him by Mr. Amos that he lay aside his personal convictions to support the Federal suffrage amendment. The demand was made in a letter written by Mr. Amos at the request of Mrs. Robert Adamson, wife of New York's ex-Fire Commissioner and a prominent suffrage worker. Here is Senator Wadsworth's reply in part:

"I am very sorry that I cannot agree with your contentions regarding woman suffrage, and that I cannot bring myself to comply with your suggestion that I support the Federal amendment. The people of the several States are competent to settle this question for themselves. In the last election New York settled it. I assume to the satisfaction of the people of New York. Other States in the last five and one-half years, sixteen of them, have refused to extend suffrage. I assume that these States settled the question to their satisfaction, although their decision was different from that reached in New York.

"I am conscious of the great obligation to the people of New York which rests upon me, and I want to represent them to the best of my ability. I am, however, first a Senator of the United States, and my first duty as such is to support those measures which are best for all the people. My next duty is to protect the people of the State of New York from unfair, unjust, and discriminatory legislation. I must, therefore, decline to impose on a group of States, however small, suffrage qualifications in opposition to their own will."

Mr. Amos in his letter urged the suffrage victory in this State last Fall as a compelling reason why Senator Wadsworth should support the amendment, and in addition called his attention to the fact that the Legislature by resolution had requested him to vote for Federal suffrage.

"It does not appear," Mr. Amos wrote, "that a United States Senator elected by a popular vote of the electors in his State is a free agent when he has been instructed by the majority of the voters of his district what is their will. Under these conditions he has no choice, he must represent, not misrepresent, his State, or resign."

NAVAL FUNERAL FOR MEYER.

Bluejackets Will Bear Body of ex-Secretary of the Navy.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., March 10.—A naval funeral with active pallbearers from the bluejackets of the Boston Naval Station at Charlestown will be held for George von L. Meyer Tuesday afternoon at 1 o'clock at St. Paul's Episcopal Cathedral. Bishop William Lawrence will officiate. Secretary of the Navy Daniels issued orders to Commandant Rush tonight to see that a full detail of bluejackets was on hand to pay respects to the former Secretary of the Navy.

Colonel Roosevelt has wired his sympathy to the widow and children and said that his physicians would not allow him to make the trip to Boston. It was hoped that the Colonel's condition would be so that he might be present and act as an honorary pallbearer. Those selected are Senator Lodge, Admiral Leigh Palmer, President A. Lawrence Lowell of Harvard, Francis L. Higginson, Philip Dexter, I. Tucker Burr, Ensign G. C. Cutter, Jefferson Newbold, and J. A. Tuckerman.

The burial will be at Hamilton, Mass. The services at the grave will be private.

DR. MUNYON DIES IN FLORIDA

Manufacturer of Patent Medicines Stricken with Apoplexy.

Special to The New York Times.

PALM BEACH, March 10.—Dr. James M. Munyon, famous manufacturer of homeopathic patent medicines, died suddenly while sitting at luncheon today in the dining room of the Poinciana Hotel, where he had been spending the Winter. Death was due to apoplexy. He leaves a son, who is understood to be in Atlanta.

He exploited the medicinal value of herbs and roots, and in the vicinity of his home, Thompson, Conn., where he was born in 1848, he was known as "Money" Munyon, because he was always supplied with cash earned by himself. At an early age he became a publisher, his papers being Christian Voices, The Labor World, and Munyon's Illustrated World.

Early in the nineties he began the manufacture of homeopathic home remedies on a large scale. He kept a large corps of expert chemists and physicians at work, reporting to him their discoveries, making the practical applications himself.

His young wife, an actress, whom he married in 1908, returned to the stage in 1913 after she had sought a divorce in Philtdelphia. Dr. Munyon also sued her for divorce. When they were married Munyon was 60 years old, and his wife 24. Dr. Munyon had been married twice before.

Few men have had a more versatile career than Dr. Munyon. Born at Thompson, Conn., Aug. 3, 1848, he was in turn a schoolteacher, lawyer, social worker, editor, song writer, and patent medicine manufacturer. He was President of Munyon's Homeopathic Home Remedy Company, and was rated as a millionaire. He was not a physician.

When he started upon his career "Dr." Munyon is quoted as having said that he had "virtually no capital except ambition and a belief in the value of letting folks know about it." He spent large sums in advertising, and to this he attributed much of his success. His famous gesture, with the index finger pointed upward far above his head, and the phrase "There is hope," became familiar through newspaper advertising in many parts of the world.

Dr. Munyon was married three times and divorced once. In 1908 he was married to Pauline Neff Metzger, an actress scarcely one-third his age. The union did not prove a happy one, and shortly afterward they were divorced.

C. H. PECK, JR., DEAD.

Second Member of Roosevelt Hospital Unit to Die in France.

Charles Howard Peck, Jr., a Sergeant in the Roosevelt Hospital unit in France and son of Dr. Charles Howard Peck, who is in charge of the unit, died at the headquarters of the hospital organization in France last Thursday from pneumonia. Word of his death was received from the War Department last night by Sergeant Peck's mother, at her home, 30 West Fiftieth Street. Dr. Peck was chief surgeon at Roosevelt Hospital before his departure for France, and was recently appointed Assistant Director of General Surgery in the American expeditionary force.

Sergeant Peck was graduated last June from the Hill School, Pottstown, Penn., and was to have entered Yale University, but he enlisted in the Roosevelt Hospital unit when it was organized. He is the second member of the Roosevelt unit lost since it reached France. Sergeant Charles S. Hartman of Bridgeport, Conn., died of pneumonia about two months ago.

Count d'Harcourt, Composer, Dies.

PARIS, March 10.—Count Eugene d'Harcourt, composer and orchestra conductor, died suddenly yesterday at Locarno, Switzerland. The Count belonged to a military and diplomatic family, of which the Duke d'Harcourt was the head, but he devoted his life to music.

Count d'Harcourt appeared at the Metropolitan Opera House in his tour of America three years ago, when he produced here several of his own works. He also visited San Francisco as guest of the Panama-Pacific Exposition, following the eminent French composer, Camille Saint-Saëns. In Paris, the Count organized and led for some years a popular series known as the Concerts d'Harcourt.

James Gilbert, Actor, Dead.

SOMERVILLE, Mass., March 10.—The original "Dick Deadeye" of the American stage, James Gilbert, died at his home in this city today, at the age of sixty-six years. He was the first actor in this country, it is said, to play the part of "Dick Deadeye" in Gilbert & Sullivan's opera "Pinafore." For many years he toured the country with a comic opera company of his own.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. EMMA L. KELLY, wife of Joseph L. Kelly, a retired publisher of Utica, N. Y., died yesterday at her home in Yonkers.

JAMES McCORMICK, who was once on the Chicago baseball team, died on Saturday at his home in Paterson, N. J.

WILLIAM P. CORCORAN, one of the owners of The Ossining Sentinel, died at his home in Ossining on Saturday in his thirty-sixth year.

WILLIAM LEWIS GREELEY, a contractor of Harlem, died on Saturday at his home, 2,063 Seventh Avenue, in his forty-sixth year.

JAMES PAUL STREETER, one of the oldest merchants of Plainfield, N. J., died at his home there early yesterday. He was 83 years old.

CHARLES C. DUFFIELD, who is said to have compiled the first oil report ever published, died in Cleveland, Ohio, on Saturday in his eighty-first year.

Mrs. F. B. SMITH, wife of Dr. F. B. Smith of Watertown, N. Y., died suddenly yesterday at Biloxi, Miss., a Winter resort, near Mobile, Ala.

CHRISTOPHER COYNE, a hotel proprietor of Yonkers, and brother of former Mayor John H. Coyne of that city, died there yesterday after an illness of two years. He was 50 years old.

ISAAC B. ETTINGER, proprietor of a jewelry store at 170 Broadway, died yesterday afternoon in his apartment in the Hotel Wellington from heart disease. He was born in Syracuse, and came to this city as a young man.

Mrs. GEDDES SMITH, wife of the managing editor of Countryside, died on Friday night at the Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore. Mrs. Smith had been living recently in Washington, where she was engaged in Red Cross work.

HORATIO N. BAIN, proprietor of the Nelson House, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., died suddenly late last night in his sixty-first year. Mr. Bain was widely known as a hotel man and breeder of trotting show horses. He was active in the New York State Hotel Men's Association.

ELLIOTT B. CLARK, 16 years old, who joined the dispatch-bearing motor cycle squad of the First Armored motor Battery six months ago, died on Wednesday last in St. Lawrence Hospital from injuries he suffered on Monday when his motor cycle came into collision with a motor truck at Broadway and 168th Street. His father is Elliott B. Clark, a member of the firm of De Coppet & Doremus, 12 Broadway, and the young man made his home at 575 West 172d Street.

In Memoriam.

ALTSCHEELER.—Fannie F., unveiling monument Mount Neboh Cemetery March 17, 2:30 P. M.

BASSFORD.—Amanda T.; mass Holy Name Church today, 9 A. M.

BIERMAN.—Michael, in memory of; died March 11, 1894.

BROWN.—Mary, in memory of; died March 11, 1914.

COHEN.—Nannette; unveiling monument Bayside Cemetery March 17, 2 P. M.

CRONIN.—John J., in memory of; died March 13, 1916.

CROPSEY.—Margaret A., in memory of; died March 11, 1913.

CROWLEY.—Michael J. and Cornelius F.; mass St. Jerome's Church March 14, 10 A. M.

GALEWSKI.—Bernard, unveiling monument, Bayville Cemetery, March 17, 3 P. M.

HARRISON.—Ann, mass, Ascension Church, today, 9 A. M.

HEYMAN.—Jeannette, unveiling monument, Mount Carmel Cemetery, March 17, 1918.

JACKSON.—Rev. William A., mass, Church of the Good Shepherd, March 16, 10 A. M.

JUDGE.—Francis W., in memory of; died March 12, 1914.

LEHMAN.—Joseph, in memory of; died March 12, 1917.

LEVIN.—Marie, in memory of; died March 12, 1904.

LIGHT.—Annie F., in memory of; died March 13, 1907.

LINDHEIMER.—Sara, in memory of; died March 11, 1907.

SHANNON.—Michael, in memory of; died March 11, 1917.

SHEPHERD.—Henry B., in memory of; died March 11, 1917.

SPEAR.—Charles, unveiling monument, Bayside Cemetery, March 17, 2:30 P. M.

SWANTON.—Richard, mass, St. John the Evangelist Church, March 16, 8 A. M.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

BRANDT.—March 9, Brunor's Sanitarium, to Mr. and Mrs. M. Brandt, a son.

COHN.—March 8, Brooklyn Jewish Hospital, to Mr. and Mrs. A. Cohn, a daughter.

JACOBS.—March 8, Flower Hospital, to Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Jacobs, a daughter.

KUH.—March 8, 220 West 98th St., to Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Kuh, a son.

LEVITCH.—March 3, 600 West 178th St., to Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Levitch, a son.

LIEBERTHAL.—March 8, 2,050 Davidson Av., to Dr. and Mrs. Lieberthal, a daughter.

PERLE.—March 7, 647 West 172d St., to Mr. and Mrs. A. Perle, a daughter.

TULIN.—March 8, Brooklyn Jewish Hospital, to Mr. and Mrs. A. Tulin, a son.

Engaged.

BAAR—GREENEBAUM.—Bertha Greenebaum to Lester Baar.

BRENNER—BAAR.—Adele Baar to Herman Brenner.

FREUND—MAYER.—Anna Mayer to Sigmund Freund.

GREENEBAUM—JOSEPH.—Miriam Joseph to Harold M. Greenebaum.

GRUMBACH—BLOCH.—Hermina Bloch to Samuel Grumbach.

PERLBERG—SCHULANG.—Pearl Schulang to Fred Perlberg.

ROMNI—LEVINSON.—Ida Levinson to Solemon Romni.

SCHOENWALD—MAIER.—Gertrude Maier to Jack Schoenwald.

SCOPP—RICH.—Florence Rich to Maurice Scopp.

SELZER—ELLENSEN.—Eva Ellensen to H. Selzer.

WEINBERG—MESSING.—Olga Messing to Dr. Tobias B. Weinberg.

Married.

GOLDMAN—GOLDSTEIN.—Mr. and Mrs. M. Goldstein of 223 Hewes St., Brooklyn, announce the marriage of their daughter Pauline to Mr. Harry Goldman, Sunday, March 10, 1918.

MONTGOMERY—CRANE.—On Friday, March 8, 1918, at Trinity Church, New York, by the Rev. William T. Manning, assisted by the Rev. Charles S. Lewis of Burlington, N. J., Katharine Alice, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George F. Crane, to Lieutenant George Peabody Montgomery.

HERSHFIELD—HERZ.—March 3, Sadie Herz to Henry Hershfield.

Brooklyn.

ST. JOHN—ERNST.—March 6, Bertha Ernst to Frank B. St. John.

Died.

ARNHEITER.—In Jersey City, March 9, Louis Arnheiter, aged 77 years. General services at his late residence, 311 Arlington Av., Jersey City, on Monday evening, at 8:30 o'clock. Funeral private.

ASCHER.—At rest, in Troy, at the residence, 171 Pawling Av., March 6, 1918, Fannie Nusbaum, wife of Isadore Ascher. Funeral March 8.

ASHMORE.—On Friday, March 8, Joseph W., at the home of his sister, Mrs. Abigail A. Harting, at 29 Windom St., Woodhaven, L. I., passed away. Service on Monday, March 11, at 8 P. M. Interment at Maple Grove Cemetery, Tuesday, March 12, at 2 P. M.

AVIS.—The Board of Directors of the Forest Lake Club announces with deepest regret the death of its former President, William A. Avis, on Saturday, March 9, 1918, at his residence, 150 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn. For many years Mr. Avis was one of the most prominent and beloved figures in the Forest Lake Club, holding positions of highest trust in the organization and possessing the unwavering respect and affection of all with whom he came in contact. The club is shocked by its great loss, but holds to the comfort that comes from a long association with a man whose qualities of mind and deed will make his memory a legacy upon which no value can be placed.
JOHN D. WESTON, President.
HERBERT D. BROWN, Secretary.

BAIN.—At Poughkeepsie, N. Y., March 9, Horatio N. Bain, aged 60 years. Funeral services at the Nelson House, on Tuesday, at 3 P. M. Relatives and friends invited.

BECKER.—The German Hospital Nurses Alumnae Association announces the death of Mrs. Lena Karcher Becker, on Friday, March 8, after a short illness, at the German Hospital. Funeral to take place Tuesday, 10 A. M., Shafer's, undertaker, 537 Bay St., Stapleton, Staten Island.

BESIG.—Sunday morning, March 10, Josephine Frick, widow of Louis August Besig. Funeral services at her late residence, 491 Manhattan Av., Tuesday, March 12, at 1:30 P. M.

BOYLE.—Suddenly, on March 8, John Francis, beloved husband of Almand S. Boyle. Masonic services "THE FUNERAL CHURCH," Broadway, 66th St., (Campbell Bldg.,) Tues., 12:30 noon. Interment private.

CARREAU.—On Friday, March 8, 1918, Susan Hoyt, widow of Cyrille Carreau. Funeral services will be held at her late residence, 654 Madison Av., on Monday, March 11, at 2 o'clock. Interment at convenience of family.

CHAPPELL.—Suddenly, March 10, at his residence, 462 West 141st St., David Henry Chappell, beloved husband of Ella Smith. Friends and members of the Anawanda Club respectfully invited. Funeral notice later.

CHILD.—On March 8, at Fairfield, Conn., Elizabeth J. Lilly, beloved wife of the Rev. Frank S. Child. Service at Sherman Parsonage, Monday, at 2:30 P. M.

DECKER.—Suddenly, at the home of Mrs. Roland L. Redmond, on March 9, Mary E. Decker. Funeral services at Rockaway, N. J., on Monday, March 11.

DE LEON.—Frank H., on Sunday, March 10, at his residence, 118 West 57th St. Notice of funeral service hereafter.

DOBLIN.—Charles H., on March 9, in his 70th year, beloved husband of Hattie Doblin, father of Minna Simon and Aimee Klauber, at his residence, 680 West End Av. Funeral strictly private.

DONNELLY.—On March 10, 1918, in her 76th year, Mary, beloved wife of Martin Donnelly and mother of James F. Donnelly. Funeral from her late residence, 2,220 Starling Av., Westchester, Bronx, on Wednesday, 9:30 A. M. Solemn high mass of requiem at St. Raymond's Church at 10 A. M. Interment at St. Raymond's Cemetery.

DU COMMUN.—On March 8, at the Fairmount Sanatorium, Jersey City, Marguerite, beloved daughter of Edward Du Commun and Amelia Montague Du Commun. Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at St. John's P. E. Church, Summit Av., on Monday, March 11, at 10 A. M.

EITELBERG.—Jane, aged 61, March 10, beloved mother of Martha, Harry, Andrew, and Ada Eitelberg, Mrs. N. Nadel, Mrs. A. Schatz, and Mrs. L. Weisenbach. Funeral services will be held at Meyer's Chapel, 228 Lenox Av.

EPSTEIN.—Sara, on March 9, widow of Moritz H. and beloved mother of Harry M., Minnie, and Charlotte. Funeral at her late residence, 772 St. Nicholas Av., Monday, at 10. Kindly omit flowers.

ETTINGER.—Suddenly, on March 10, Isaac B., brother of Mrs. N. Hemmel of Albany, M. Ettinger of Rochester, and Charles H. Marks of Boston. Services, THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway and 66th St., (Campbell Building,) Tuesday, 2 P. M. Interment private.

FERRY.—On March 9, 1918, after a long illness, Darius Ferry, in his 81st year. Funeral services private.

FRANK.—Ida, on March 9. Remains lying in state THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway and 66th St., (Campbell Building.) Interment Englishtown, N. J.

FULLER.—March 10, Robert S. Fuller, aged 60 years. Services Stephen Merritt's Chapel, 223 8th Av., near 21st St., Monday evening, 8 o'clock.

HARRISON.—Suddenly, on March 8, 1918, William H., beloved husband of Annie Worthington Harrison. Funeral services will be held from his late home, 80 Broad St., Newark, N. J., on Monday, March 11, at 2 P. M. Interment at Christ Church Cemetery, Belleville, N. J.

HOWES.—J. Lawrence, son of Franklin Howes, March 1, in New York City. Interment at Danbury, Conn. Westerly, New London papers please copy.

JOSEPHY.—Hugo, on Sunday, March 10, in his 74th year. Funeral private, at convenience of family.

KENNEDY.—At New York City, March 9, 1918, Helen McC., wife of Gilbert F. Kennedy. Funeral from late residence, 12 East Chestnut St., Kingston, N. Y., Tuesday, at 3 P. M.

KENYON.—At Raritan, N. J., March 9, 1918, Job Crane Kenyon, aged 83 years. Funeral services at his late residence at Raritan, N. J., on Tuesday, March 12, 1918, at 2:30 P. M. Carriages will meet train leaving foot of Liberty St. at 1 P. M. Friends of family invited to attend.

KIRK.—At his residence, 113 West 90th St., on Saturday, March 9, 1918, Harry Huston, only son of W. H. and Aida F. Kirk, age 22 years. Funeral services Monday, March 11, at 8 P. M.

LIEDERBACH.—On March 9, aged 38 years, Stella, (nee Mackler,) beloved wife of Dr. Jacob C., and devoted mother of Carlisle M. and Helen E., and daughter of Frank and Frances Mackler. Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, 263 East 197th St., Bronx, on Tuesday, March 12, 10 A. M. Omit flowers.

LINDEROTH.—Suddenly, on Saturday, March 9, 1918, Albert E., in his 68th year, father of Dr. Martin L. Funeral services at Gardner's Funeral Parlors, 15 Greene Av., Brooklyn, Monday evening, at 8 o'clock.

McCABE.—At East Orange, N. J., suddenly, on Sunday, March 10, 1918, James T. McCabe. Funeral services at his late home, 23 North Arlington Av., East Orange, on Wednesday, March 13, at 2 o'clock.

Died.

McLANE.—On Sunday, March 10, at Augusta, Ga., Abby Knight McLane, widow of Allan McLane, late of Washington, D. C. Interment at Baltimore.

McVEY.—The Rev. John McVey, D. D., at Binghamton, on March 8. Funeral services from his late residence, Binghamton, N. Y., on Tuesday, March 11, at 3 P. M. Interment Woodlawn Cemetery, 3 P. M., Tuesday, March 19.

MARKEY.—March 10, Louise, aged 8, daughter of George W., Jr., and Louise Connor Markey. Funeral from late residence, 121 West 188th St., Tuesday. Mass Church St. Nicholas of Tolentine, 11 o'clock.

MARTIN.—Jennie, nee Malfetano, aged 58 years, died March 10 at 3:05 P. M., beloved mother of Samuel Martin. Funeral from her late residence, 71 West 128th St., Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock. Interment Calvary.

MILLAR.—On Sunday, March 10, 1918, in her 46th year, Alice M. Millar, beloved wife of John B. Millar, daughter of Mrs. Anna Sammis, sister of Mrs. E. R. Chapin, and Mrs. E. Van Syckle. Funeral services at her late home, 363 5th St., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, March 12, at 2:30 P. M.

MILLER.—After a short illness, at his home, 113 East 30th St., New York, Jacob W. Miller, beloved husband of Katherine Wise Miller, and formerly Commander of U. S. N. and Commodore New York Naval Militia. Funeral services at the Church of the Incarnation, 35th St. and Madison Av., on Monday, March 11, at 10 A. M. Washington (D. C.) papers please copy.

MULFORD.—At Newark, N. J., at 766 Parker St., on Sunday, March 10, 1918, Elias Mulford, aged 79 years, father of Mrs. W. A. Birdsall. Funeral services and interment at Walkill, N. Y.

MULLULIS.—March 9, Edward Mullulis. Services, Stephen Merritt's Chapel, 223 8th Av., near 21st St., Tuesday, 8 P. M.

PECK.—On March 7, in France, Sergeant C. Howard Peck, eldest son of Dr. and Mrs. Charles H. Peck, aged 18 years and 9 months.

PROPPER.—Hugo, on March 10, 1918, beloved son of Siegfried and Sophie, in his 39th year. Funeral from his late residence, 87 Union Av., Jamaica, L. I., on Tuesday, March 21, at 11 A. M.

SALTZSTEIN.—Meyer, on March 10, after a lingering illness, at his home, 524 Willoughby Av., Brooklyn. Funeral Monday, March 11, 12 o'clock. Relatives and friends invited.

SMITH.—Henry James, in the 85th year of his age, of pneumonia, Sunday, March 10. Funeral services at the home of his niece, Mrs. Fred E. Dayton, 313 East 18th St., New York, Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. Interment later at Forestdale Cemetery, Holyoke, Mass.

STEVENS.—At Washington, D. C., on Friday, March 8, 1918, Colonel Edwin A. Stevens, husband of Emily Contee Lewis Stevens, in his 60th year. Services will be held at the Church of the Holy Innocents, 6th St. and Willow Av., Hoboken, N. J., Tuesday morning, March 12, at 10:30 o'clock.

STREUBEL.—At Upper Montclair, N. J., on March 10, 1918, Wilhelmine Elise, wife of Ernest J. Streubel. Funeral services will be held at her late residence, 17 Elston Road, Tuesday evening, March 12, at 8:30 o'clock.

TAILER.—On Feb. 5, killed in action near Verdun, in his 23d year, Caporal Pilote William Hallett, son of the late Henry Pennington and Clara Wright Tailer of Roslyn, L. I. A solemn requiem mass will be celebrated at St. Patrick's Cathedral on Monday, March 11, at 10 A. M.

TIEMER.—On Sunday, March 10, 1918, Paul Tiemer, in the 46th year of his age. Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 54 Fairview Av., Orange, N. J., on Tuesday afternoon, March 12, at 2:45 P. M. Interment private.

BULGER.—Robert, 13 Leonard St., March 9. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

BURGER.—Mary, 2,796 8th Av., March 9, aged 74. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.

CRONIN.—Annie, 717 3d Av., March 8. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

CUDAHY.—John V., 2,550 Briggs Av., Bronx, March 9. Funeral tomorow, 9:30 A. M.

DONOVAN.—Ellen, 201 East 53d St., March 8. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

DUGAN.—Annie, 424 West 27th St., March 9. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.

ENGELHART.—Valentine, 336 West 28th St., March 8. Funeral private.

FOLEY.—Mrs. Hugh, 187 Monroe St., March 9.

FRY.—Emma L., 1,434 Bryant Av., Bronx, March 9. Funeral service today.

FULD.—Sarah, 605 West 142d St., March 8.

GILBERT.—George H., 1,405 2d St., March 9, aged 37. Funeral tomorrow.

GOLDING.—Henry F., March 9, aged 63. Funeral 2,343 8th Av., tomorrow.

HARMS.—Herman F., 2,679 Bainbridge Av., Bronx, March 8.

HOFER.—Sarah C., 784 Elton Av., Bronx, March 9. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

KNAUS.—John M., 230 Bradhurst Av., March 8, aged 57. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

LEHMAN.—John C., 883 Jackson Av., Bronx, March 9.

McAFFEE.—James, March 8. Funeral, 130 Greenwich Av. tomorrow, 10 A. M.

McAULIFFE.—Timothy, 2,001 Southern Boulevard, Bronx, March 9. Funeral today.

McCOY.—James R., 1,548 White Plains Av., Bronx, March 8. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

McGRAW.—Eliza A., 963 Columbus Av., March 8.

MAHONEY.—Abina, 157 East 97th St., March 9. Funeral tomorrow, 8:30 A. M.

MORSS.—Frank H., 231 West 21st St., March 8, aged 52.

MULZER.—Josephine, 324 East 16th St., March 8. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

RADIGAN.—Anna F., 1,809 3d Av., March 8. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

RAFTERY.—George A., March 8. Funeral, 130 Greenwich Av. today, 10 A. M.

RAY.—George B., 2 Gouverneur Place, Bronx, March 8, aged 23. Funeral private.

ROONEY.—Thomas F., 71 West 88th St., March 8.

STEIN.—Frances, 58 East 94th St., March 8. Funeral today, 1:30 P. M.

STUART.—Harry, 335 East 90th St., March 8, aged 50.

SUGRUE.—John, 325 West 21st St., March 9. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

WALSH.—David L., 291 East 162d St., March 8. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

WEINSTEIN.—Amelia, March 8. Funeral, 226 Lenox Av.

WIGGON.—August F., 209 East 50th St., March 8, aged 75.

ZIERAN.—Michael, 547 East 84th St., March 9. Funeral tomorrow, 1:30 P. M.

Brooklyn.

ACKER.—Emma J., 91 Somers St., March 9. Funeral service today.

ARNOLD.—Abraham L., 640 51st St., Mar. 8.

BARRY.—Andrew R., 722 Carroll St., March 8. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

CHALIFOUR.—Mary, 21 Diamond St., March 8, aged 65. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

CLANT.—Thomas M., 1,199 Hancock St., March 9, aged 18. Funeral service today.

EBERHARDT.—John, 697 Knickerbocker Av., March 8, aged 47.

FEUERSTONE.—Ernest, 331 Ocean Parkway, March 8.

GILBERT.—George H., 1,465 East 24 St., March 9, aged 37. Funeral tomorrow.

GOESMAN.—Mary, 382 6th St., March 9, aged 63. Funeral private.

GOLLERY.—Michael, 660 Wythe Av., March 8. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

KRUHM.—Conrad, 1,169 Madison St., March 8. Funeral private.

McFADDEN.—Catherine, 1,185 Fulton St., March 8, aged 50. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

McNAMARA.—Mary, March 9. Funeral 503 Atlantic Av. today, 9 A. M.

MAHONEY.—Nellie J., 118 12th St., March 9. Funeral tomorrow.

O'BRIEN.—Michael, 3,358 Fulton St., March 8. Funeral today.

O'NEILL.—Elizabeth, 530 Clinton St., March 9, aged 77. Funeral tomorrow.

RHODES.—Charles W., 592 Bainbridge St., March 9. Funeral service today.

SANTIAGO.—Ralph, Kings County Hospital, March 9, aged 52. Funeral today, 2:30 P. M.

SHAUGNESSY.—Jane V., 48 Berkeley Place, March 9. Funeral March 13, 9:30 A. M.

SMITH.—David, 116 Carlton Av., March 9, aged 88. Funeral services today.

SMITH.—Frederick, 234 Moffat St., March 8, aged 32. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

TRAVERS.—Marie F., 24 Georgia Av., March 8. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

WAGNER.—Mary, 830 St. John's Place, March 9, aged 70. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

WARDELL.—James, 225 11th St., March 8, aged 79.

WILSON.—Ellen, 233 Macon St., March 9. Funeral notice later.

Long Island.

BADER.—William, 568 Grand Av., Long Island City, March 8, aged 40. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

CORBETT.—Irene A., Union Course, March 8. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

COSTELLO.—Thomas, Maspeth, March 8. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

COYLE.—William J., Ridgewood, March 9, aged 77. Funeral March 13.

DONAHUE.—Catherine, College Point, March 9, aged 30. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.

GEORGI.—Paul C., Woodhaven, March 9, aged 81. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

MORRIS.—Mary, Corona, March 9. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

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115 Broadway, New York City

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

New Financing Waiting on Washinton

The process of readjusting sentiment to fit the expectation of a long and costly war has been clearly observable in price movements of recent weeks. Business is gradually being made over; the nonessential industries are beginning to contract in some cases, to enter new fields of endeavor in more. The Government agencies are lending their assistance to concerns needing funds with which to handle trade enlarged by war orders, or new business indirectly contributing to war activities, while waiting upon the creation of the new War Finance Corporation. In a general way investors are drawing a line between securities with a fixed income and those of companies which can meet the new demands of capital by advancing prices. Legislation to establish the status of the railroads under Government management is about completed; the new arrangement for supplying capital to deserving industrial borrowers will shortly be a fact; with these two operations out of the way the field will be cleared for the next Liberty Loan. Investment bankers have voluntarily committed themselves to an agreement to abide by any recommendation of the Capital Issues Committee as though it carried the full force of law, so that such concerns as persist in offering new security issues in the face of disapproval by authorities will be denied the usual channels of distribution. Facing the approach of the new loan campaign and confused by the added complications in the war situation created by Germany's seizure of Russian territory, speculative interest almost disappeared from the stock market by the middle of last week. Agreement on the Railway Control bill supplied a fresh impetus, which brought about a spirited rise in the rails on Friday and the list closed in an improved position after a small reaction on Saturday.

Financial circles are awaiting with interest, but with no signs of uneasiness, for an indication of Mr. McAdoo's intentions in the matter of meeting railroad maturities. The case calling for immediate action is that of the New Haven Railroad, which has an issue of $43,000,000 of collateral trust notes coming due on the 15th of next month. In a way the Director General is not obligated to provide for these notes; theoretically they are secured by collateral which it had been planned to sell, in large part, and a receiver might be appointed to conserve the assets of the property without in any way conflicting with its operation by the Government. A similar situation has been established in the Denver & Rio Grande, over which Mr. McAdoo exercises operating authority through a manager while the courts have jurisdiction over the assets through a receiver. It is difficult to see what arrangements the company itself could have made under existing financial conditions had the Government not taken over the railroads. The plan for an issue of new preferred stock was not received with any enthusiasm by shareholders, and the market is not favorable to the sale of the company's assets ordered by the Department of Justice. Nevertheless, there is little doubt that the Director General will heartily cooperate with the Directors in finding a way in which to take up this issue, or provide for an extension under terms agreeable to the noteholders. It has been consistently maintained by the New Haven management that the company is solvent and only needs time and patience to work out of the maze of financial and operating difficulties in which it has labored for several years past. It would be impossible to bring out a satisfactory reorganization now, even with the aid of the Capital Issues Committee, and in fairness to the stockholders it would seem best to keep the property out of the courts and to allow it an opportunity to finish the process of rehabilitation, which had made considerable progress when the additional burdens brought by the United States' entrance into the war were thrown upon it.

It appears that the proposed amendment to the constitution of the New York Clearing House to limit the rate of interest paid by members on deposits will not be adopted at the meeting to be held today, but will be held over for further discussion. Following the discovery that a number of banks were allowing 2½ and 3 per cent. upon balances carried with them by out-of-town correspondents the Federal Reserve Board indicated its displeasure with any arrangement which might serve to disturb the underlying money situation and lead to competition for deposits. The proposed amendment drawn to meet the objections of the board provides that no member shall pay a rate of interest in excess of 2 per cent. less than the prevailing rate for ninety-day rediscounts at the Federal Reserve Bank, with a maximum rate of 3 per cent. This amendment was suggested as an emergency measure to fit present conditions, and it would likely have met with general acceptance had it affected national banks only, but heads of State institutions opposed it on the ground that it would be unfair to subject them to the limitation applying to member banks which until recently had evinced no desire to pay more than 2 per cent. Governor Harding of the Federal Reserve Board, who has interested himself particularly in the discussions, will seek to win the protesting bankers over to the support of the amendment, but it is quite likely that a compromise will have to be reached to placate the State banks and trust companies.

Investors are quick to take an issue of short-term notes on the favorable terms which such offerings have carried, but the market for long-term bonds remains untried. To some extent the rate which future issues must carry to attract funds will be determined by the rate on the new Government loan. Secretary McAdoo has not yet gone to Congress for authority for a new issue, though it is regarded as almost certain that he will not attempt a new operation under the restrictions imposed by the existing authorization. tI is expected that he will decide in favor of a 4½ per cent. issue, whether for a long or short term he has not indicated in his discussions with investment bankers. If it were not for the obligation to make such an issue exchangeable for the outstanding 3½s and 4s it is probable that he would accept the suggestion that investors be given an opportunity to profit by appreciation after the war through a long-term security. While there is every reason to believe that a five-year note will cover the remaining period of the war and the immediate period of disturbance which must follow it, the work of seling such an issue calls for fully as much effort as would be required to place long-term bonds, and the experience of Great Britain has been that an unnecessary amount of energy is required to stimulate and hold public interest in such investments.

MONEY RATES

	On Call. High.	Low.	Last.	Renewals.
March 4	6	3½	6	3½
March 5	5	2½	2½	5
March 6	4½	4½	4½	4½
March 7	6	4½	6	4½
March 8	6	5	5	5
March 9	5	5	5	5
Week's Range—High			6	5
Low			2½	3¼
Same week last year—High			2½	2½
Low			2	2¼
Year to date—High			6	6
Low			2	2¼
Same period last year—High			3	3
Low			1½	1¾

On Time.	60 Days.	90 Days.	6 Mos.
March 4	6	6	6
March 5	6	6	6
March 6	6	6	6
March 7	6	6	6
March 8	6	6	6
March 9	6	6	6
Week's range—High	6	6	6
Low	6	6	6
Same week last year—High	4¼	4¼	4¼
Low	3½	3¾	4
Year to date—High	6	6	6
Low	5¼	5¼	5½
Same period last year—High	4¼	4½	4½
Low	2½	2½	2⅜

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days ..... 4⅛@4⅜
Non-member and private bankers eligible, 60 to 90 days ..... 4¼@4½
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days ..... 5 @5½

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.

30 to 60 days 5¾
4 to 6 months 6

Other Names.

4 to 6 months 6

DISCOUNT RATES—FEDERAL RESERVE BANK'S COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Days.	15 or Less.	Over 15, up to 30.	Over 30, up to 60.	Over 60, up to 90.
Boston	*4	5	5	5
New York	3½	4½	4½	4½
Philadelphia	4	4½	4½	4½
Cleveland	4	4½	4½	4½
Richmond	4	4½	4½	4½
Atlanta	4	4½	4½	4½
Chicago	4	4½	4½	5
St. Louis	4	4½	4½	4½
Minneapolis	4	4½	4½	5
Kansas City	4	4½	4½	4½
Dallas	4	4½	4½	4½
S. Francisco	4	4½	4½	4½

Trade Acceptances.	Agricul. Over 90.	Up to 60.	60 to 90.	Commodity.
Boston	5	4½	4½	4½
New York	5	4	4	4
Philadelphia	5	4	4	4
Cleveland	5	4	4	4
Richmond	4½	4	4	4
Atlanta	5	4	4	4
Chicago	5½	3½	3½	4
St. Louis	5½*	4	4	4
Minneapolis	5½	3½	4	4
Kansas City	5	4	4	4
Dallas	5	3½	4	4
S. Francisco	5½	4	4	4

*Up to 30 days; over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent. †This bank has a rate of 3 per cent. for 30-day acceptances.

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK AT DOMESTIC CENTRES.

	Boston.	Chicago.	St. L.	San F.
Mar. 4	Par	†5c	†5c	Par
Mar. 5	Par	†5c	†5c	Par
Mar. 6	Par	†5c	†5c	Par
Mar. 7	Par	†5c	†5c	Par
Mar. 8	Par	†5c	†5c	Par
Mar. 9	Par	†5c	†5c	Par

†Discount.

LONDON MONEY AND DISCOUNTS.

	Money.	Discounts. Short Bills.	3 Mos.
March 4	3	3⅝	3⅝
March 5	3	3⅝	3⅝
March 6	2¾	3 17/32	3 17/32
March 7	2¾	3 17/32	3 17/32
March 8	2¾	3 17/32	3 17/32
March 9	2¾	3 17/32	3 17/32

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Brit. Consols, London.	British 4½%.
March 4	54	100½
March 5	54⅛	100¾
March 6	54	100¾
March 7	54	100⅝
March 8	53⅞	100¾
March 9	53⅞	100⅝

BAR SILVER.

	London.	New York.
March 4	42½d	85½c
March 5	42½d	85½c
March 6	42½d	85½c
March 7	42½d	85½c
March 8	42¾d	85⅝c
March 9	42¾d	85⅝c

FOR SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

Provide name of soldier, company and regiment; if sailor, name of ship in U. S. Navy, and The New York Times will be sent through War Department. Daily and Sunday $1.00 a month, $5.50 six months. Address Subscription Department, The New York Times, Times Square, New York.—Advt.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED MARCH 9, 1918.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	2,006,198	27,412,935
Same period a year ago	4,478,113	35,751,081

	Last Week. High.	Low.	Year to Date. High.	Low.
Average price 50 stocks	69.60	67.81	70.95	64.12
Same period a year ago	83.70	81.13	90.46	77.24

Sales.	COMPANY.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
100	ADAMS EXPRESS	70½	70½	70½	+5¼
200	Advance Rumely	13	12⅝	12⅝	−⅞
100	Advance Rumely pf	29	29	29	−½
2,400	Alaska Gold Mines	1⅞	1¾	1¾	−¼
3,850	Alaska Juneau	2⅛	1⅞	1⅞	−⅛
15,200	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	26½	24⅜	25⅝	+¼
2,500	Allis-Chalm. Mfg. pf	83½	80	81	+1
1,700	Am. Beet Sugar	81½	79½	81½	+1¾
100	Am. Brake Shoe & Fdy.	165¼	165¼	165¼	−9¾
10,500	Am. Can	41	39⅛	40⅛	+⅝
250	Am. Can pf	95	95	95	+⅞
35,100	Am. Car & Foundry	79½	75½	79	+3½
1,300	Am. Cotton Oil	31½	30½	31¼	+½
100	Am. Cotton Oil pf	81½	81½	81½	+1⅝
300	Am. Express	80½	80	80	..
100	Am. Hide & Leather	13⅞	13⅜	13⅜	+¾
2,000	Am. Hide & L. pf	61½	59⅝	*59⅝	+1½
600	Am. Ice	13⅜	13	13⅜	−¾
100	Am. Ice pf	42	42	42	+½
1,400	Am. International	55½	54½	54⅞	+½
8,700	Am. Linseed	33⅜	31⅜	32¾	+¾
600	Am. Linseed pf	74½	74	74½	..
9,400	Am. Locomotive	66⅞	64¼	66⅝	+1⅞
200	Am. Locomotive pf	99½	99⅜	99⅜	−⅛
2,500	Am. Malting	10½	9	9	−1½
2,650	Am. Malting 1st pf	51	46	46⅞	−3
12,950	Am. Smelting & Ref	82	79½	81⅜	+⅞
300	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf	106¼	106	106	−1
470	Am. Smelt. Sec. pf. A	94½	92	94½	+2
100	Am. Shipbuilding	99	99	99	+5⅜
2,500	Am. Steel Foundries	66½	63½	66	+1¾
800	Am. Sugar Refining	105½	104½	105½	−1½
300	Am. Sugar Refining pf	110½	108½	108½	−1⅞
20,500	Am. Sumatra Tobacco	92½	89½	92	+2
12,610	Am. Tel. & Tel	106⅞	104⅞	106	−1
1,000	Am. Tobacco	159	152	155	−8
100	Am. Tob. pf., new	98⅛	98⅛	98¼	+⅞
13,800	Am. Woolen	56½	54	55	+½
640	Am. Woolen pf	95½	94½	95½	+1⅞
5,300	Am. Writing Paper pf	27⅝	25⅝	27	+1½
700	Am. Zinc, L. & S	16½	15½	16	+1⅛
25,800	Anaconda Copper	64¼	61⅞	63⅜	+1¼
6,800	Atchison, Top. & S. F	86⅛	84½	85¼	−¼
1,200	Atchison, T. & S. F. pf	82	80⅝	82	+½
100	Atlanta, Birm. & At	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+½
900	Atlantic Coast Line	91½	90⅞	91⅞	+½
15,525	Atlantic, Gulf & W. I	114	109½	113¼	+1⅜
400	Atlantic, G. & W. I. pf	64	62	64	+3½
164,700	BALDWIN LOCO	79⅝	75	77	+1⅜
20,600	Baltimore & Ohio	55	52¼	54⅝	+2⅛
100	Baltimore & Ohio pf	56	56	56	+1
600	Barrett Co	91	90	91	−½
150	Barrett Co. pf	100½	100½	100⅛	−1
4,200	Batopilas Mining	1⅜	1	1¼	+¼
400	Bethlehem Steel	82¾	79½	82⅝	+2¾
61,700	Bethlehem S., Class B	80⅝	77⅛	79½	+1⅞
100	Bethlehem Steel pf	92	92	92	+1½
3,800	Bethlehem S. 8 p. c. pf	101⅜	100⅞	101¼	+⅜
1,400	Booth Fisheries	24⅝	23⅞	24⅝	+⅜
1,300	Brooklyn Rap. Tran	40	39¼	40	+¼
200	Brunswick Terminal & Ry. Sec	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	−½
100	Burns Brothers	119	119	119	..
2,100	Butte Copper & Zinc	10⅛	9¾	9⅞	+⅛
10,300	Butte & Superior	23¼	19⅛	22¼	+1⅞
200	Butterick Co	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	..
2,150	CAL. PACKING	40½	39¾	40½	+⅝
1,300	Cal. Petroleum	16⅜	15½	16	..
500	Cal. Petroleum pf	46¼	45	45	−1
200	Calumet & Arizona	68⅞	68¾	68¾	−1¼
7,300	Canadian Pacific	146⅞	142⅝	145½	+1
100	Case (J. I.) Co. pf	85	85	85	+1
500	Central Foundry	27	26	26	−2
200	Central Foundry pf	41⅝	41½	41½	−1½
8,300	Central Leather Co	71⅝	69½	71⅛	+½
200	Central Leather Co. pf	107	106	*107	+3¼
20	Central & So. Am. Tel	109	109	109	..
4,900	Cerro de Pasco Copper	31⅜	29¼	30⅞	−⅝
2,000	Chandler Motor	88	86	87	+½
15,700	Chesapeake & Ohio	58¼	54⅜	57⅝	+2⅜
100	Chi. & Alton	9½	9½	9½	+1⅜
200	Chi. Great Western	7¼	7	7	−½
725	Chi. Great Western pf	22	20⅞	21⅞	+1
18,100	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	43⅞	39⅞	43	+3
13,400	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul pf	76	70⅛	75	+4¾
1,800	Chi. & Northwestern	93⅛	91⅜	*92⅝	+1⅝
5,250	Chi., R. I. & Pacific	21⅝	19⅞	21⅛	+⅞
4,000	Chi., R.I.& Pac.7 p.c.pf	66⅜	64	66⅜	+2⅛
3,500	Chi.,R.I.& Pac.6 p.c.pf	57	53½	56⅜	+1¾
100	Chi., St. P., Minn. & O	70⅛	70⅛	70⅛	+⅛
3,600	Chile Copper	16¼	16	16	−⅛
4,500	Chino Copper	43	41¼	*41¼	+⅜
100	Clev., C., C. & St. L	28	28	28	+2
200	Cluett, Peabody	55	54⅞	55	..
200	Cluett, Peabody pf	99¼	99¼	99¼	+4¼
1,900	Colorado Fuel & Iron	40	38	39⅜	+1¼
300	Colorado Southern	21½	21	21½	..
1,600	Columbia Gas & Elec	33⅞	33	33½	..
400	Consolidated Gas	89	88	88	−2
100	Con. Inter. Cal. Mining	10	10	10	+¾
500	Continental Can	72	70	70¼	−1¾
100	Continental Insurance	44	44	44	−2
24,500	Corn Products Ref	35½	34½	35	−⅛
525	Corn Products Ref. pf	96½	96¼	96¼	+⅛
34,760	Crucible Steel	64⅞	61	63½	+1⅝
300	Crucible Steel pf	89⅞	89	89⅛	−½
6,600	Cuba Cane Sugar	32¼	31¼	32	+¼
800	Cuba Cane Sugar pf	83	82	82½	+½
100	Cuban-Am. Sugar pf	91	91	91	+¾
200	DEERE & CO. pf	95¼	95⅛	95⅛	+⅛
600	Del. & Hudson	110½	109⅝	110½	−½
300	Del., Lack. & Western	179	175⅝	179	+1
900	Den. & Rio Grande pf	9	8⅛	8⅞	−⅛
35	Detroit Edison Co	108¼	107	108¼	..
11,800	Distillers Securities	40¼	38⅛	39¼	+1
400	Dome Mines	8¼	8¼	8¼	−¼
100	ELEC. STORAGE BAT.	49	49	49	+2
250	Elk Horn Coal	28	28	28	−⅞
10,500	Erie	15⅜	14⅛	15⅛	+½
4,900	Erie 1st pf	27½	24¾	27	+¾
600	Erie 2d pf	20	19	20	+½
200	FEDERAL M. & S	11	11	11	−⅛
200	Federal M. & S. pf	32⅞	32¼	32¼	−3¼
1,700	GASTON, WM. & W	35⅜	35	35	−1¼
300	General Chemical	175	175	175	−5
100	General Cigar	40	40	40	−2
100	General Cigar pf	96¼	96¼	96¼	−2⅝
2,300	General Electric	141⅜	139	*139½	+2⅛
50,600	General Motors	126⅜	117½	124½	+6
800	General Motors pf	84	83	83	−¼
300	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	45	44¼	44¼	−⅜
100	Granby Consol	76	76	76	−1
3,200	Great Northern pf	92¼	91	91⅞	−⅛
14,100	Great Northern Certs. for Ore Properties	29⅝	28	29¼	+1
200	Greene-Cananea Cop	41½	40⅜	41½	+1¼
100	Gulf, Mobile & North'n	8	8	8	−1
300	Gulf, M. & North'n pf	28	27	28	..
5,650	HASK'L & BARKER	42⅜	40	42	+2
1	Havana Elec. Ry. & L	95	95	95	..
100	ILLINOIS CENTRAL	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛	−⅛
7,900	Inspiration Copper	45⅞	44½	44¾	−¼
500	Interboro Consol	8½	8	8½	+⅛
200	Interboro Consol. pf	43⅜	43⅜	43⅜	+⅜
300	Inter. Agricultural	13	13	13	−1
1,100	Inter. Harvester, N. J	126¼	123½	126	−3¾
25,600	Inter. Mer. Marine	29⅜	27⅜	28⅛	−¼
61,300	Inter. Mer. Marine pf	98⅜	96⅝	97¼	−½
16,800	Inter. Nickel	29⅜	28¼	29	+½
20	Inter. Nickel pf	100	100	100	..
30,600	Inter. Paper	34¼	31½	33⅜	+2⅜
100	Inter. Paper pf	89	89	89	+2¼
500	Inter. Paper pf., st'ped	63½	62	62½	+½
1,900	KAN. CITY SOUTH'N	17⅝	16¼	17⅝	+⅝
200	Kan. City Southern pf	49	49	49	..
200	Kelly Springfield Tire	46	46	46	−⅞
100	Kelsey Wheel	29	29	29	..
4,200	Kennecott Copper	33⅛	31⅝	*32	+½
68	Kings Co. El. L. & P	95	94	94	..
100	Kress (S. H.) Co	55	55	55	+5
11,000	LACK. STEEL	81⅝	78	80¼	+2¼
200	Laclede Gas	90	90	90	+5
300	Lee Rubber & Tire	15½	15½	15½	..
4,920	Lehigh Valley	60¼	58¾	60⅛	+1⅝
280	Liggett & Myers pf	106¼	106	106	−1
100	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	20	20	20	−1½
100	Louisville & Nashville	113¼	113¼	113¼	−¾
800	MACKAY COS. pf	62½	61½	*61½	..
1,010	Manhattan Elevated	98⅜	97⅛	97⅞	+⅜
1,400	Maxwell Motors	29½	28½	29	+½
600	Maxwell Motors 1st pf	61	59	61	..
800	Maxwell Motors 2d pf	23	22⅛	22⅛	−⅞
100	May Dept. Stores	50	50	50	+1
55,000	Mexican Petroleum	97⅝	93¼	95½	+2
900	Miami Copper	31½	31	31¼	−¼
6,100	Midvale Steel	45½	44½	45	+½
2,900	Minn. & St. Louis, new	10⅝	9	10½	+1⅜
300	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M	88¼	87	88⅜	−⅝
300	Mo., Kan. & Texas	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	+⅛
500	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf	8	8	8	..
6,100	Mo. Pacific	23⅜	22⅜	23⅜	+⅞
2,900	Mo. Pacific pf	53	50⅝	52⅜	+1⅜
500	Montana Power	70⅜	70	70	+1
400	NATIONAL ACME	29⅝	29⅜	29⅝	−¼
100	National Biscuit	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	−2¼
50	National Biscuit pf	110	110	110	..
1,200	National Conduit & C	15½	14⅞	15½	+½
6,000	National Enam. & S	49½	48¼	48½	+½
1,600	National Lead	56	54	*55	+2¼
4,700	Nevada Con. Copper	20	18⅞	*18⅞	+½
500	New Orl., Tex. & Mex	20	18⅛	19	−1½
2,200	New York Air Brake	130	121	*130	+7⅞
9,800	New York Central	73½	71	72⅜	+1⅝
200	New York Dock	20½	20¼	20½	−1½
5,900	N. Y., N. H. & H	29½	27⅜	28⅜	..
1,500	N. Y., Ont. & West	21	20	21	+½
4,300	Norfolk & Western	106¼	102	105¼	+2¼
200	Norfolk & Western pf	79	78⅜	79	+9
100	North American	45	45	45	−1¼
8,000	Northern Pacific	86½	84⅛	85¾	+1⅝
200	Nova Scotia Steel & C	64	63⅞	64	−3⅜
10,400	OHIO CITIES GAS	39⅜	38⅛	39¼	+⅝
100	Ohio Fuel Supply	42	42	42	..
25,500	Ontario Mining	7⅜	5½	6⅝	+1⅜
1,300	Owens Bottle Machine	61⅞	59	59	−3½
2,500	PACIFIC MAIL	30⅜	29⅜	30	+½
100	Pan Am. Pet. & T. pf	94½	94½	94½	..
9,656	Pennsylvania Railroad	45¼	44⅞	45⅛	+⅛
700	People's Gas, Chicago	48	46	47	−1
200	Peoria & Eastern	4½	4½	4½	−1½
1,100	Pere Marquette	12⅜	12	12⅝	+⅝
100	Pere Mar. prior pf	57	57	57	−1⅜
800	Philadelphia Co	25⅝	25⅜	25½	−½
6,100	Pierce-Arrow	42¼	39⅞	41	−½
300	Pierce-Arrow pf	94	94	94	+⅝
9,000	Pitts. Coal	56¼	54¼	55⅜	+¾
100	Pitts. Coal pf	80⅞	80⅞	80⅞	−1⅛
13,400	Pitts. & West Va	29¼	27	28⅝	+⅝
800	Pitts. & West Va. pf	68	67	67¾	+1⅝
2,400	Pressed Steel Car	64¾	62	64	+2¼
100	Pressed Steel Car pf	95	95	95	−1¾
300	Public Service, N. J	109½	108	109½	+¼
600	Pullman Co	116	115⅛	116	+½
7,300	RY. STEEL SPRING	55¾	53⅜	55¼	+2¼
100	Ry. Steel Spring pf	98	98	98	..
9,400	Ray Consol. Copper	24⅞	23⅝	*23⅝	+⅝
196,000	Reading	83¼	75⅞	81⅛	+4¾
400	Reading 2d pf	37	85½	37	..
29,400	Republic Iron & Steel	81⅛	76	80	+3⅝
300	Republic Iron & S. pf	97⅞	97	97	−⅞
7,500	Royal Dutch tr. rects	79¼	75¾	79¼	+3¼
1,700	ST. L.-SAN FRAN	12¼	11¾	12¼	+¼
100	St. L.-San Fran. pf	22¼	22¼	22¼	−2¾
100	St. L. Southwestern pf	37	37	37	+2½
400	Savage Arms	67	66	66	−⅝
500	Saxon Motor	10	9	9	−1
1,100	Seaboard Air Line	8¼	8	8¼	..
800	Seaboard Air Line pf	18	16¾	18	+½
200	Sears, Roebuck & Co	150	149	150	+1⅛
400	Shattuck-Arizona	17	16	17	−½
10,300	Sinclair Oil Refining	35	33⅛	34⅛	−¾
1,300	Sloss-Sheff. S. & I. Co	53	51	53	+3
10,000	Southern Pacific	87⅞	84⅝	87	+2
17,300	Southern Ry	24¾	23¼	24¼	+¾
3,900	Southern Ry. pf	61	58	60½	+2¼
88,600	Studebaker Co	49½	45⅛	46¼	−2⅛
300	Studebaker Co. pf	92	91	91	−3
400	Superior Steel	36½	35¾	36½	+1
4,200	TENN. COP. & CHEM.	17⅝	16½	17	+⅝
8,300	Texas Co	153¼	147½	152	+2¾
500	Texas & Pacific	19⅛	19	19	−½
200	Third Avenue	17½	17½	17½	−⅞
225	Tidewater Oil	188	185	188	+3
17,600	Tobacco Products	51⅜	48⅝	50½	+½
100	Tobacco Products pf	90	90	90	+1
200	Transue & Williams	40	40	40	..
1,100	Twin City Rap. Tran	61⅞	53	53	−9
100	UNDERWOOD TYPE	104	104	104	..
32,200	Union Pacific	123⅜	120	*120¾	+¾
600	Union Pacific pf	72	71½	71⅞	−⅝
400	United Alloy Steel	39¾	39	39	−¼
12,400	United Cigar Stores	90½	87½	89	+¼
100	United Drug	50	50	50	+1½
100	United Drug 2d pf	78	78	78	−½
400	United Dyewood pf	96½	96	96¼	+2¼
2,600	United Fruit	131	127	129	+1
100	United Ry. Invest	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	..
200	U. S. Cast Iron P. & F	14¼	14⅛	14¼	+½
100	U. S. Cast I. P. & F. pf	43	43	43	−1
100	U. S. Express	16	16	16	−¼
17,100	U. S. Ind. Alcohol	124½	119	120½	+1
200	U. S. Realty & Imp	8¼	8	8	−½
5,000	U. S. Rubber	57⅞	56	56⅛	−⅞
315	U. S. Rubber 1st pf	100¼	100⅛	100¼	−½
800	U. S. Smelt., Ref. & M	46	45	46	+½
304,700	U. S. Steel	92⅝	89½	91⅝	+1
1,800	U. S. Steel pf	110⅛	109⅞	110	..
7,250	Utah Copper	82½	79¼	*81	+3⅜
600	Utah Securities	13⅝	13¼	13¼	−1¼
400	VA.-CARO. CHEM.	40	39⅝	40	−¼
600	Va. Iron, Coal & Coke	66	64	66	+2
900	WABASH	8½	8	8	−½
3,400	Wabash pf. A	43¼	42	42½	+½
400	Wabash pf. B	23½	23	23½	+½
200	Wells Fargo Express	80	79	80	..
2,125	Western Maryland	17¼	16	17¼	+⅝
300	West. Maryland 2d pf	30	29	30	+1
400	Western Pacific pf	54	53	54	−¼
900	Western Union Tel	90	89⅝	90	..
3,810	Westinghouse E. & M	42	41	41¼	+⅜
1,200	Wheeling & Lake Erie	10¼	9⅝	10	+½
200	Wheel. & Lake Erie pf	21	21	21	+½
400	White Motors	44	43	44	+⅞
8,400	Wilson & Co	57⅜	53⅜	54	−½
16,300	Willys-Overland	18⅞	18	18¾	..
100	Willys-Overland pf	80⅜	80⅜	80⅜	+⅝
100	Wisconsin Central	37	37	37	−1
200	Woolworth (F. W.) Co	116¼	116¼	116¼	−⅞
600	Worthington Pump	43	40⅜	43	+2½
1,100	Worth. Pump pf. B	62⅞	62	62⅞	+⅝

*Ex dividend.

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Cerro De Pasco Copper Corporation

Redemption of Bonds

TO THE HOLDERS OF TEN YEAR CONVERTIBLE SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS OF CERRO DE PASCO COPPER CORPORATION, DUE NOVEMBER 1st, 1925, AND SECURED BY THE INDENTURE BETWEEN SAID CORPORATION AND THE UNDERSIGNED TRUSTEE, DATED NOVEMBER 1st, 1915.

Notice is hereby given that all of the bonds of the above described issue of the face value of One Thousand Dollars ($1,000.00) each, not heretofore called for redemption, now outstanding have been called for redemption on May 1st, 1918, and on and after that date will be redeemed and paid out of moneys in the Sinking Fund provided for by Article IV. of the Indenture securing said Bonds, at 105% of the principal sum thereof, upon presentation and surrender of such Bonds accompanied by all coupons maturing subsequently to such redemption date, at the Office of the undersigned Trustee, 60 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. After May 1st, 1918, said bonds shall cease to bear interest.

COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY, Trustee,
By GEORGE E. WARREN, Vice-President.
Dated, New York, January 28th, 1918.

Boston, Mass., January 26, 1918.

Notice to Holders of First Mortgage 5% Bonds Secured by Mortgage on the Steamer "Middlesex" Issued by Coastwise Steamship Company.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the provisions contained in Article 5 of the mortgage given by the Coastwise Steamship Company, a corporation duly organized under the laws of the State of New Jersey, to The Union Trust Company of Pittsburgh, Trustee, to secure an issue of two hundred thousand dollars ($200,000) par value First Mortgage 5% Bonds on the steamer "MIDDLESEX," dated October 1, 1912, the following bonds will be redeemed and retired on April 1, 1918:

Bonds numbered 61 to 200, inclusive, maturing from April 1, 1918, to October 1, 1923.

The holders of the above numbered bonds are hereby notified to present said bonds to The Union Trust Company of Pittsburgh, 337 Fourth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, on April 1, 1918, to receive in cash the face amount of said bonds and accrued interest to April 1, 1918.

Bonds must carry coupons due April 1, 1918, and the subsequent maturing coupons thereto belonging, and must be accompanied by the usual income tax certificates.

Interest on said bonds will cease on April 1st, 1918.

COASTWISE STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
BY COASTWISE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, ASSIGNEE OF AND SUCCESSOR IN TITLE TO COASTWISE STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
COASTWISE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY,
By JOHN G. CROWLEY, Treasurer.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Sydenham Corporation will be held at the office of the Company, 616 Madison Avenue, New York City, on Friday, March 22, 1918, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the election of Directors; also for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting. Polls will remain open from 3:30 o'clock P. M. to 4:30 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books will be closed on Monday, March 18th, at 12 o'clock noon, and will be opened on Saturday, March 23, 1918, at 10 o'clock A. M.

WILLIAM B. DE GARMO, Secretary.

CURTISS AEROPLANE AND MOTOR CORPORATION

February 16, 1918.

To the Holders of First and Convertible Six Per Cent. Serial Gold Notes of the Curtiss Aeroplane and Motor Corporation, dated January 1, 1917:

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the holders of the above named notes, issued under agreement between the said corporation and the Central Trust Company of New York, as Trustee, dated January 1, 1917, that under the provisions of the said agreement, all of the said notes have been called for redemption and are to be redeemed on the 29th day of March, 1918, at the price of 102½ per cent. of the principal amount thereof, and interest accrued to said date of redemption, and that payment will be made therefor on such date at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, at No. 54 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, upon the surrender of the said notes, with all unmatured coupons, and after such date no further interest will accrue thereon; and each and every coupon appertaining to any such note which purports on its face to mature after the date so designated shall become and be null and void, anything in such notes or in such coupons, or in the agreement under which the said notes were issued to the contrary notwithstanding.

Notes registered as to principal must be duly assigned in blank for transfer at the time of surrender thereof.

Certificates of ownership (income tax form) for accrued interest to date of redemption must be furnished by noteholders.

CURTISS AEROPLANE AND MOTOR CORPORATION.
By JOHN N. WILLYS, President.

PEERLESS TRUCK AND MOTOR CORPORATION

TO THE HOLDERS OF ITS TEN-YEAR SIX PER CENT. SECURED CONVERTIBLE GOLD NOTES:

The Company is prepared to purchase part of this issue of notes and to expend in so doing the sum of $750,000.

All holders of notes wishing to sell them to the Company under the above offer must deliver to BANKERS TRUST COMPANY, NO. 16 WALL STREET, NEW YORK, AT OR BEFORE 3 O'CLOCK P. M. ON MONDAY, THE 18TH DAY OF MARCH, 1918, sealed proposals stating the price at which the holder offers to sell them to the Company and the name and address of the person to whom the payment therefor is to be made. THE PROPOSALS WILL BE OPENED ON THE 19TH DAY OF MARCH, 1918, AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M. Bankers Trust Company will, on the same day, mail to the persons whose names and addresses have been furnished as aforesaid, and whose proposals have been accepted, notice of the fact of such acceptance. Payment for the notes purchased will be made by BANKERS TRUST COMPANY ON THE 26TH DAY OF MARCH, 1918, to the persons making such accepted proposals at the price agreed to by them upon delivery to the Trust Company of said notes, accompanied in each case by all unmatured coupons thereunto appertaining, by income tax ownership certificates in respect of interest thereon from the last interest due date to said date of payment therefor and, in case of registered notes, by proper instruments of transfer.

The Company reserves the right to accept or reject any part or all of any tender, but the notes offered at the lowest prices will be the first taken in case notes are purchased.

Notes purchased will be stamped "Not Negotiable" and deposited with the Bankers Trust Company, as Trustee under the Note Indenture dated November 10, 1915.

Dated: February 28, 1918.

PEERLESS TRUCK AND MOTOR CORPORATION.
By E. W. FREEMAN, Treasurer.

NOTICE.

AMERICAN MANUFACTURING COMPANY OF WEST VIRGINIA.

Beneficial Certificates of Interest.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the holders of the Certificates of Interest issued by the undersigned to the Shareholders of the American Manufacturing Company of West Virginia, pursuant to agreement dated January 21st, 1911, that the undersigned will distribute an amount equal to eighty cents ($0.80) per share of original stock represented by said certificates, on presentation of said certificates to the undersigned at its office in the City of St. Louis, Missouri, on and after the 28th day of March, 1918, payment to be made to the registered holders of said certificates.

Transfer books will be closed from March 19th to March 28th, 1918, inclusive.

ST. LOUIS UNION TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.

Feb. 28th, 1918.

Inheritance Tax

The Bank deposits of a non-resident are not taxable under the inheritance tax laws of New Jersey, and a Safe Deposit Box rented in the name of a non-resident is accessible to representatives of his estate without notice to or consent of the State.

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MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

DUESENBERG MOTORS CORPORATION.
Notice of Annual and Special Meeting.

The Annual, also a Special Meeting, of the Stockholders of the DUESENBERG MOTORS CORPORATION will be held at the principal office of the corporation, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on Tuesday, March 12th, 1918, at eleven o'clock A. M., for the following purposes:

(1) To elect Directors of said corporation to succeed those whose terms then expire.

(2) To increase the number of Directors of the corporation from five to seven, in accordance with Section 26 of the Stock Corporation Law.

(3) To transact such other business as may properly come before the Meeting.

R. H. CROSBY, Secretary.
Dated, New York, February 25th, 1918.

REPORTS OF TRUST COMPANIES.

ANNUAL REPORT of the COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY of 60 Broadway, N. Y. City, as a trust company, qualified in the State of Illinois under "An Act to provide for and regulate the administration of trusts by trust companies," filed with the Auditor of Public Accounts, and showing its condition at the close of business December 31st, 1917.

ASSETS.

Real Estate	$5,466,736.18
Cash on Hand	1,498,090.57
Deposited in other Banks	14,599,320.64
Cash in hands of Agents and in transit	8,497,074.47
Loans secured by Mortgages and Bonds, constituting a first lien on Real Estate, on which there shall be less than one year's interest due or owing	3,171,959.99
The amount of such interest	35,079.76
Stocks and Bonds	11,487,914.92
Loans upon the pledges of securities	34,541,442.88
Other Assets, including accrued interest not enumerated above	30,783,426.63
	$110,081,046.04

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in	$5,000,000.00
Surplus on hand	5,000,000.00
Undivided Profits	1,557,037.52
Deposits	94,480,807.07
Other Liabilities	4,043,201.45
	$110,081,046.04

State of New York, County of New York—ss:
LANGLEY W. WIGGIN, one of the managing officers, and HOWARD BAYNE and B. L. ALLEN, two of the directors of the COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY, a corporation of the State of New York, being severally duly sworn, each upon his oath states:

That he makes this affidavit for the purpose of complying with the requirements of Sections 9 and 10 of an act of the General Assembly of the State of Illinois, entitled "An Act to provide for and regulate the administration of trusts by trust companies."

That the foregoing report of the said COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY on December 31st, 1917, and the exhibits accompanying the same are true and correct in all respects to the best of his knowledge and belief, and that he has examined the assets and books of the said company for the purpose of making said report.

LANGLEY W. WIGGIN, Secretary.
HOWARD BAYNE,
B. L. ALLEN,
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 6th day of February, 1918.
[Seal] W. WILLARD MORGAN, Notary Public.

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MARKET IS DECIDEDLY DULL

Appointment of Judge Lovett Is Expected to Speed Up Rehabilitation of Railroads.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, March 10.—The steel industry is steadily but surely making progress toward heavier operation. Shipping conditions have improved each week in the last month, but are still far from normal. Car shortage continues, and permits to ship into or through embargoed territory are not granted freely. A fair estimate seems to be that in the steel industry as a whole shipments of finished products are at the rate of 70 per cent. of capacity, this comparing with an average of between 60 and 65 per cent. in February and an average of between 55 and 60 per cent. in January. The shipments are large, nevertheless, particularly in view of the fact that capacity has increased between 15 and 20 per cent. in the last two years, and is now about 3,000,000 gross tons a month in finished rolled steel.

Production of finished steel is hardly equal to shipments, by reason of the fact that the mills had accumulated large stocks in mill warehouses and yards, and are now endeavoring to reduce these stocks, as they are in the way. Production of pig iron, while on a greatly restricted scale, is adequate for the manufacture of all the finished steel that can be shipped. In January production of pig iron dropped to a rate of less than 29,000,000 tons a year, but production in February averaged at a rate of 35,000,000 tons a year, and the rate at present is probably at least 33,000,000 tons. Capacity is conservatively estimated at 43,000,000 tons.

The restrictive influence is entirely the supply of coke. Iron and steel exports in January totaled 495,000 gross tons, against 656,000 tons in December and 608,000 tons in January last year. The large decrease was due entirely to the light sailings, owing to a shortage of bunker coal, which caused the Garfield closing order of plants, and to preference given the movement of foodstuffs. There is a large amount of iron and steel and manufactures thereof lying along the Atlantic Seaboard awaiting vessel room, some estimates placing the amount of iron and steel well above the million-ton mark. The rate at which mills are now operating has nothing to do with the current exports.

The iron and steel market has shown no increase in the week past and is decidedly dull. There is no incentive to buyers to make additional purchases, as they are awaiting long-delayed deliveries against orders already placed. From some quarters there is considerable pressure for deliveries, particularly of standard steel pipe, the distributers not being in a position to supply the demand because of empty warehouses.

Price Announcement Soon.

While there is considerable discussion of the price outlook, in view of the fact that the War Industries Board is shortly to make an announcement as to prices that will rule after March 31, consumers do not seem to be holding off on account of the uncertainty.

There is a very good inquiry for unfinished steel, including billets and sheet bars, but the mills are quoting on very little of the inquiry. There is no question of the demand being heavy, but it is likely that if considerable tonnages were being sold the demand would fall off somewhat. It will take much heavier production to provide the commercial steel needed, as nearly all the open-hearth steel now being produced is going for Government purposes. Bessemer steel production is increasing, and this will probably cause the market to present a clearer aspect within the next month or so. Very few people here expect the Government to revise prices to any extent, but a settlement of the question will give a jump to the market, after it is found out what prices can be obtained this month. There remains a limited demand for shell discard steel.

Iron and steel men would like to know approximately how many cars and locomotives the Government will buy for the domestic roads it has taken over, the concern of the trade not being as to its ability to furnish the steel needed so much as to the amount by which operations can be speeded up at the car and locomotive shops. The more the better, they say, and it can be said that the steel men are gratified at the selection of Judge Lovett as head of the supply purchasing department of the United States Railroad Administration, as they figure that he came from a road that did not have to cut and pare in making its purchases, having had the money with which to buy what it needed, so that his training is good for the job he has been appointed to, with the United States Treasury back of him. His orders are expected to be large and of a character to be filled expeditiously, gether away from that specialization in types that characterized railroads in designing one car for carrying wheat and another for carrying oats, and one kind of locomotive for pulling coke and another to haul coal.

Outside of the 3,000 freight cars ordered early last month for the United States railroad in France only 373 cars have been ordered, making the car and locomotive buying so far this year very light. There have been no purchases by the regular steam roads. In locomotives the count shows 208 domestic and 49 export, a total of 257 engines, the 208 domestic being widely scattered.

With the exception of a little discussion as to pig iron prices, slabs are the centre of controversy in the matter of schedule of set prices for the iron and steel industry, on which there is a moderate demand but practically no offerings. There is a difference of opinion between the independent plate mills that must buy slabs, who contend that the price is too high, and the mills that make them, who say prices are too low.

Differences in Processes.

There is a slight difficulty in arriving at a definite conclusion in this matter because of the differences in the processes of making plates. Heavy plate mills, able to roll slab ingots, have a lower cost than the lighter mills that must roll from regular slabs, the product of the slabbing mill. Plates are hard to get in the open market, but if all the plate mills were operating at close to their capacity there would be a distinct surplus over shipbuilding and other war requirements. It is questionable whether some of the smaller mills can do this at the set price of 3.25c, for such mills are producing as much as they can now, many of whom still have old orders at above 3.25c.

In the matter of tubular goods there continues to be a heavy demand for oil country supplies, and also a general demand for nearly all descriptions of pipe, against orders and specifications already placed. Demand for consumption has naturally been light during the Winter, but the approach of Spring is livening up the work in the fields and increasing the demand for pipe. Distributers were not able to stock up on account of the limited transportation facilities, and are in a poor position to meet the demands made upon them by the trade. The open market is featured by the oil country inquiries, and almost anything that can be shipped is snapped up. Pipe mills are operating a little better than for a long time, shipments and production both being at about a 75 per cent. basis, and market prices are all at the Government limit.

Operations in the sheet mills have been increasing right along for several weeks, and they are making some progress toward catching up with their orders. While the improvement has been marked since the first of February, it is more pronounced this week, reports from the various mills indicating that the independents are operating on an average of 75 per cent. of capacity. The leading interest is diverting its sheet bars largely to its tinplate mills, consequently is not operating at as high a percentage as the independents. The general average of the latter with the big interest can be set down at 70 per cent., with indications of a better figure next week and for some time to come. With storage space already at a premium it is taken that sheets are being shipped as rapidly as they are produced, although the increased shipment has not made much impression upon the situation, as there is still a demand for deliveries, and buyers for early shipment find some difficulty in placing orders, the majority of mills reporting that they are filled as to their prospective production in the next two or three months.

While the mills are shipping sheets for Government business as fast as they can be used, the authorities continue to press for heavier shipments, which the mills are willing to acquiesce in when transportation facilities allow them to. The market remains firm at the Government prices, with occasionally a percentage commission allowed to middle interests, although not so often as in normal times.

Outgoing Tonnage of Coke.

Increase in the volume of outgoing tonnage of coke has not yet become permanent, neither has it yet been shown that a progressive gain has set in. The Connellsville region is ready for a forward movement of this kind, and has been expectantly waiting for it ever since the "cleanup" of some weeks ago, but its inception is delayed. The more hopefully inclined believe that when the present Eastward rush of food supplies has spent itself, a steady tide of empty coke cars will turn this way and bring about the condition so earnestly hoped for by operators and consumers alike. Shipments by rail for the week ending Saturday aggregated 8,013 cars, carrying 291,934 tons, while river shipments of 5,300 tons swelled Pittsburgh consignments to 113,267 tons. Western shipments to 138,225 tons, and the aggregate to 297,234 tons, a loss of 344 tons from the preceding week. Last week the car supplies were approximately as follows: Monday, 65 per cent.; Tuesday, 40 per cent.; Wednesday, 30 per cent., and Thursday, 40 per cent., making a fair average of about 45 per cent.

The trouble seems to be not so much the lack of cars as the time it takes for them to make the round trip to their destination and back, reports from Connellsville indicating that it takes two or three days longer for this operation than a little while ago. This would leave the impression that the drawback is the lack of locomotives.

The blast furnaces are in a less comfortable position than they were two weeks ago, as they have exhausted the extra supplies delivered to them recently, when the railroads moved through to them a large number of cars that had been stalled in the snow. This helped them to maintain for a few weeks a high rate of blast furnace operation, which is now dwindling again, and it will take an improved form of shipping to help them out of the dilemma.

STEEL WORKERS BUY $64,000,000 IN STOCK

Subscribe for 712,348 Shares Since Profit Sharing Went Into Effect in 1903.

HEAVY DEMAND THIS YEAR

Corporation Had Practically to Double the Allotment Originally Set Aside for Employes.

A summary of the United States Steel Corporation's records on profit sharing operations show that the employes have subscribed for $64,000,000 of the stock of the corporation on the installment plan. This large total represents the money actually paid by the workers in steel mill and office for 712,348 shares of common and preferred stock since the profit-sharing program went into effect in 1903. The number of subscribers has been 387,146, an aggregate which represents duplication of the same individuals, as the employes, in many cases, have subscribed year after year.

The broad application of the stock subscription plan was emphasized when the 1918 list was closed a few days ago, with 95,437 shares subscribed for, at a total value of $8,780,204. So heavy was the demand that the corporation was forced to practically double the amount of shares originally set aside for subscribers, this amount being 50,000 shares. The employes are allowed three years in which to pay for their stock, unless they elect to take it up by paying in full within this period. A commentary on the prosperous conditions among the employes is supplied by the corporation's record of payments on stock subscribed for in January, 1917. In slightly more than a year nearly two-thirds of the $7,213,320 subscribed has been paid in, and the one-third still due is being rapidly paid for in cash and the application of the large dividends to the amounts due.

Of the 49,742 shares subscribed for in January, 1916, only 3,142 remain to be paid for, and no more than 1,486 of the 24,940 subscribers have yet to complete their payments. Not all of the workers who subscribe continue to the end, but it is estimated that the average of those who surrender their stock within the three years is not more than 25 per cent. of the total, with this average substantially reduced in years of large earnings and dividends, like 1916 and 1917.

In the following table the growth of the profit-sharing idea year by year is shown:

	Subscribers.	No. of Shares.	Investment.
1918	43,251	95,437	$8,780,204
1917	39,072	67,410	7,213,320
1916	24,940	49,742	4,228,070
1914	40,498	90,606	7,244,590
1913	36,119	60,344	5,468,397
1912	36,948	61,354	5,365,865
1911	26,363	48,348	3,537,836
1910	17,444	24,672	3,059,328
1909	16,192	33,318	2,745,900
1908	24,844	30,621	2,679,387
1907	14,169	27,032	2,757,264
1906	12,256	23,989	2,398,900
1905	8,429	17,973	1,572,637
1904	10,248	32,519	2,692,607
1903	27,379	48,983	4,398,470
Total	387,146	712,348	$64,142,775

The totals of shares comprise both common and preferred when each class was offered. In the first six or seven years no common stock was subscribed, and in the last three years only common has been offered for subscription. There was no offering in Jaunary, 1915, because of the depressed state of the steel industry.

The employes who subscribed in January last year are now getting a return at the rate of $22 a share per year. In addition to the dividends, the corporation, beginning the year after the subscription is filed, pays to the stockowner $5 a share each year for five years. This is an incentive to the worker to keep up his payments and retain the stock. Beside this, at the end of each five-year period the proceeds of stock surrendered to the corporation by employes who have not kept up their payments are divided equally among the fully-paid subscribrs. In some years this has amounted to as much as $18 a share.

Subscribers have paid various prices since the system went into operation. In 1905 preferred stock was offered at 82.50 a share and five years later the price was as high as $124 a share. The common stock has been taken by subscribers at a figure as low as $50 and as high as $107, the latter being last year's quotation. The price is fixed by the Executive Committee of the corporation, a few days before the list is opened, at a price from 2 to 4 points under the current market quotations.

RECORD OF TRANSACTIONS.

New York Stock Exchange, week ended March 9, 1918:

STOCKS, (SHARES.)

	1918.	1917.	1916.
Monday	322,988	835,908	485,231
Tuesday	278,835	925,994	554,796
Wednesday	328,120	854,445	533,828
Thursday	224,625	529,028	699,142
Friday	589,444	761,226	589,945
Saturday	262,186	571,512	235,338
Total w'k.	2,006,198	4,478,113	3,098,280
Year to date.	27,412,935	35,751,081	32,896,069

BONDS, (PAR VALUE.)

	1918.	1917.	1916.
Monday	$3,827,000	$1,863,000	$2,367,000
Tuesday	2,987,000	2,083,000	3,559,000
Wednesday	3,518,500	2,358,500	3,128,500
Thursday	2,777,500	2,415,000	2,385,000
Friday	3,560,000	4,946,500	2,819,500
Saturday	1,906,500	3,218,500	1,346,000
Total w'k.	$18,576,500	$16,884,500	$15,605,000
Year to date.	215,589,000	228,081,800	225,756,000

In detail last week's transactions compare as follows with the same week a year ago:

BONDS.

	Mar. 9,'18.	Mar. 10,'17.	Decrease.
R. R. & mis.	$6,232,000	$8,005,000	$1,773,000
Government	12,119,500	8,638,500	*3,481,000
State	1,000	65,000	64,000
City	224,000	176,000	*48,000
Total all.	$18,576,500	$16,884,500	*$1,692,000

*Increase.

Mining Stock Quotations.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha	.03	Jacket	.07
Alta	.02	Justice	.02
Andes	.18	Mexican	.17
Best & Belcher	.03	Ophir	.13
Bullion	.01	Overman	.02
Caledonia	.05	Potosi	.05
Chollar	.04	Savage	.05
Confidence	.04	Seg. Belcher	.01
Con. Imperial	.01	Sierra Nevada	.17
Con. Virginia	.23	Union Con.	1.25
Gould & Curry	.01	Utah	.01
Hale & Norcross	.02	Mexican dollars	.67½

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cresson	4½	5	Isabella	6⅞	8
Dr. Jackpot	3⅞	5	McKinney	6¼	10
Elkton	5	8	Portland	106	110
El Paso	15	20	U. Gold M.	15	15⅝
Golden C.	174	177	Vindicator	35	45
Granite	40	50	Rosencol	8½	8⅝

TONOPAH.		Florence	.14
Belmont	3.07	Goldfield Con.	.34
Cash Boy	.10	Goldfield Merger	.03
Jim Butler	.61	Great Bend	.06
McNamara	.12	Jumbo Ext.	.14
Midway	.08	Kewanas	.07
Mizpah	.05	Silver Pick	.04
Monarch Pitts	.05	Spearhead	.04
Montana	.10	MANHATTAN.	
North Star	.04	Big Four	.03
Rescue	.08	Consolidated	.09
Tonopah Divide	1.07½	Union Amal.	.05
Tonopah Ext.	1.52½	White Caps	.49
West End	.77	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
West Tonopah	.18	Nevada Hills	.05
GOLDFIELD.		Rochester	.32
Atlanta	.11	Round Mountain	.33
Booth	.04		

THE NATIONAL CITY COMPANY — NATIONAL CITY BANK BUILDING — NEW YORK

State of South Dakota
Rural Credit
4¾% Bonds

THE total bonded debt of South Dakota is less than 1/5 of 1% of the assessed valuation.

The legality of this issue has been upheld by the Supreme Court of South Dakota.

These bonds are a legal investment for savings banks and trustees in New York, Connecticut and other States. They are exempt from taxation in South Dakota and from all Federal Taxes except Inheritance Taxes.

There are two series: Series D, due Feb. 15, 1938, optional Feb. 15, 1923; and Series E, due March 1, 1938, optional March 1, 1923.

We offer these high-grade bonds at
100 and interest, to yield 4.75%
and recommend them for investment

The above information is derived from sources we regard as reliable. We do not guarantee, but believe it to be correct.

CERTIFICATE OF THE CAPITAL ISSUES COMMITTEE
$1,000,000 State of South Dakota Rural Credit 4¾% Bonds; $500,000 Series D, dated February 15, 1918, due February 15, 1938, optional February 15, 1923, Numbers 1 to 500; and $500,000 Series E, dated March 1, 1918, due March 1, 1938, optional March 1, 1923, Numbers 1 to 500. Passed by the Capital Issues Committee of the Federal Reserve Board (Opinions Nos. 52 and 53) as not incompatible with the interest of the United States, but without approval of the merits, security or legality thereof in any respect.

The National City Company
Correspondent Offices in Twenty-four Cities
Bonds — Short Term Notes — Acceptances

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED MARCH 9, 1918.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	$18,576,500	$215,589,000
Same period last year	16,884,500	228,081,800

	Last Week. High.	Last Week. Low.	Year to Date. High.	Year to Date. Low.
Average price 40 bonds.	76.67	76.32	77.43	76.32
Same period a year ago.	86.91	86.72	89.48	86.68

Range, 1918. High.	Low.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
64	64	1	ADAMS EXP. 4s	64	64	64	— ½
87¾	87¾	5	Ala. Gt. So. 5s	87¾	87¾	87¾	—10¾
26⅛	18¼	7	Alaska Gold M. cv. 6s, Series A	19	18¼	19	..
26	19⅝	1	Alaska Gold M. cv. 6s, Series B	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ¼
75½	74	1	Alb. & Susq. 3½s	75½	75½	75½	+ 1
95½	91	2	Am. Ag. Ch. deb. 5s	94	94	94	— 1
100¼	91	3	Am. Ag. Ch. cv. 5s	98	97⅞	97⅞	— 2⅜
99½	98½	6	Am. Dk. & Imp. 5s	99	98½	98½	— ½
100	98¼	30	Am. Hide & L. 6s	100	100	100	..
89⅛	86½	22	Am. S. & R. 1st 5s	88	87⅛	87⅛	— ⅛
83¼	81	33	A. T. & T. col. 4s	82½	82	82	— ¼
95⅛	90	106½	A. T. & T. col. tr. 5s	93⅛	92⅛	92⅝	— ⅝
91½	86	2	A. T. & T. cv. 4½s	91	90⅞	90⅞	..
74½	71	1	Am. Tobacco 4s	71	71	71	— 3½
87	79	25	Am. Writ. Pap. 5s	85¼	84	84	— 2
87	84	36	Armour & Co. 4½s	85½	85	85	— ½
83⅝	82	75	A., T. & S. F. gen. 4s	83	82	82¼	— ⅝
78	73	4	A., T. & S. F. adj. 4s, stamped	74½	73	73	— 5
86	84	51	A.,T. & S.F. cv.4s,'60	84¼	84	84¼	— 1½
84¾	83	1	A.,T. & S.F. cv.4s,'55	84	84	84	+ 1
75	73	1	At. & Birm. 4s	75	75	75	+ 2
95	91	1	A. & Ch. A. L. 1st 5s	94	94	94	..
84⅝	81⅞	11	At. C. Line 1st 4s	83½	83	83¼	— ⅝
73½	70	17	A.C.L., L.&N. col. 4s	71½	71	71	— 2
89½	87	23½	BALT. & O. pr.l.3½s	88	87⅞	87⅞	..
78	76	17½	Balt. & O. gold 4s	77¼	76	76	— 1½
85	83	1	B. & O. S.W.Div.3½s	83⅞	83⅞	83⅞	— 1⅛
83½	80	26	B. & O. ref. 5s	81⅞	80⅞	80½	— 1⅝
79⅛	76⅝	43½	B. & O. cv. 4½s	78¾	77	77⅝	— 1
81⅝	78⅝	26	Beth. Steel m. 5s	80	78⅝	79	— 1
93	89⅞	16	Braden Copper 6s	93	92⅞	92⅞	+ ⅝
97¼	93⅞	68	B. R. T. 5s, 1918	95	93⅞	95	+ ½
69	65	5	B. R. T. ref. 4s	69	69	69	..
95	94	1	B'klyn Un. Gas 5s	94	94	94	..
79	74	5	Bush T. Bldgs. 5s	77	77	77	+ 3
91½	86⅞	1	CAN. SO. con. 5s	91½	91½	91½	..
97¼	94⅝	27	Cent. Leather 5s	97¼	95⅞	95⅞	— ⅝
104	102	20	Cent. of N. J. gen. 5s	104	103	103	..
104	102½	2	C. of N.J. gen. 5s, reg.	103	103	103	— 1
82	78	20	Cent. Pacific 4s	81⅜	80	80	— 1⅝
107½	103	14	Cerro de Pasco 6s	105⅛	105⅛	105⅝	— ⅝
100¼	95¼	4	Ches. & O. con. 5s	97½	97	97	— ½
75⅝	72	17	Ches. & O. gen. 4½s	75	75	75	+ 1
80	76	392	Ches. & O. cv. 5s	80	78⅛	80	+ 1
71½	65½	109	Ches. & O. cv. 4½s	72	70⅞	72	+ 1
47½	36½	3	Chi. & Alton 3½s	40	40	40	..
84½	81	13	C., B. & Q. gen. 4s	83⅝	82⅝	83¾	+ 1⅝
94⅞	92⅛	334	C., B. & Q. joint 4s	92⅝	92⅛	92¼	— ⅛
75¼	73¼	7	C., B. & Q., I. D. 3½s	74	73¼	74	— ⅛
98	98	1	Ch. & E. Ill. cons. 6s	98	98	98	— ½
98	88	2	Chi. & Erie 1st 5s	88	88	88	— 2
60¼	54	91	Chi. Gt. West. 4s	55	54	54⅝	— ¼
80¼	76¼	6	C., M. & St. P. 4s,'25	79	78⅛	79	+ ¼
70	64⅝	62	C.,M. & St.P. ref. 4½s	68	66⅝	67	— ¼
80	77¼	10	C., M. & St. P. cv. 5s	80	79⅛	79⅛	+ ⅛
75½	71¼	45	C.,M. & St.P. cv. 4½s	75	71½	74	+ 2
98½	97	6	C,M.&StP,C.P.&W.5s	97	97	97	— 1
73½	71⅞	1	Chi. & N.W. gen. 3½s	72	72	72	— ¼
85¼	80½	15	Chi. & N. W. gen. 4s	84¼	84½	84½	+ ¼
77⅜	73	7	C., R. I. & P. gen. 4s	75	73	73	— 4
68½	62⅞	139	C., R. I. & P. ref. 4s	64⅝	62⅞	64	— ½
98	97	5	C., St. L. & N. O. 5s	97	97	97	— 1
90	86¼	43	Chi. Un. Sta. 4½s	86¼	86¼	86¼	..
104	103½	5	Chi. & W. Ind. 6s	104	103½	104	+ ½
107½	102⅞	14	Chile Copper 7s	106	106	106	— ½
80½	73	49	Chile C. 6s, part pd.	77⅝	76	76½	— 1
63½	59	6	C.,C.,C.&St.L. gen. 4s	62½	61	61	— 1
72	68½	2	C,C,C.,&St.L. deb. 4½s	72	72	72	+ 3½
66	64	2	C., C., C. & St. L., St. L. Div. 4s	64	64	64	— ⅝
76	73½	10	Col. Industrial 5s	75	74½	74½	— 1
86¼	82⅜	8	Col. & So. 1st 4s	84¼	83⅞	83⅞	— ⅝
73	66	21	Col. & So. ref. 4½s	70	69	69⅝	+ ⅝
80	75½	1	Col. Gas & El. 5s	80	80	80	+ 2
102	99⅝	86	Con. Gas conv. 6s	100½	99⅝	99⅞	— ⅝
98	95	1	Corn Prod. s.f. 5s,'34	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	+ ⅜
93½	90	4	Cumberland Tel. 5s	91¾	91¾	91¾	+ ⅜
90	86½	2	DEL. & H. conv. 5s	86½	86½	86½	— 2½
88	81⅞	6	D. & H. 1st & ref. 4s	82½	81⅞	82	— ½
76⅝	74	2	D. & R. G. imp. 5s	74½	74	74	— ½
69	60½	32	D. & R. G. con. 4s	65½	65	65½	— ½
51½	48½	19	D.&R.G. 1st & ref. 5s	50½	49½	49½	+ ½
96	92	12	Det. Edis. col. tr. 5s	96	95	96	+ 1
96⅝	94½	4	Det. City Gas 5s	96⅝	94½	96⅝	+ 1⅝
82⅞	75	10	Distillers' Sec. 5s	80	79½	80	— ½
87	82	1	D., S. S. & Atl. 5s	87	87	87	+ 2
97½	97½	5	E.T.,V.&G. cons. 5s	97½	97½	97½	+ 3⅞
57½	49½	39	Erie gen. 4s	52½	51	52½	+ 1½
69	66	3	Erie 1st cons. 4s	66	66	66	— ½
48¼	42	2	Erie cv. 4s, Series A	43½	42½	42½	— 2½
49	42½	2	Erie cv. 4s, Series B	44½	44	44	— ⅝
56	48½	40	Erie cv. 4s, Series D	50½	49½	49½	— 1
99	94⅝	7	GEN. ELEC. deb. 5s	99	98⅝	99	+ 1⅝
74	71	1	Gen. Elec. 3½s	74	74	74	+ 3
78	75½	9	HOCK. VAL. 4½s	77	77	77	..
61	48⅞	122	Hud. & Man. ref. 5s	56	54⅞	55¼	— 1⅛
19⅝	14⅝	54	Hud. & Man. adj. 5s	17	16⅛	16⅝	—
95	87	1	ILL. CENT. 4s, '51	87	87	87	— 8
78⅞	74	8	Ill. Cent. 4s, '52	78⅛	78	78⅛	+ ½
76⅝	74	2	Ill. Cent. 4s, '53	76½	76½	76⅛	..
83	79	20	Ill. Cent. ref. 4s	81⅜	80⅞	81⅛	—
79	79	10	Ill. Cent. W. Line 4s	79	79	79	— ½
85½	81	11	Illinois Steel 4½s	85½	84	84	..
97	95	6	Indiana Steel 5s	96	96	96	— 2
57½	53	28	Inter.-Met. 4½s	54¼	53½	54	..
85	80	148	Int. Rap. Tran. 5s	82⅝	80	80¼	— 2⅝
92	90	1	Int. & Gt. Nor. 6s	92	92	92	+ 2
95	90¼	137	Int. Mer. Mar. 6s	93	92	93	+ ⅝
46¼	41⅝	6	Iowa Cent. ref. 4s	43	42	42½	— 2½
69	63	1	K. C., FT. S. & M. 4s	63	63	63	— 5½
102½	100¼	6	K.C., Ft. S. & M. 6s	100¼	100¼	100¼	— 1½
77	73⅞	40	Kan. City So. 5s	75	74¼	74½	— ¼
61½	58	1	Kansas City So. 3s	59	59	59	— 1
78	74⅞	16	Kan. City Term. 4s	75½	74⅞	75	..
60	57	3	Keok. & D. M. 1st 5s	60	57	60	+ 5
98½	97½	4	LACL. GAS 1st 5s	98	97½	98	+ ½
90½	88	102	Lack. Steel 5s, 1950	90	89⅞	90	+ 1
75⅞	72	1	Lake Shore 3½s	73	73	73	— ½
86⅝	84	13	Lake Shore 4s, 1928	85½	85	85	— ½
86½	82⅝	14	Lake Shore 4s, 1931	83½	82⅝	82⅝	— 1½
90¼	87½	1	Lehigh Val. Cons. 4½s	87½	87½	87½	— 3½
102	102	1	Lehigh Val. Term. 5s	102	102	102	+ ½
95	86	3	Liggett & Myers 5s	93½	93¼	93¼	— 1⅝
93	85	2	Lorillard 5s	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝	— ⅝
75	72	6	Long I. deb. 5s, 1937	74	74	74	+ 1
90	87½	2	Louis. & Ark. 1st 5s	90	90	90	+ 2⅝
88⅛	83⅞	29	Louis. & Nash. un. 4s	85⅞	83⅞	83⅞	— 2⅛
79	77	1	L. & N., A.K.&C. 4s	77½	77½	77½	..
58¼	58	3	L.&N., St.L. Div. 3s	58¼	58	58¼	— 1⅛
80½	73⅞	4	MICH. CEN. deb. 4s	74	78⅛	74	— 3
85½	80⅝	57	Midvale Steel 5s	84⅝	81⅞	82	— 3
46	41	13	M. & St. L. ref. 4s	43	42⅞	42⅞	— ½
86½	83½	2	M., St.P. & S.S.M. 4s	85½	85½	85½	+ 2
62⅝	60⅛	83	M., K. & T. 1st 4s	60⅞	60⅝	60⅞	+ ⅝
35	33	35	M., K. & T. 2d 4s	34	33	34	..
32⅝	32	3	M.,K.&T. 2d 4s, tr.r.	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	+ ⅝
99½	98½	10	Mo. Pac. con. 6s	99½	99½	99½	+ ⅛
59⅝	55½	172	Mo. Pac. gen. 4s	58	56½	58	+ ⅝
92	90½	1	M. P. 1st ref. 5s, '23	91¼	91¼	91¼	+ ¼
101½	101½	1	Mobile & O. new 6s	101½	101½	101½	— 3¼
92	86⅝	14	Montana Power 5s	90	88⅝	89	..
94⅞	93	10	NAT'L TUBE 5s	94⅞	94	94	+ 1
48	40	8	N.O., T. & M. inc. 5s	48	47	48	+ 1⅛
94½	92	6	N.O.,T.&M. 6s, Ser. A	94	94	94	+ ½
100	99	2	N.Y. Air Brake cv. 6s	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛	— ⅛
74½	71	2	N. Y. Cent. gen. 3½s	72⅛	72⅛	72⅛	..
94½	92⅛	294	N. Y. Cent. deb. 6s	93⅞	92	93⅜	+ ⅝
94⅛	91¾	1	N. Y. C. deb. 6s, reg.	91¾	91¾	91¾	— 2⅝
79	76⅞	10	N. Y. C. deb. 4s, '34	77½	76⅞	76⅞	— ⅝
74¾	73	3	N. Y. Cent. con. 4s	73½	73½	73½	..
84¼	80	2	N.Y.C. ref. & imp. 4½s	84⅛	84⅛	84⅛	..
66	66	1	N. Y. Dock 4s	66	66	66	— 7
73	69	1	N.Y.G.,E.L.,H.&P. 4s	70¼	70¼	70¼	— ¼
89⅝	87¼	5	N.Y.G.,E.L.,H.&P. 5s	89⅝	88¾	88¾	+ 4¼
101½	100⅝	7	N.Y., L. & W. 1st 6s	101⅝	101½	101½	— ⅛
86	83¾	9	N.Y.,N.H. & H. cv. 6s	84	83¾	84	— 1¼
97	97	2	N. Y. & N. J. Tel. 5s	97	97	97	..
51	49	2	N. Y. Rys. ref. 4s	50	50	50	..
21⅞	17¾	22	N. Y. Rys. adj. 5s	18	17¾	17¾	— ¼
89	85¾	13	N. Y. Telephone 4½s	89	87½	87½	— 1¼
49½	45	21	N. Y., W. & B. 4½s	47	45	45½	— 2
97	97	5	Niagara F. P. 1st 5s	97	97	97	+ ½
64	60	2	Nor. & S. 1st & ref. 5s	61	60	61	..
85	81½	10	Nor. & W. con. 4s	82⅞	81½	82⅞	— ⅝
76½	74½	1	Nor. & W. div. 4s	76½	76½	76½	..
84⅝	79⅞	117	Nor. Pacific 4s	81¼	79⅞	80	— 1¼
61½	57	31	Nor. Pacific 3s	59	57	57½	— 1½
87½	86	19	N. S. P. 1st & ref. 5s	87½	86½	86⅝	+ ¼
97½	94⅛	1	ORE. S. L. con. 5s	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛	— 1⅜
85	81⅞	9	Ore. Sh. Line ref. 4s	83⅞	81⅞	81⅞	— 2⅛
75	71	1	Ore.-W. 1st & ref. 4s	72½	72½	72½	..
80¾	79½	5	PAC. G. & EL. 5s	80¼	80¼	80¼	+ ¼
92⅝	90⅜	3	Pac. T. & T. 5s	92⅝	92	92	— ⅝
98	97	2	Penn. gtd. 4½s	97	97	97	— 1
99	96¾	17	Penn. con. 4½s	97¾	96½	96½	— 1½
92	89	207	Penn. gen. 4½s	90¾	89	89½	— 1
98½	98½	1	Peo. Gas, Chi. con. 6s	98½	98½	98½	..
81	78	3	Peo. Gas, Chi., ref. 5s	78	78	78	— ½
51½	47	3	Peoria & E. 1st 4s	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞	— 2⅛
82	80	17	Pere Marq. 1st 5s	81	80⅝	80⅝	— ⅝
84	80	10	Phila. conv. 5s, '22	80	80	80	— 2
87¾	87¾	1	P., C., C. & St. L. 4s, Ser. H	87¾	87¾	87¾	— 9¼
99½	99½	4	Pitts., C.& T. 1st 6s	99½	99½	99½	— 7⅞
82½	73½	9	Public Service 5s	82½	80½	82	+ 2
86	83	9	READING gen. 4s	84	83¾	83¾	— ¾
86	83¼	5	Reading-J. C. col. 4s	83¼	83¼	83¼	— 2¾
55	51	4	Rio Gr. W. col. 4s	51	51	51	— 1
98¼	98	2	Rome, W. & O. cons. 5s	98	98	98	— ¼
64	62	5	R. I., Ark. & L. 4½s	62½	62	62	— 1
95½	90½	2	ST.L.,I.M.&S. gen. 5s	95½	95	95	..
75	72½	12	St. L., I. M. & S. unif. & ref. 4s	74	73½	74	— ⅝
71	68	1	St. L., I. M. & S. R. & G. 4s	68	68	68	— 3
61	55⅝	103	St. L. & S. F. pr.l. 4s	58¼	57⅛	58	..
74½	68	46	St. L. & San Fran. pr. l. 5s, Ser. B	71	69¾	71	+ ½
68	60	27	St.L. & S.F. adj. 6s	67	65½	66⅝	+ ¾
51	46	12	St.L. & S.F. inc. 6s	49⅛	49	49	..
64	60	18	St. L. S. W. Cons. 4s	61	60⅛	60⅛	+ ⅛
59½	55	1	St.L.S.W. 1st Term 5s	55	55	55	— 3
94	93⅝	1	St.P.,M&M. cons. 4½s	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝	..
100¼	100¼	1	St.P.& Sioux City 6s	100¼	100¼	100¼	..
59	59	3	St.P.,K.C.S.L. 4½s	59	59	59	..
60½	59¼	4	San. An. & A. P. 4s	59⅝	59½	59½	— ⅛
56¼	52½	36	Sea. Air Line ref. 4s	52¾	52½	52¾	— ¾
55¾	49½	112	Sea. Air Line adj. 5s	50½	49½	50⅝	+ ⅛
93½	84½	24	Sinclair Oil 7s	86¾	86	86½	+ ¼
91	86	26	Sinc. Oil, with war.	91	90	90½	— ¼
92	90⅝	6	So. Bell Tel. 5s	92	91⅝	91⅝	— ¼
92⅝	86½	111	So. Pac. conv. 5s	92⅞	91	92⅞	+ 1⅞
79	75½	34	So. Pac. conv. 4s	77½	77	77	— ⅝
82⅝	78¾	94	So. Pac. ref. 4s	80	78¾	79¼	— 1½
76	72¼	2	So. Pac. col. 4s	72⅝	72⅝	72⅝	..
81½	76	5	So. P., S. F. T. 4s	77	76	76	— 1
93¼	90¼	23	Southern Ry. 5s	92	91½	92	— ½
61⅝	59	98	Sou. Ry. gen. 4s	61⅝	60¼	61	— ⅝
101⅛	96½	33	TEXAS CO. deb. 6s	100	99⅝	99⅝	— ⅝
86	83	8	Tex. & Pac. 1st 5s	85¼	85	85⅛	+ 1⅛
56	52½	2	Third Av. ref. 4s	55	52½	52½	— 2½
38⅛	27½	20	Third Av. adj. 5s	32	30½	30½	+ 2⅝
53	50	9	Tol., St. L. & W. 4s	50½	50	50	— 3
89	86½	98	UNION PAC. 1st 4s	87⅝	86½	86⅝	— ¼
81⅝	75½	21	Union Pac. ref. 4s	80	79½	79½	— 1
87½	84	28	Union Pac. cv. 4s	87	85	85	— 1¾
25½	24	5	U. R. R. of S. F. 4s, Un. Tr. r.	24	24	24	— 1
49	45	8	U.S. Realty & Imp. 5s	47	45	45¼	— 1⅝
100½	100	2	U. S. Rubber 6s	100	100	100	..
79⅝	76⅛	230	U. S. Rubber ref. 5s	78½	77½	78	— ¼
98	84	7	U. S. Sm., R. & M. 6s	96⅞	96	96	— 1
100	98	175	U. S. Steel 5s	99	98½	98½	— ½
84	80⅛	2	Utah P. & L. 5s	83½	83½	83½	— ½
97¼	90	2	VA.-CAR. CH. 1st 5s	96⅝	96	96	— ⅝
93	89½	50	Virginian Ry. 1st 5s	90¾	89½	90	— ⅝
95⅝	93	5	WABASH 1st 5s	94⅝	94¼	94¼	+ ¼
86½	84¾	4	Wabash 2d 5s	85¾	85¾	85¾	..
98	95	19	Western Electric 5s	96½	95½	95½	— 1
61⅛	58	30	West. Maryland 4s	60⅛	60	60	— 1
84	79¼	14	West Pacific 5s	81½	80½	81⅛	+ ⅛
80	76⅛	5	West Shore 4s	79	79	79	+ 2
78⅛	73⅛	5	West Shore 4s, reg.	73⅛	73⅛	73⅛	— 4⅛
93⅛	90	11	West. U. col. tr. 5s	93	90	91	— 2
96¼	93⅞	4	Wilson & Co. 1st 6s	96	95⅞	95⅞	+ ¼
72½	72	3	Wisconsin Cent. 4s	72⅛	72⅛	72⅛	..
			Total sales				$6,232,000
			GOVERNMENT BONDS				
98.88	97.20	2858	U. S. Liberty 3½s	97.98	97.40	97.66	—.32
98.40	96.04	189	U. S. Lib. 1st cv. 4s	97.28	96.24	96.56	—.72
97.26	94.70	4544	U. S. Liberty 2d 4s	96.56	96.06	96.34	—.22
97⅜	97	5	2s, registered	97⅛	97⅜	97⅜	..
97½	94¾	56	Am. For. Secur. 5s	96	95	95	— 1¼
90½	88¼	709½	Anglo-French 5s	90	89½	89⅞	+ ¼
60½	60½	3	Chinese Ry. 5s	60½	60½	60½	— 4½
90	84	100	City of Bordeaux 6s	88¾	86½	86½	— 2½
90	84	188	City of Lyons 6s	88½	86½	87	— 1⅛
89⅝	84	78	City of Marseilles 6s	88½	86⅝	87	— 2
89½	82½	92	City of Paris 6s	86	84¾	85	— 1¼
71	68	4	City of Tokio 5s	70½	70¼	70¼	— ⅝
95½	94	11	Dom. of Can. 5s, '21	94¾	94½	94¾	..
96	90⅝	9	Dom. of Can. 5s, '26	94½	93⅝	93⅝	— ⅝
94	88⅝	14	Dom. of Can. 5s, '31	93	92	92½	— ½
98	94	328	French Govt. 5½s	97	96⅝	96⅝	— ⅝
92½	89	23	Japanese 4½s	89¼	89	89	— ⅞
92⅞	89¼	17	Jap. 4½s, 2d series	89¼	89¼	89¼	— 1⅝
81	77	3	Jap. 4½s, 2d series, German stamp	79⅞	79⅝	79⅝	— ⅝
99 11/16	97	404	U.K. of G.B. & I. 5s	98⅞	98½	98⅝	— ⅛
98	95¼	171	U. K. of G. B. & I. 5½s, 1919	97⅛	96⅝	96½	— 11/16
99½	97⅝	448	U. K. of G. B. & I. 5½s, 1919, new	99⅛	98⅝	98⅝	— ½
94¾	91⅝	537	U. K. of G. B. & I. 5½s, 1921	96½	92⅝	92¾	— 1¾
			Total sales				$12,119,500
			STATE BONDS				
106⅝	105	1	N. Y. Canal 4½s '64	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝	+ ⅝
			NEW YORK CITY BONDS				
89	89	10	4s, 1936, reg.	89	89	89	..
78¼	77⅝	20	3½s, Nov., 1954	78¼	78¼	78¼	+ ⅛
87¼	86¼	13	4s, 1957	87½	87	87	— ⅛
87¼	86⅝	2	4s, 1958	87¼	86⅝	87⅛	— ⅛
91	89	3	4½s, 1960	91	91	91	+ ¼
90	90	1	4½s, 1960, ref.	90	90	90	..
90⅝	89⅞	1	4½s, 1964	90¼	90¼	90¼	..
96½	95	73	4½s, May, 1957	97	96¼	97	+ ⅛
96½	96¼	1	4½s, May, 1957, reg.	96¼	96¼	96¼	..
96⅝	94⅞	63	4½s, 1965	96½	96¼	96½	+ ⅛
96⅝	94½	35	4½s, 1963	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝	..
			Total sales				$224,000
			Grand total				$18,576,500

IRVING NATIONAL B/L BANK NEW YORK

THIRD LIBERTY LOAN

ADVANCE SUBSCRIPTIONS MAY BE MADE THROUGH INVESTMENT IN

UNITED STATES CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS

DUE MAY 28, 1918

BEARING 4½% INTEREST

ON SALE AT THE LIBERTY LOAN DEPARTMENT

IRVING NATIONAL BANK
WOOLWORTH BUILDING

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
TREASURY DEPARTMENT.
Raleigh, March 4, 1918.
NOTICE OF SALE.

Sealed proposals will be received by me as State Treasurer of North Carolina, at this office, in Raleigh, North Carolina, until April 1st, noon, for the purchase of all or any part of the following Bonds:

$500,000.00 Permanent Improvement Bonds dated July 1, 1918, as follows:

$100,000.00 Mature July 1, 1928.
100,000.00 " July 1, 1929.
100,000.00 " July 1, 1930.
100,000.00 " July 1, 1931.
100,000.00 " July 1, 1932.

The Bonds will be sold at par to the person bidding the lowest rate of interest not exceeding 4%.

Bonds paid for in full on April 1st will be exempted from all taxation including income and also when constituting a part of the surplus of any bank, trust company, or other corporation.

Apply to me for blanks upon which to bid.

B. R. LACY,
State Treasurer.

THE WABASH RAILROAD CO.

Twenty-Year Five Per Cent. First Lien Gold Equipment Sinking Fund Bonds of 1901, due March 1, 1921.

The undersigned as Trustee under the Equipment Agreement, dated March 1, 1901, given to secure the bonds described above, hereby gives notice that it will receive sealed proposals up to 3 P. M. on March 18th for the sale to it for account of the Sinking Fund established by Article Tenth of the said Agreement, of bonds of the issue described above, sufficient substantially to exhaust $38,880, at a price not exceeding $1,050 per bond and accrued interest.

The Trustee reserves the right to reject any or all tenders.

THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY,
as successor to
Continental Trust Co. of the City of New York.
By B. G. CURTS, Secretary.
March 4th, 1918.

DIVIDENDS.

American Woolen Company
(Massachusetts Corporation)
QUARTERLY DIVIDENDS.

Notice is hereby given that the regular quarterly dividends of One Dollar and Seventy-Five Cents ($1.75) per share on the Preferred Stock and One Dollar and Twenty-Five Cents ($1.25) per share on the Common Stock of this Company will be paid on April 15, 1918, to stockholders of record March 16, 1918.

Transfer books will be closed at the close of business March 16, 1918, and will be reopened at the opening of business April 2, 1918.

WM. H. DWELLY, Treasurer.
Boston, Mass., March 5, 1918.

Dodge Manufacturing Co.
29th Consecutive Quar. Pfd. Div.

At the annual meeting held on Feb. 26th, the Directors of the Dodge Mfg. Co. at the main office Mishawaka, Indiana, declared the regularly quarterly dividend of 1¾% upon the Preferred Stock of the Company payable April 1st, 1918, to stockholders of record March 22nd, 1918.

The regular quarterly dividend of 1½% was also declared on the Common Stock of the Company, payable March 25th, 1918.

CHARLES ENDLICH, Treas.

COPPER RANGE COMPANY

A quarterly dividend of $1.50 per share, being Dividend No. 45, will be paid on March 15th, 1918, to Stockholders of record at the close of business on February 20th, 1918.

F. W. PAINE, Treasurer.
Boston, February 13th, 1918.

To Holders of Seven Per Cent. Five Year Convertible Secured Gold Notes, Series "A" of the **Liberty Oil Company, Incorporated.**

The undersigned, as Trustee under Indenture dated July 1, 1916, securing the above notes, hereby invites proposals for the sale to it, as such Trustee, of notes of said Series in an amount sufficient to exhaust, as nearly as may be, the sum of $9,639.68, now in its hands for account of the sinking fund provided by said Indenture. All offers must be for all or any part of the notes offered, must state the price at which the same are offered, not exceeding, however, 110% of the principal thereof, and must be received at the Trust Department of the undersigned at or before 12 o'clock noon on March 25th, 1918. Notification of offers accepted will be mailed on or before March 28, 1918, and will call for delivery to the undersigned, at its Trust Department, 16 Wall Street, New York City, of notes so accepted, as of April 1, 1918, with July 1, 1918, and subsequently maturing coupons attached.

Dated March 4, 1918.

BANKERS TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
By H. F. Wilson, Jr., Vice President.

THE COLORADO FUEL AND IRON CO. invites proposals in writing, to be sent to the Metropolitan Trust Co., City of New York, on or before April 5, 1918, for the sale to it of forty (40) outstanding 6% bonds of The Colorado Fuel Co., due 1919. Such bonds to be delivered and paid for May 1, 1918, at the Metropolitan Trust Co., 60 Wall St., New York City. J. A. WRITER, Treasurer.
Denver, Col., Feb. 28, 1918.

THE BANK OF COMMERCE, NATIONAL Association, located at Cleveland, in the State of Ohio, is closing its affairs. All note holders and other creditors of the Association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.
W. C. CAINE, Cashier.

THE UNION NATIONAL BANK, LOCATED at Cleveland, in the State of Ohio, is closing its affairs. All note holders and other creditors of the Association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment
W. C. SAUNDERS, Cashier.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Union Pacific Railroad Company.
ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of Union Pacific Railroad Company will be held at its office at Salt Lake City, Utah, on Tuesday, April 9, 1918, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purposes of electing fifteen directors of the Company, and transacting such other business as may legally come before the meeting.

For the purposes of the meeting, the books for the transfer of stock (both Preferred and Common) will be closed at 12 o'clock noon on Saturday, March 9, 1918, and will be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. on Wednesday, April 10, 1918.

THOMAS PRICE, Secretary.
165 Broadway, New York, N. Y., Feb. 14, 1918.

VICTORIA OIL COMPANY

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Victoria Oil Company, a Corporation created and organized under the laws of the State of West Virginia, will be held at the offices of the Company, Suite 726, Goff Building, Clarksburg, West Virginia, on Wednesday, April 3rd, 1918, at two o'clock in the afternoon, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business connected with the affairs of the Company as may be presented for consideration, in accordance with the by-laws of the Company. The books for the transfer of stock will close March 19th, 1918, at three o'clock P. M., and reopen April 4th, 1918, at ten o'clock A. M.

AMBROSE A. REILLY, Secretary.
March 4, 1918.

LEGAL NOTICES.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.

Notice is given that ACTIESELSKABET CHRISTIANSAND, owner of the bark Stifinder, her tackle, etc., has filed its petition for limitation of liability for any loss, destruction, damage or injury arising out of the collision between the Steamship Selje and the Bark Stifinder on or about the 24th day of May, 1917, or out of any other matter or thing occurring on the voyage on which the Stifinder was then engaged. Appraised value of vessel and freight $322,585.46, with interest from June 2, 1917. All persons claiming damages because of such loss, destruction, damage or injury must prove their claims before Max Rockmore, Esq., at his office, Room 349, Post Office Building, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before March 11, 1918, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, and file their answers to the petition herein or be defaulted.

Dated, New York, December 10, 1917.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.
HAIGHT, SANDFORD & SMITH, Proctors for Petitioner.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.

Notice is given that JAMES BROOKS, owner of the steam tug WESLEY A. GOVE, filed his petition for limitation of liability for any loss, destruction, damage or injury from said vessel on March 22nd, 1917. Value of vessel and freight as per order of Court $4,725.00. All persons claiming damage because of said loss, destruction, damage or injury must prove their claims before E. Bright Wilson, Esq., Commissioner, at his office, 141 Broadway, New York City, on or before March 18th, 1918, or be defaulted.

Dated New York, December 14th, 1917.
[Seal.] THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.
FOLEY & MARTIN, Proctors for Petitioner, 64 Wall Street, New York City.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Notice is given that the Shamrock Towing Co., owner of the Steamtug "Robert J. McGuirl," has filed its petition for the limitation of liability for any loss, destruction, damage or injury from said vessel on the 23rd day of March, 1917. Value of vessel and freight Twenty-five hundred ($2500) Dollars. All persons claiming damages because of such loss, destruction, damage or injury, must prove their claims before Max Rockmore, Esq., Commissioner, at his office in Room 349, U. S. Court and Post-Office Building, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 11th day of March, 1918, or be defaulted.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.

Notice is given that the VIEROW TOWING LINE, INC., owner of the steamtug Downer No. 5, has filed its petition for the limitation of liability for any loss, damage, or injury from said vessel on the 7th day of April, 1917; value of vessel and freight, Fifty-five hundred ($5,500) Dollars. All persons claiming damages because of such loss, destruction, damage, or injury, must prove their claims before Max Rockmore, Esq., Commissioner, at his office in Room 349, U. S. Court and Post Office Building, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 29th day of April, 1918, or be defaulted.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.

INDEX TO CURRENT EVENTS.
War, art, education, politics, business troubles, deaths—the whole history of the world indexed in the four volumes of The New York Times Index for 1917. $8.00 a year. Times Square, New York.
—Advt.

Unlisted Securities Department

WANTED—
Carolina Power & Light Com.
Curtiss Aeroplane Pfd.
Famous Players-Lasky Corp.
Federal Light & Trac. Stocks
General Development
Hale & Kilburn Pfd.
Int'l Motor Truck Com.
Safety Car Heating & Lighting
Tenn. Ry., Light & Pr. Stocks
Thomas Iron

FOR SALE—
Amer. Brake S. & F. Com. & Pfd.
Bucyrus Com.
Colorado Power Com.
Frisbie Stansfield Knitting Pfd.
Hale & Kilburn Com. & Pfd.
Int'l Motor Truck 1st & 2d Pfds.
Penn Seaboard Steel
Poole Engineering & Machine Co.

Chas. H. Jones & Co.
Municipal, Railroad and Corporation Bonds
20 Broad St. New York
Telephone 9140 Rector. Cable "Orientment."

Unlisted Securities
WANTED
50 Hart., Conn. & West. R. R.
100 International Silver Pfd.
50 International Silver Com.
3M International Silver Scrip
25 Crescent Fire Arms
50 Pacific Coast 2nd Pfd.
25 Auto Transportation
25 Central Aguirre Sugar
50 Guantanamo Sugar
50 Mountain Tel. Co.
1M International Silver Deb.
FOR SALE
100 R. J. Reynolds Tob. Rts.
50 National Liberty Ins.
100 Westchester Fire Ins.
50 United Drug 2nd Pfd.
WEBB & CO.
43 EXCHANGE PL., NEW YORK.
Phone Hanover 1645-7

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Freeport Texas Sulphur
Indian Refining Com. & Pfd.
Pennsylvania Coal & Coke
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New York, N. Y. Boston, Mass.

Aetna Explosives Pfd.
Penna. Coal & Coke
Wright-Martin Pfd.
DUNHAM & Co
Investment Securities.
43 Exchange Place, New York
Telephone 4501-2-3 Hanover.

Louisville Railway Pfd.
Solvay Process Rights
Texas Steamship 5%, 1920
Tidewater Port. Cement 6%
DIDRICHSEN & Co
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
Tel. John 3174-5-6-7. 34 Pine St., N. Y.

Hendee Mfg. Com. & Pfd.
American Caramel Pfd.
Eisenlohr Bros., Inc., Pfd.
Thomas Iron
Aetna Explosives Pfd.
Wright-Martin Pfd.
E. BUNGE & CO.
44 Broad Street, New York
Phones Broad 6951-2-3-4-5-6

Burns Bros. Ice
Gt. Nor. Paper Stock & Rights
Marlin Arms Stock & Notes
R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Rights
Kiely & Horton
30 Broad St., N. Y. Phone Broad 6911

Cities Service Pfd.
Central Petroleum Pfd.
International Salt
Vulcan Detinning Pfd.
CLARENCE C. PERPALL & CO.
50 BROAD ST., N. Y. Tel. 2920 Broad.

Sinclair Oil & Ref.
WARRANTS
WM. S. MULLER & CO.
25 Broad St., New York.
*Phones 3115-6 & 6071 Broad.

FOREIGN BONDS HELD HERE

American Banks Have $280,653,308 of Government Issues.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 10. — John Skelton Williams, the Controller of the Currency, anounced today that the reports on the condition of the national banks for Dec. 31, 1917, showed that the total amount of bonds of foreign Governments held by the national banks on the date named was $280,653,308, of which only $709,615 were bonds of the German-Austrian Governments.

"Other foreign securities held by the national banks on the same date," said the Controller; "aggregated $69,990,853, making the total of all foreign securities $350,644,161, against $297,236,000 foreign securities held Nov. 17, 1916, and $158,500,000 on May 1, 1916.

"Of the total amount of foreign Governments bonds owned, $20,603,338 were held by national banks in the New England States, $182,854,947 by national banks in the Eastern States, $15,294,128 in the Southern States, $42,057,311 in the Middle States, $8,101,292 in the Western States, and $11,742,292 in the Pacific States.

"The banks of the central reserve cities owned $99,549,562 foreign Government bonds. National banks in other reserve cities held $59,488,751, while the amount held by all country banks was $121,614,995.

"The State in which the country banks held the largest amount of foreign Government bonds was Pennsylvania—$31,260,866. Country banks in New York State came next with $23,701,435, followed by New Jersey with $8,312,698, Ohio with $7,719,036, Massachusetts with $5,898,144, Michigan with $4,266,262, Virginia with $3,411,536, and Connecticut with $3,305,188. In no other State did the amount of foreign Government bonds held by country national banks amount to as much as $3,000,000."

TELLS HIGH PRICE FACTORS.

Trust Company Official Says Labor Is One Contributing Cause.

The most important factors contributing to the general increase of prices during the present war, are, according to Francis H. Sisson, Vice President of the Guaranty Trust Company, the intensification of demand for goods, the disruption of distributing processes, a shortage of labor and the decrease in production of various products. It is a mistake, he says, to ascribe the price advances solely to the increase of circulating medium, and the factors he enumerates, he contends, have been more potent in bringing about price advances than has the increase in the supply of money.

"The increase in wholesale prices of 81 per cent. and the increase in retail prices of 57 per cent. for January, 1918, as compared with July, 1914," says Mr. Sisson, "creates a serious problem in our economic life. In making readjustments to the new level of prices, various classes of people have been differently affected. In a period of falling prices, the debtor class and business men feel the burden of the change while the creditor and those with fixed incomes are benefited. In a period of increasing prices, the creditor and the fixed income class feel the burden, while the debtor class and business men are benefited.

"From a history of world prices it would appear that our economic life is one of constant change, and that the problem of a changing price level has ever been with us. The measure of this changing price level consists of index numbers which for many purposes may be considered as an imperfect test of change of price levels. Various systems of index numbers differ between themselves in measuring the changes in the price level. The following table shows the periods of world-wide changing general price levels:

1789-1809 increased approximately........85%
1809-1849 decreased approximately........60%
1849-1873 increased approximately........34%
1873-1896 decreased approximately........40%
1896-1914 increased approximately........47%

After reviewing conditions from the outbreak of the war, Mr. Sisson concluded:

"These four economic factors—intensification of demand, disruption in distribution, shortage of supplies of certain commodities, and shortage of labor—certainly must be considered as forces generating an increase in prices. This view has the support of Professor Nicholson, an exponent of the quantity theory of money, when he states: 'It often happens that a rise of prices begins with a rise in demand for important commodities, the rise being accelerated by speculation. Such a rise, however, cannot be maintained or advanced beyond certain limits unless there is an increase in the currency required for cash payments.'"

WEEK'S PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

WHEAT.—Dealings discontinued.

CORN.	March High.	March Low.	May High.	May Low.
Mar. 4	1.27¾	1.27¾	1.27¼	1.27
Mar. 5	1.27⅞	1.27⅞	1.27¼	1.27⅛
Mar. 6	..	..	1.27¼	1.27⅛
Mar. 7	1.28	1.27⅞	1.27⅜	1.27¼
Mar. 8	..	..	1.27⅜	1.27¼
Mar. 9	..	..	1.27⅜	1.27¼
Week's range	1.28	1.27¾	1.27⅜	1.27

OATS.	March High.	March Low.	May High.	May Low.
Mar. 4	.90¾	.89⅞	.88⅝	.87⅝
Mar. 5	.91¼	.90½	.89⅛	.88⅝
Mar. 6	.91½	.91⅛	.89⅝	.89⅛
Mar. 7	.92⅛	.91⅜	.90	.89⅛
Mar. 8	.92⅛	.91⅜	.90⅛	.89¼
Mar. 9	.92	.91⅜	.90	.89⅜
Week's range	.92⅛	.89⅞	.90⅛	.87⅝

Provisions.

LARD.	May High.	May Low.	July High.	July Low.
Mar. 4	26.25	26.00	26.40	26.37
Mar. 5	26.40	26.17	26.57	26.27
Mar. 6	26.32	26.22	26.47	26.37
Mar. 7	26.35	26.30	26.47	26.45
Mar. 8	26.30	26.15	26.40	26.32
Mar. 9	26.17	26.05	26.37	26.25
Week's range	26.40	26.00	26.57	26.25

RIBS.	May High.	May Low.	July High.	July Low.
March 4	25.35	25.12	25.70	25.50
March 5	25.30	25.12	25.67	25.45
March 6	25.30	25.22	25.65	25.60
March 7	25.37	25.30	25.72	25.62
March 8	25.37	25.17	25.70	25.57
March 9	25.15	25.07	25.55	25.50
Week's range	25.37	25.07	25.72	25.45

PORK.	May High.	May Low.
March 4	48.50	47.85
March 5	48.50	48.25
March 6	48.47	48.35
March 7	48.75	48.50
March 8	48.75	48.55
March 9	48.75	48.42
Week's range	48.75	48.25

NEW YORK.

COTTON.

	March High.	March Low.	May High.	May Low.	July High.	July Low.
March 4	32.32	31.82	31.84	31.41	31.40	30.93
March 5	32.65	32.30	32.25	31.83	31.80	31.33
March 6	32.66	32.22	32.21	31.80	31.74	31.33
March 7	32.46	32.10	32.17	31.76	31.64	31.25
March 8	32.55	32.00	32.04	31.50	31.60	30.85
March 9	32.10	31.80	31.64	31.35	31.16	30.79
Wk's rge.	32.66	31.80	32.23	31.35	31.80	30.79

	Oct. High.	Oct. Low.	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.
March 4	30.38	29.93	30.08	29.84
March 5	30.64	30.33	30.40	30.22
March 6	30.53	30.15	30.31	29.95
March 7	30.50	30.09	30.20	29.85
March 8	30.50	29.70	30.28	29.45
March 9	30.00	29.65	29.84	29.45
Week's range	30.64	29.65	30.40	29.45

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON.

	Demand High.	Demand Low.	Demand Last.	Cables High.	Cables Low.	Cables Last.
March 4	4.75¼	4.75¼	4.75¼	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16
March 5	4.7530	4.7530	4.7530	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16
March 6	4.7530	4.7530	4.7530	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16
March 7	4.75¼	4.75¼	4.75¼	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16
March 8	4.75¼	4.75¼	4.75¼	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16
March 9	4.75¼	4.75¼	4.75¼	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16
Week's range—						
High	4.7530			4.76 7/16		
Low	4.7525			4.76 7/16		
Same week last year—						
High	4.75 7/16			4.76 7/16		
Low	4.72			4.76 7/16		
Year to date—						
High	4.7535			4.7645		
Low	4.75⅛			4.76 7/16		
Same period last year—						
High	4.7585			4.7647¼		
Low	4.75			4.76 7/16		

PARIS.	Demand High.	Demand Low	Demand Last.	Cables High.	Cables Low.	Cables Last.
March 4	5.72½	5.72½	5.72½	5.70⅝	5.70⅝	5.70⅝
March 5	5.72⅜	5.72⅜	5.72⅜	5.70⅝	5.70⅝	5.70⅝
March 6	5.72⅜	5.72⅜	5.72⅜	5.70¾	5.70¾	5.70¾
March 7	5.72½	5.72½	5.72½	5.70⅝	5.70⅝	5.70¾
March 8	5.72½	5.72½	5.72½	5.70¾	5.70¾	5.70¾
March 9	5.72½	5.72½	5.72½	5.70¾	5.70¾	5.70¾
Week's range—						
High	5.72⅝			5.70⅝		
Low	5.72⅜			5.70¾		
Same week last year—						
High	5.85¼			5.84		
Low	5.85½			5.84½		
Year to date—						
High	5.70⅞			5.68¼		
Low	5.73½			5.71⅝		
Same period last year—						
High	5.84¼			5.83¼		
Low	5.85⅝			5.84⅝		

	Switzerland Dem.	Switzerland Cables.	Holland Dem.	Holland Cables.	Italy Dem.	Italy Cables.
Mar. 4	4.48	4.46	44.25	45.00	8.95½	8.94
Mar. 5	4.48¼	4.46	44.75	45.00	8.93½	8.92
Mar. 6	4.48½	4.46¼	44.75	45.125	8.92	8.90½
Mar. 7	4.48¾	4.46¼	44.75	45.25	8.91½	8.90
Mar. 8	4.49	4.47	44.75	45.25	8.71½	8.70
Mar. 9	4.49	4.47	44.75	45.12½	8.72½	8.71
Week's range—						
High	4.48	4.46	44.75	45.25	8.71½	8.70
Low	4.49	4.47	44.25	45.00	8.95½	8.94
Same week last year—						
High	5.02½	5.01½	40.37½	40.43¾	7.65	7.65
Low	5.04¼	5.03½	40.25	40.37½	7.81½	7.80½
Year to date—						
High	4.36½	4.34½	45.00	45.25	8.36½	8.35½
Low	4.53	4.51½	42.87½	43.25	8.95½	8.94
Same period last year—						
High	5.00¼	4.99	40.81¼	40.87¼	6.88¾	6.87¾
Low	5.06	5.06	40.25	40.37½	7.81½	7.80½

SCANDINAVIA.

March—	Copenhagen Dem.	Copenhagen Cables.	Stockholm Dem.	Stockholm Cables.	Christiania Dem.	Christiania Cables.
4	30.00	30.50	31.50	32.00	30.25	30.75
5	30.00	30.50	31.50	32.00	30.25	30.75
6	30.00	30.50	31.625	32.125	30.25	30.75
7	30.125	30.625	31.50	32.00	30.25	30.75
8	30.00	30.50	31.625	32.125	30.125	30.625
9	29.75	30.37½	31.50	32.00	30.00	30.50
Week's range—						
High	30.125	30.625	31.625	32.125	30.25	30.75
Low	29.75	30.50	31.50	32.00	30.00	30.50
Same week last year—						
High	29.60	29.70	29.55	29.65	29.00	29.10
Low	27.60	29.70	29.50	29.60	28.10	28.20
Year to date—						
High	31.50	32.00	33.75	34.25	32.75	33.25
Low	29.75	30.50	31.50	32.00	30.00	30.50
Same period last year—						
High	27.60	27.70	29.60	29.72	28.20	28.30
Low	27.05	27.12	29.35	29.45	27.80	27.90

	Greece Dem.	Greece Cables.	Russia Dem.	Russia Cables.
Mar. 4	19.40	19.45	13.00	13.25
Mar. 5	19.40	19.45	13.00	13.25
Mar. 6	19.40	19.45	13.00	13.25
Mar. 7	19.40	19.45	13.00	13.25
Mar. 8	19.40	19.45	13.00	13.25
Mar. 9	19.40	19.45	13.00	13.25
Week's range—				
High	19.40	19.45	13.00	13.25
Low	19.40	19.45	13.00	13.25
Same week last year—				
High	20.00	20.05	28.15	28.20
Low	20.00	20.05	27.70	27.80
Year to date—				
High	19.40	19.45	13.25	13.50
Low	19.40	19.45	12.50	12.75
Same period last year—				
High	20.00	20.05	29.90	29.95
Low	19.70	19.75	28.15	28.20

CHINA.

	Hongkong Dem.	Hongkong Cables.	Peking Dem.	Peking Cables.	Shanghai Dem.	Shanghai Cables.
Week's range—						
High	71.25	71.50	110.25	110.50	103.25	103.50
Low	71.25	71.50	110.25	110.50	103.25	103.50
Same week last year—						
High	55.95	56.05	89.25	89.37½	84.25	84.37½
Low	55.75	58.05	89.25	89.37½	84.25	84.37½
Year to date—						
High	77.00	77.25	115.00	115.25	108.00	108.25
Low	71.25	71.50	109.50	109.75	102.50	102.75
Same period last year—						
High	58.00	58.10	94.00	94.12½	89.00	89.12½
Low	55.00	55.10	88.00	88.125	83.00	83.625

INDIA. — PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

	Bombay Dem.	Bombay Cab's.	Calcutta Dem.	Calcutta Cab's.	Manila Dem.	Manila Cables.
Week's range—						
High	34.50	34.75	34.50	34.75	49.875	50.00
Low	34.50	34.75	34.50	34.75	49.875	50.00
Same week last year—						
High	32.25	32.37½	32.25	32.37½	50.12½	50.25
Low	32.25	32.37½	32.25	32.37½	50.12½	50.25
Year to date—						
High	35.00	35.50	35.00	35.50	50.00	50.125
Low	34.50	34.75	34.50	34.75	49.875	50.00
Same period last year—						
High	32.25	32.375	32.25	32.375	50.125	50.25
Low	32.25	32.375	32.25	32.375	50.125	50.23

JAPAN.

	Spain Dem.	Spain Cab's.	Kobe Dem.	Kobe Cab's.	Yokohama Dem.	Yokohama Cab's.
Week's range—						
High	24.51	24.60	51.75	51.875	51.75	51.875
Low	24.35	24.42	51.75	51.875	51.75	51.875
Same week last year—						
High	21.25	21.35	50.75	50.87½	50.75	50.87½
Low	21.18	21.25	50.75	50.87½	50.75	50.87½
Year to date—						
High	24.51	24.60	51.75	52.60	51.75	52.60
Low	24.05	24.15	51.50	51.65	51.50	51.65
Same period last year—						
High	21.25	21.40	50.75	50.87½	50.75	50.87½
Low	21.05	21.15	50.75	50.87½	50.75	50.87½

SOUTH AMERICA.

	Buenos Aires Demand.	Buenos Aires Cables.	Rio Demand.	Rio Cables.
Week's range—				
High	44.00	44.10	26.32	26.42
Low	44.00	44.10	26.08	26.18
Same week last year—				
High	44.37½	44.50	23.75	23.87½
Low	44.37½	44.50	23.62½	23.75
Year to date—				
High	46.21	46.31	27.04	27.14
Low	43.72	43.82	25.81	25.91
Same period last year—				
High	44.75	44.87½	23.75	23.87½
Low	44.00	44.12½	23.50	23.60

CURB MARKET OF THE WEEK

Trading by Days

	Industrials.	Oils.	Mining.	Bonds.
Monday	60,050	582,693	200,853	$60,000
Tuesday	39,945	542,820	228,990	124,000
Wednesday	49,835	371,050	217,115	73,000
Thursday	85,925	519,192	249,186	111,000
Friday	82,035	432,945	228,680	65,000
Saturday	27,370	141,275	132,835	45,000
Total	345,160	2,070,783	1,257,659	$478,000

INDUSTRIALS

Range, 1918. High.	Low.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
9⅝	6¼	23,800	*Aetna Explos.	9⅝	8¾	9¼	+ ⅝
60	41½	250	*Aetna Ex., w. i.	60	53	60	+ 5
8¼	7	900	*Aetna Tr. ctfs.	8¼	8⅛	8	+ 1⅛
77	70	200	*Air Reduction	77	75½	77	..
½	½	5,300	Am. Tin Tungsten	½	½	½	..
18	15	1,300	Br.-Am. Tob., Reg.	16	15	15	— ⅞
18	15¼	18,600	B.-A. Tob., coup.	17	15¼	15¾	— 1¼
8⅝	7½	500	Charcoal Iron Co.	8⅝	8½	8⅝	..
135	100	3,600	Chev. M. C., w. i.	124	118	121	+ 1½
41⅞	25	2,600	Curtiss Aero.	38	37	37¼	+ ¼
⅝	3/16	17,700	*Electric Gun	¼	3/16	¼	..
4⅝	3¼	730	Emerson Phon.	3¾	3¼	3½	— ⅛
20¼	14⅛	770	*Hulbert Motors	20	19½	20	— ¼
11	9	450	Inter. Rubber	9¼	9	9	— 1
4½	¼	1,400	Int. Trade Cor.	⅝	½	9/16	+ 1/16
17⅛	12¾	450	Keystone T. & R.	16¼	16	16	..
83	69½	350	*S. S. Kresge	83	81	82	+ 2
104	102½	125	*S. S. Kresge pf.	104	102½	102½	+ 5½
3½	3	200	Lake Tor. Boat	3⅛	3	3⅛	— ⅜
3¾	3⅜	1,900	Marconi of Am.	3¾	3½	3¾	+ ¼
1	½	91,000	*Maxim Munit.	1	⅝	⅞	+ 1/16
19	14	300	N. Y. Transp.	15	14½	14½	+ ½
3¼	2¼	2,100	Nor. A. P. & P.	2⅝	2¼	2¼	— ¾
20	14	500	Peerless Tr. & M.	17½	16¾	16¾	— ¾
40½	39½	400	*Rep. Mot. Truck	40½	39½	40	— 3½
2⅝	1	113,410	Smith Motor Truck	2⅝	2⅛	2⅝	+ ⅛
13¼	8½	6,400	*Standard Motor	14¼	10¼	12	— ¾
14¼	11¾	3,100	Submarine Boat	13	12½	12½	— ¼
1	¾	100	Triangle Film	13/16	13/16	13/16	..
30⅝	19⅞	27,600	*United Motors	27⅞	25¼	26⅞	+ 1½
1¼	1	225	*U. S. L. & H.	1⅛	1	1⅛	..
5¼	4¼	7,200	U. S. Steamship	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
1¼	1⅛	3,100	*Victory Gun	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
¾	⅝	500	World Film	⅝	⅝	⅝	— ⅛
8½	6⅛	7,400	*Wright-Mar. Air	8¼	7⅝	8	+ ⅜

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES

Range, 1918. High.	Low.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
17¾	11¼	3,700	Anglo-Am. Oil	12¾	12⅜	12½	— ¼
100	94	*10	Buckeye Pipe L.	94	94	94	— 4
277	219	10	Stand. Oil of Cal.	219	219	219	— 6
579	520	20	Stand. Oil of N. J.	539	536	539	— 3
285	214	98	Stand. Oil of N. Y.	270	267	268	..
87	85	80	Union Tank	87	85	85	..

MISCELLANEOUS OIL STOCKS

Range, 1918. High.	Low.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
16	6	31,500	*Am. Ventura Oil	14	13	14	— 2
1 3/16	1	6,300	*Barnett O. & G.	1 1/16	1	1	— 1/16
33	22	178,000	*Boston-Wyo. Oil	33	24	27	+ 3
8⅜	6½	8,900	*Cosden Oil	7¾	7¼	7⅝	— ⅛
1 1/16	⅝	22,000	*Crown Oil	⅞	¾	⅞	..
10⅝	10⅛	9,000	*Dixie Gas	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	+ ½
7	6¼	1,400	*Elk Basin Pet.	7	6⅝	7	+ ¼
¼	⅛	4,000	Elkland O. & G.	⅛	⅛	⅛	— 1/32
¼	3/32	190,990	*Esmeralda Oil	¼	⅛	†17	..
4	2½	13,700	*Federal Oil	3¾	3⅛	3¼	— ⅜
5	2⅝	17,500	Glenrock Oil	4⅝	3⅝	4⅛	+ ⅛
7½	3	5,900	*Hanover O. & G.	6⅛	4⅝	5½	— ¾
53¼	39¼	3,670	*Houston Oil	48	44½	45	— 2½
13⅞	12¾	400	*Inter. Pet.	13	13	13	..
4⅝	1¾	55,700	*Island Oil & Tr.	4⅝	3¾	4⅛	+ ⅝
¼	3/32	105,750	Kenova Oil	¼	3/32	¼	+ 1/32
3/16	⅛	1,900	*Lost City Oil	3/16	⅛	3/16	..
24½	19¼	1,000	*Merritt Oil Corp.	20	19¼	20	+ ⅝
⅞	⅝	27,500	Met. Pet.	¾	⅝	⅝	— ⅛
124	95	37,000	*Midwest Oil	117	108	113	+ 4
1⅝	1⅛	4,000	*Midwest Oil pf.	1¼	1 3/16	1 3/16	..
115	103	1,192	*Midwest Ref.	110	108	109	+ 1
2 1/16	1⅝	2,900	*Min. Wells Pet.	2⅛	1⅞	2	..
⅝	⅝	3,150	*N. Y. Okla Oil	⅝	⅝	⅝	..
89	56	143,000	*Northwest Oil	87	73	79	— 3
8½	3	95,000	*Oklahoma Oil	6½	4½	5	..
16	9½	20,000	*Okla. Oil, pf.	14	11	12	+ ½
7½	6½	5,100	Okla. P. & R.	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
9½	5⅛	71,200	Okmulgee P. & R.	9½	6¼	9¼	+ 3¼
40	26	7,500	Omar Oil & Gas	35	34	34	— 1
27	15	9,100	*Overland Pet.	24	21	23	+ 2
53	50	100	*Pan Amer. Pet.	51	51	51	+ 1
5¾	5	11,800	*Penn.-Ken. Oil	5¾	5	5½	— ⅛
86	17	220,000	*Queen Oil	35	24	35	+ 7
1	½	700	*Red Rock O. & G.	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
½	⅛	53,900	*Rice Oil	½	¼	⅜	— ⅛
10	8¼	3,000	*Sapulpa O. & R.	8½	8⅛	8½	— ⅛
9⅞	7½	100	Savoy Oil	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ¼
40	37	115	*Sinclair O. War.	40	37	38	..
1 1/16	⅝	18,100	Sequoyah O. & R.	1 1/16	15/16	1	+ ¼
23½	15	1,200	*Sinclair Gulf	19½	19	19	— 1
1	⅜	9,500	*Somerset Oil	⅝	7/16	½	..
2⅝	1½	9,100	*Stanton Oil	1⅝	1½	1½	— 1/16
22	10½	1325000	*Tuxpam	22	10½	12½	+ 2½
½	¼	4,000	*United West. Oil	11/32	5/16	5/16	..
2¼	1½	1,000	*Un. W. Oil new	1¾	1½	1⅝	+ ⅛
7½	1/16	23,000	Vacuum G. & O.	⅛	1/16	⅛	+ 1/32
6¾	3½	17,000	*Victoria Oil, new	6¾	3¾	6¼	+ 2¼
3¾	3	600	Wayland O. & G.	3½	3⅜	3½	+ ⅛

MINING STOCKS

Range, 1918. High.	Low.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
7/16	⅜	1,600	Al.-Brit. C. M.	7/16	⅜	⅜	..
13	8½	14,600	*Atlanta	†12	11	11	— ½
⅜	3/16	5,800	*Austin Amazon	⅜	⅜	⅜	— ⅛
10½	10½	100	Bingham Mining	10½	10½	10½	..
1½	⅝	29,300	Big L. Copper	1½	1¼	1 7/16	+ ¼
5	3	3,000	*Booth	5	5	5	+ ½
96	41	149,000	Boston Montana	†78	59	71	— 2
1⅝	⅜	3,440	*Bradshaw Copper	⅝	½	½	..
1	⅜	35,000	Butte-Detroit	⅝	½	½	+ 1/16
1	1/16	550	Butte-N. Y.	¾	¾	¾	..
56	44	18,950	*†Caledonia Min.	52	47	47	— 5
1½	1	32,500	*Calumet & Jer.	1½	1⅜	1⅜	— 1/16
2⅛	1⅛	1,300	Canada Copper	2⅛	2	2 1/16	..
19	3½	37,000	†Cashboy	11½	9½	11½	+ 2
1⅛	42	500	*Cerbat Sil. Min.	½	½	½	+ 1/16
2½	1⅝	1,625	*Coco River Min.	2	1¾	2	+ ¼
2⅛	1⅝	8,000	Con. Ariz. Smelt.	2⅛	1 15/16	2⅛	+ 1/16
7	5	3,900	Cons. Cop. Min.	6	5⅝	5⅞	..
30	22	18,400	*†Cons. Homest'd.	30	23	30	+ 7
1⅝	1	6,890	*Copper Valley	1⅝	1	1¼	+ ½
5⅝	4⅝	4,500	Cresson Gold	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
7/16	¼	43,400	*Emma Copper	7/16	¼	¼	..
2⅞	1⅞	2,228	*Gibson Con. Cop.	2⅛	2	2	..
1⅛	1⅛	10,000	*Globe Dom. Cop.	1 3/16	½	11/16	+ 1/16
5	3	3,000	†Gold Merger	4½	4½	4½	..
10	4½	2,000	*†Great Bend	8	8	8	— 1¼
¾	⅛	7,200	*Green Monster	¾	⅝	11/16	— 1/16
5	2⅞	4,435	Hecla Mining	4⅝	4⅜	4 7/16	+ ⅛
20	8	38,100	*†Int. Mines	18	15	16	— 2
1 3/16	7/16	650	*Iron Blossom	½	7/16	7/16	..
⅞	⅝	15,500	Jerome Verde	¾	⅝	11/16	— 1/16
3¼	1¾	5,650	*Jer. Presc. Cop.	3¼	3	3¼	..
90	55	6,900	*†Jim Butler	64	62	64	+ 1
..	..	8,500	Josevig-Kennecott	7/16	¼	⅜	+ 1/16
24	14	6,900	†Jumbo Ext.	16	15	15	— 1
9	6	1,000	*Kewanas	7½	7½	7½	— ½
⅜	¼	300	La Rose Con.	⅜	⅜	⅜	..
1⅛	½	20,700	Lampazos Silver	1⅛	13/16	1	— 1/16
5	4	4,400	*†Lone Star Con.	5	4	4½	— ½
½	..	1,700	La. Con	½	7/16	½	..
60	50	3,000	†McKinley-Dar	51	50	51	— 2
8½	4	59,300	*†Marsh Mining	8½	5	8½	+ 2¼
6¼	4⅝	900	Mason Valley	5¼	5	5¼	..
⅛	1/16	22,300	*Monster Chief	3/32	⅛	3/32	..
38	25	89,000	*†Mother Lode	38	30	36	+ 5
8	3	89,000	*†Nat. Leasing	7	5	6	..
38	15	21,300	†Nat. Zinc & Lead	28	26	27	+ 1
20	13	6,000	*†Nevada Rand	20	15	20	+ 5
17½	15½	3,750	*New Cornelia	17	16¼	16⅝	— ⅛
8⅝	8	600	Nipissing	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
1 5/16	⅞	17,500	Nixon Nevada	1⅛	1	1	— ⅛
1 1/16	⅞	17,100	*Ohio C., new, w.i.	1	⅞	1	+ ⅛
3	2	4,100	*Onondaga Mines	3	2½	3	+ ⅝
28	20	3,500	*†Pole Star Cop.	26	23	23	— 1
1.25	.96	56,600	*Porphyry Cop	1¼	†96	1 1/16	..
34	31	3,800	†Portl'd Con. Cop.	32	31	32	..
57	43	12,100	†Provincial Mine.	52	51	52	..
2¼	1¼	3,820	*Rawley Mines	2⅛	2	2⅛	..
4⅞	3½	2,800	*Ray Hercules	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
¾	¼	2,900	*Red Warrior Min	⅝	½	½	— ⅛
15	9	5,500	Rex Con. Min.	†11½	11	11⅛	— ⅛
45	27	12,300	†Rochester Mines	40	34	34	— 1
7	3	30,000	*St. Nicholas Zinc	†4	3	4	..
18	11	3,000	San Toy	†14	13	13½	— ½
11¾	7½	4,900	Seneca Cop. Corp.	1¾	9	11½	+ 3½
3½	2½	200	S. K. Cons of U.	2½	2½	2½	— ¼
7	4½	2,000	*Silver Pick	†6	5	6	+ 1
58	47	4,450	*Silver Plume Con.	†54	51	52	..
1/16	13/32	2,700	Stand. Sil.-Lead	13/32	13/32	13/32	— 1/32
..	..	1,500	Stewart	¼	¼	¼	..
10½	7	5,200	*Success Mining	10½	9½	10½	+ ½
3¼	3	1,700	*Tonopah Bel.	3 3/16	3	3 3/16	+ 1/16
1⅞	1¼	4,000	Tonopah Ex.	1 11/16	1¼	1¼	— 5/16
4	3¼	100	*Tonopah Min.	3¼	3¼	3¼	— ¾
⅞	3/16	500	Tri-Bullion	⅝	⅝	⅝	— 1/16
21	13	16,400	*†Troy-Arizona	21	18	19	+ 1
5¼	3¾	2,641	United Eastern	4⅞	4⅝	4 11/16	— 1/16
60	.09	93,700	*†U. S. Zinc & L.	60	28	43	+18
42	36⅝	1,300	*Un. Verde Ext.	39⅝	38	39⅝	+ ⅝
5½	3½	3,230	Unity Gold	5½	5	5½	+ ½
20	18	6,000	*†Ward Min. & M.	20	18	19	..
1¼	1 3/16	2,300	*Washoe Cop. Co.	1¼	1 3/16	1¼	..
86	65	7,500	†West End Con.	82	78	82	+ 3
⅞	7/16	10,600	White Cap Min.	17/32	½	½	— 1/32
18	10	9,700	White Caps Ext.	†14	12	12½	+ ½
17	9	3,700	Wilbert Copper	†10	9	9	— ½
2	⅞	2,500	Yukon Gold M.	1⅛	1	1¼	+ 1/16

BONDS

Range, 1918. High.	Low.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
99⅝	98¾	$184,000	*Am. T. & T. 1-yr. 6s, w. i.	99	98¾	98¾	— ¼
98⅛	96⅝	120,000	*Beth. St. 5s, 2y. n.	98	97½	97¾	— ¼
95¾	94⅞	111,000	*Canadian Gov. 5s.	95⅝	95	95¼	— ⅜
100½	98⅞	32,000	*Gen. Elec. 6%, n.	100⅛	99⅞	100	— ¼
100¼	97⅞	36,000	*Gen. El. 6% 2-yr., n.	100	99⅞	100	— ⅛
98⅝	97 13/16	54,000	*Phil. El. 6s, w.i.	98⅛	98	98⅛	..
52	35	4,000	*Rus. Gov. n. 5½s.	39	38	38	— 1
58	38	14,000	*Rus. Gov. 6½s.	43	38	42¼	+ 1½
99⅞	98¾	20,000	*Wes. El. 1-yr. 6s, w. i.	98⅝	98⅝	98½	— ⅛

*Unlisted. †Cents per share.

QUOTATION LIST OF OUTSIDE SECURITIES

These quotations are obtained from brokerage houses all over the country. The name of the bidder will be given upon request. Dividend and Interest Periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-Monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual. * Sells dollars per share. † And interest. ‡ Including extra dividend. †† Sells flat. ¶ Special. x Ex dividend.

PUBLIC UTILITY BONDS.

SECURITIES.	Rate	When Payable.	Quotation Mar. 9, 1918. Bid.	Asked.
Albany Southern, '39	5	Mar. & Sep.	75	85
Am. W. W. & E., '34	5	Apr. & Oct.	66	69
Anac. & Pot., '49	5	Apr. & Oct.	85	90
Appalach. Pwr. 1st, '32	..	June & Dec.	68	72
Ariz. Power 1st, '33	6	May & Nov.	80	85
Ashev. P. & L. 1st, '42	5	Apr. & Oct.	85	93
Au.-Aiken R. & E., '35	5	June & Dec.	53	60
B. Rouge El. 1st, '39	5	Feb. & Aug.	80	85
Buf. Gen. El. 1st, '39	5	Feb. & Aug.	..	97½
Buf. & Niag. F. Elec. Ry. 1st, '35	5	Jan. & July	..	90
Buf. & Lock. 1st, '38	5	Jan. & July	96	98
Buf. & Sus. I. 1st, '32	5	June & Dec.	90	96
Buf. & S. Iron deb., '26	5	Jan. & July	..	91½
Cape Breton El. 1st, '32	5	Jan. & July	82	87
Capital Trac. 1st, '47	5	June & Dec.	99	100
C. & P. Tel. cons., '29	5	Jan. & July	99½	..
Charleston Con. R., G. & Elec., '99	5	Mar. & Sep.	95	96
Do '23	5	Jan. & July	98	100
Cleve. Elec. Ill., '39	5	Apr. & Oct.	90	93
C. Buck. L. & N Tr., '21	5	Mar. & Sep.	..	95
Colo. Power 1st, '53	5	May & Nov.	84	88
Columbia Ry., Gas & Elec. 1st, '36	5	Jan. & July	80	90
Conn. Pr. 1st & con., '63	5	Apr. & Oct.	85	90
Conn. R. & Ltg., stpd., 1st, '51	4½	Jan. & July	84	89
Do unstamped, '51	4½	Jan. & July	84	89
Cons. Gas, (Balt.) '39	5	Jan. & July	98	100
Do '54	4½	Jan. & July	85	89
Cons. Gas, Elec. Lt. & Pwr. (Balt.) gen., '35	4½	Jan. & July	82	84
Cons. G. of N. J., '36	5	Jan. & July	92	..
Do 1st, '65	5	Apr. & Oct.	90	..
Cons. T. of N.J. 1st, '33	5	June & Dec.	94	96
Cons. Water of Utica 1st, '30	5	Jan. & July	95	98
Do deb., '30	5	Jan. & July	85	93
Crosstown Street Ry. (Buffalo) 1st, '32	5	May & Nov.	97	98
Dallas Elec 1st, '22	5	Apr. & Oct.	85	90
E. Texas Elec. 1st, '42	5	May & Nov.	83	88
Econ. Lt. & P. 1st, 56	5	June & Dec.	86	96
El Paso Elec. coll., '32	5	Jan. & July	87	93
Ex. Springs Water, G. & Elec. 1st, '32	6	June & Dec.	95	100
Gal.-Hous. El. 1st, '54	5	Apr. & Oct.	78	83
Gal. Elec. 1st 5s, '40	5	May & Nov.	80	85
Gas & Elec. of Bergen County cons., '49	5	June & Dec.	93	..
Gen. Gas & El. 1st, '32	5	Jan. & July	..	65
Gt. West. Pwr. 1st, '46	5	Jan. & July	75	77
Harwood Elec. 1st, '39	5	Jan. & July	95	..
Houston Elec. 1st, '25	5	Feb. & Aug.	90	95
Hudson Co. Gas, '49	5	May & Nov.	93½	96
Hoboken Ferry, '46	5	May & Nov.	89½	..
Int. Trac. coll. tr., '49	4	Jan. & July	50	52
Jersey City, Hob. & P. St. Ry. 1st, '49	4	May & Nov.	67	70
K. C. Home T. 1st, '23	5	Jan. & July	88	91½
K. C. L. & P. 1st, '44	5	Jan. & July	84	89
Do 2d, '44	6	Jan. & July	84	90
K. C. Long D. T., '25	5	Jan. & July	87	88
Kan. C. Rys. 1st, '44	5	Jan. & July	84	88
Do 2d, '44	6	Jan. & July	85	89
Do 2d, '44	5	Jan. & July	72	76
Knoxville Trac., '38	5	Apr. & Oct.	95	100
Lock. & Olc. R. 1st, '20	5	Jan. & July	..	96
Louis. G. & E. ref., '18	6	Jan. & July	99½	100
Middle West Util., '25	6	Jan. & July	90	96
Miss. R. Power 1st, '51	5	Jan. & July	70	71
Mobile Electric 1st, '46	5	May & Nov.	80	85
Musk. G. & E. 1st & ref., '26	5	June & Dec.	95	98
Nash. R. & L. 1st con., '53	5	Jan. & July	94	99
Do ref., '58	5	Jan. & July	73	80
Nev.-Cal El. 1st 6s, '46	6	Jan. & July	90	95
Newark Gas, '48	5	June & Dec.	95	..
Newark Pass. Ry., '30	5	Jan. & July	96	..
No. Jer. St. Ry. 1st, '48	4	May & Nov.	69	71
N. Y. & Westchester Lighting gen., 2004	4	Jan. & July	59	65
Niag. F. Pwr. 1st, '32	5	Jan. & July	97	100
Do ref., '32	6	Apr. & Oct.	97⅝	..
Norf. & Portsmouth, '36	5	June & Dec.	80	84
Norf. R. & Lt. con., '49	5	May & Nov.	90	93
N. Ont. L. & P. 1st, '31	6	Jan. & July	75	80
N. St. Pwr. 1st ref., '41	5	Apr. & Oct.	87	87½
N. Tex. El. coll. tr., '40	5	Jan. & July	80	87
Omaha & C. Bluffs St. Ry. cons., '28	5	Jan. & July	80	..
Omaha & C. Bluffs St. Ry. & Bridge con., '28	5	Jan. & July	80	90
Ontario Power 1st, '43	5	Feb. & Aug.	85	87
Do deb., '21	6	Jan. & July	95	97
Ottum. R. & L. 1st, '24	5	Jan. & July	93	97
Pacific Gas & Elec. (Ariz.) 1st, '31	6	Jan. & July	85	93
Paterson Ry. 1st, '44	5	Apr. & Oct.	100	..
Pensacola Elec. 1st, '31	5	Feb. & Aug.	80	86
Portland (Ore.) Ry. 1st, '30	5	May & Nov.	70	75
Pot. El. Power 1st, '29	5	June & Dec.	97	100
Do cons., '36	5	Jan. & July	94	96
Rutland R. & L. 1st, '46	5	Mar. & Sep.	..	75
St. Jos. (Mo.) R., L., H. & Power 1st, '37	5	May & Nov.	85	90
Salmon Riv. Pwr., '34	6	Feb. & Aug.	84	85
Seattle Elec. cons., '29	5	Feb. & Aug.	82	86
So. Cal. Edison gen., '39	5	Jan. & July	85	90
So. Jer. G. & E. 1st, '53	5	Mar. & Sep.	90	92
S. W. Pr. & Lt. 1st, '43	5	June & Dec.	82	87
Stand. Gas & El., '35	6	Apr. & Oct.	75	85
Sup. W., L. & P. 1st, '31	4	May & Dec.	72	82
Syracuse Lt. & P., '54	5	Jan. & July	70	74
Syracuse Light 1st, '51	5	June & Dec.	82	90
Tampa Electric 1st, '33	5	June & Dec.	89	93
Twin S. G. & E. 1st, '53	5	Apr. & Oct.	85	92
United El. of N. J., '49	4	June & Dec.	72½	74
Un. Lt. & Rys. 1st, '32	5	June & Dec.	77	82
Do deb., '26	6	May & Nov.	85	95
Unit. R. & E. cons., '49	4	Mar. & Sep.	76	77
Do income, '49	4	June & Dec.	50¼	51½
U. S. Pub. S. 1st, '27	6	Feb. & Aug.	92	96
United Util. conv., '43	6	Jan. & July	90	95
Wash., Balt. & A., '41	4	Mar. & Sep.	82½	84
Washington Gas, '60	5	May & Nov.	96	99
Wash. R. & E. con., '51	4	Jan. & July	69	70½
W. States G. & E., '27	6	June & Dec.	93	98
Wheel. Tr. 1st con., '31	5	Jan. & July	80	92
Wisc. Edison deb., '24	6	Mar. & Sep.	88	92

INDUSTRIAL BONDS.

SECURITIES.	Rate	When Payable.	Bid.	Asked.
K. C. St. Yds. deb., '20	5	Feb. & Aug.	95	100
Lima Locomotive, '39	6	May & Nov.	85	95
Monon Coal 1st, '36	5	June & Dec.	56	66
Poc. Con. Coll. 1st, '57	5	Jan. & July	84	90
Rogers-Brown Iron 1st ref., '13-'40	5	Jan. & July	90	95
Wickwire Steel 1st, '34	6	May & Nov.	..	98½

PUBLIC UTILITY STOCKS.

SECURITIES.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Mar. 9, 1918. Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Elec Pwr.	..	..	......	16	17
Do pf.	1½	Q	Dec 31,17	72	74
Am. Gas & El. ($50)	$2¼	Q	Jan 2, 18	90	92
Do pf. ($50)	75	Q	Feb 1, 18	39½	40½
Am. Light & Trac.	†5	Q	Feb 1, 18	208	210
Do pf.	1½	Q	Feb 1, 18	96	98
Am. Power & Light	1	Q	Mar 1, 18	46	50
Do pf.	1½	Q	Dec 1, 17	75	78
Am. Public Utilities	¾	..	July 1, 14	25	30
Do pf.	1½	Q	Jan 2, 18	57	62
Am. W. Wks. & Elec.	..	..	......	4¾	5¼
Do 1st pf.	1¾	Q	Feb 26,18	58	60
Do participating pf.	..	..	......	12	14
Bat. Rouge El. cum. pf.	3	S	Dec 1, 17	75	80
Buffalo Gen. Electric	1¾	Q	Dec 31,17	97¾	99
Cal. Electric Gen. pf.	1½	Q	Jan 2, 18	85	93
Capital Traction	1¼	Q	Jan 1, 18	80	82
Car. Power & Light	½	Q	Feb 1, 18	29	32
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Jan 2, 18	87	90
C. Miss. V. El. cum. pf	1¼	Q	Mar 1, 18	..	60
Chas. Cons. Ry. ($50)	..	..	......	44	46
Cities Service	*½	M	Mar 1, 18	201	203
Do pf.	½	M	Mar 1, 18	74	74¾
Colorado Power	½	Q	Jan 15,18	25	28
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Dec 15, 17	95	100
Columbus Elec. pf.	3	S	Jan 17,18	71	77
Com. Pwr., Ry. & Lt.	1	Q	Nov 1, 17	24	25
Do pf.	1½	Q	Feb 1, 18	50	51
Conn. Power pf.	1½	Q	Mar 1, 18	81	86
Con. Trac. of N. J.	2	S	Jan 15,18	64	..
Eastern Texas Elec.	2½	S	Jan 2, 18	56	60
Do pf.	3	S	Jan 2, 18	73	76
Elec. Bond & Share pf.	1½	Q	Feb 1, 18	91	93
El Paso Electric	2½	Q	Dec 15,17	87	92
Essex & Hudson Gas	4	S	Dec 1, 17	120	126
Federal Light & Trac.	..	..	......	6	10
Do pf.	1½	..	Sep 1, 14	45	55
Gal. & Hous. El. pf.	3	S	Sep 15,17	58	65
Gas & Elec. of Bergen	..	..	......	75	80
Hudson County Gas	4	S	Dec 1, 17	118	123
Illum. & Pr. Sec.	..	..	......	15	25
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Feb 15,18	90	95
Kan. City Lt. & Pwr.	..	..	......	27	35
Do pf.	..	..	......	50	56
Kansas City Rys.	..	..	......	15	19
Do pf.	..	..	......	45	54
Kansas G. & Elec. pf.	1¾	Q	Jan 1, 18	90	100
Middle West Util. pf.	1½	Q	Mar 1, 18	58	60
Miss. River Pr. pf.	3	S	J. & J.	38	41
Mobile Electric	1¾	Q	Feb 15,18	80	90
Muskogee G. & El. pf.	1¾	Q	Dec 15,17	85	93
Nashville R. & L. pf.	1¼	Q	Jan 1, 18	65	70
Newark Con. Gas	2½	S	Jan 1, 18	85	90
Niagara Falls Power	2	Q	Jan 15,18	153	160
No. Ont. Light & Pwr.	..	..	......	11	15
Do pf.	3	S	Jan 15,18	55	59
No. States Power	1¾	Q	Jan 20,18	59	61
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Jan 15,18	87	89
Nor. Texas Electric	1	Q	Mar 1, 18	55	60
Do pf.	3	S	Mar 1, 18	70	74
Pacific Gas & Electric	1¼	..	Oct 15,17	36¾	37¼
Do pf.	1½	Q	Feb 15,18	82½	83½
Pac. G. & E. (Ariz.) pf	1¾	Q	Jan 10,18	85	90
Pac. Pr. & Lt. pf.	1¾	Q	Feb 1, 18	85	..
Republic Ry. & Light	1	Q	Jan 15,18	22½	24
Do pf.	1½	Q	Jan 15,18	58	59
Southern Cal. Edison	1¾	Q	Feb 15,18	80	83
Do 1st pf.	1¾	Q	Jan 15,18	98	102
So. Jersey G. & E. Tr.	4	S	Dec 1, 17	115	120
S. W. Pwr. & Light pf	1¾	Q	Mar 1, 18	90	100
Standard Gas & Elec.	..	..	......	6	8
Do pf.	1½	Q	Dec 15,17	23	25
Tampa Electric	2½	Q	Feb 15,18	100	..
Tenn. Ry., Lt. & Pwr.	..	..	......	2	3
Do pf.	..	..	......	8	10
Texas Pr. & Lt. pf.	1¾	Q	Feb 1, 18	86	91
Tri-City R. & L. pf.	1½	Q	Jan 1, 18	83	87
United Light & Rys.	1	Q	Jan 2, 18	29	30
Do 1st pf.	1½	Q	Jan 2, 18	62	64
Un. Ry. & El. (Balt.)	50c	Q	Jan 15,18	22	24
United Utilities	..	..	......	20	25
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Jan 2, 18	92	98
Washington Gas	$1.20	Q	Feb 1, 18	56	58
Wash. Ry. & Electric	1¾	Q	Dec 1, 17	50	60
Do pf.	1¼	Q	Dec 1, 17	65	70
Western Power	..	..	......	13	14
Do pf.	1	Q	Jan 15,18	49	51
West. States Gas & E.	½	Q	Feb 15,18	25	30
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Jan 15,18	85	92
Wisconsin Edison	$1.50	S	Dec 31,17	30	35

*¾ payable in com. stock. †Incl. 2½% payable in com. stock.

BANKS.

SECURITIES.	Capital.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Mar. 9, 1918. Bid.	Asked.
America	$1,500,000	14	S	Jan 2, 18	485	495
Am. Exc. N.	5,000,000	c6	S	Nov 1, 17	210	212
Atlantic($100)	1,000,000	3	S	Jan 2, 18	170	180
Bk. of Cuba	100,000	5	S	Jan 2, 18	175	..
Batt'y Pk. N.	400,000	†3	S	Jan 2, 18	190	..
Bowery	250,000	†6	Q	Feb 1, 18	390	420
B'w'y Cent'l.	100,000	..	..	......	140	150
Bronx Nat.	200,000	3	S	Jan 2, 18	150	175
Bronx Boro.	150,000	..	..	......	100	130
Bryant Park	200,000	3	S	Jan 2, 18	160	170
Butch. & Dr. (Nat.) ($25)	300,000	3	..	July 1, 15	75	90
Chase Nat'l	10,000,000	4	Q	Jan 2, 18	335	345
Ch.-P. Nat.	3,500,000	3	Q	Jan 2, 18	221	225
Chelsea Ex.	400,000	3	..	Apr 1, 17	..	110
Chemic Nat.	3,000,000	2½	B	Jan 2, 18	378	385
Citizens Nat.	2,550,000	a4½	Q	Jan 2, 18	207	212
City (Nat'l)	25,000,000	5	S	Nov 1, 17	398	402
Coal & I. N.	1,000,000	3	S	Jan 2, 18	..	215
Colonial	500,000	3	Q	Jan 1, 18	400	..
Columbia	300,000	3	S	Dec 31, 17	290	310
Comm. Exch.	200,000	10	S	Jan 2, 18	375	390
Com. Nat.	25,000,000	a4½	Q	Jan 2, 18	170	173
Corn. Exch.	3,500,000	4	Q	Feb 1, 18	307	..
E.R.Nat.($25)	250,000	2	..	Jun 1, 16	60	70
Europe	150,000	5	..	Jan 13,17	110	130
Fifth Av.	100,000	25	Q	Jan 2, 18	3500	3900
Fifth Nat.	250,000	3	Q	Jan 1, 18	200	225
First Nat.	10,000,000	¶10	Q	Jan 2, 18	865	..
Garfield Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Dec 31,17	150	175
Ger.-Am.($75)	750,000	*$3	S	Feb 1, 18	136	142
G'mania, new	400,000	5	S	Nov 1, 17	180	190
Gotham Nat.	200,000	3	Q	Jan 2, 18	200	..
Greenwich	500,000	4	Q	Jan 2, 18	330	350
Hanover Nat	3,000,000	a8	Q	Jan 2, 18	640	645
Harriman N.	1,000,000	5	S	Jan 4, 18	240	250
Imp.& T.Nat.	1,500,000	12	S	Jan 2, 18	475	490
Irving Nat.	4,500,000	d3	Q	Jan 2, 18	270	275
Liberty Nat.	3,000,000	4½	Q	Jan 2, 18	380	..
Lincoln Nat.	1,000,000	2½	Q	Feb 1, 18	..	300
Manh'n ($50)	2,050,000	$4	S	Jan 2, 18	305	315
M. & Ful. Nat	1,000,000	3	Q	Jan 2, 18	300	..
Mech. & Met.	6,000,000	4	Q	Feb 13,17	295	300
Mer.Nat.($50)	2,000,000	$2	S	Jan 2, 18	250	265
Metropolitan	2,000,000	2	Q	Jan 2, 18	165	175
Mutual	200,000	7	S	Jan 2, 18	375	..
N. Netherl'd.	200,000	4	S	Oct 1, 17	200	215
N.Y. (N.B.A.)	2,000,000	a10	S	Jan 2, 18	420	..
N.Y. Co. Nat.	1,000,000	10	..	Jan 2, 17	150	200
N.Y.Pro. Ex.	1,000,000	3	Q	Jan 15,18	200	..
Pacific ($50)	500,000	$1	Q	Feb 1, 18	250	..
Public	750,000	2½	Q	Dec 31,17	190	210
Park Nat.	5,000,000	b5	Q	Jan 2, 18	490	500
People's ($25)	200,000	$1.25	S	Jan 2, 18	200	215
Seab'd Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Jan 2, 18	450	..
Second Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Jan 2, 18	395	425
Sherman Nat	500,000	1½	Q	Jan 2, 18	120	130
State	1,500,000	3	S	Jan 2, 18	100	105
23d Ward	200,000	3	S	Feb 1, 18	100	135
Un. Ex. Nat.	1,000,000	4	S	Dec 31,17	140	150
Wash. Hgts.	100,000	3	Q	Jan 1, 18	200	250
West Side	326,600	6	..	Jan 1, 17	..	192
Yorkville	100,000	6	Q	Dec 31,17	550	600

*Incl. 75c extra. †Incl. 3% extra. ‡Incl. 3% extra. ¶And 10% of First Security Co. a—Incl. 2% extra. b—And 10% special. c—Incl. 1% payable in Liberty Bond cetrificates. d—Incl. one-third sh. Irving Trust Co. stock.

TRUST COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Capital.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Mar. 9, 1918. Bid.	Asked.
Bankers Tr.	11,250,000	5	Q	Dec 29,17	390	395
Brooklyn	1,500,000	†10	Q	Jan 2, 18	500	535
Central	5,000,000	‡6	Q	Jan 2, 18	725	730
Columbia	5,000,000	3½	Q	Dec 31,17	257	261
Commercial	500,000	..	..	......	100	120
Empire	1,500,000	4	Q	Dec 31,17	290	300
Equitable Tr.	6,000,000	5	Q	Dec 31,17	338	343
Far. L. & T.	5,000,000	4½	Q	Feb 1, 18	390	400
Fidelity	1,000,000	a2	Q	Jan 2, 18	206	213
Franklin	1,000,000	3	Q	Dec 31,17	238	245
Fulton	500,000	*7	S	Jan 2, 18	240	250
Guaranty	25,000,000	5	Q	Dec 31,17	340	342
Hamilton	500,000	3	Q	Feb 1, 18	265	275
Hudson Tr.	500,000	2	Q	Dec 31,17	142	146
Irving Trust	1,500,000	a2	Q	Jan 1, 18	163	170
Kings Co.	500,000	6	Q	Feb 1, 18	620	650
Law, Title & Tr. Co.	4,000,000	1¼	..	Jan 2, 18	98	102
Lincoln	1,000,000	1	Q	Feb 1, 18	107	..
Manufact'rs.	1,000,000	1½	Q	Jan 2, 18	130	145
Mercantile	1,000,000	..	..	......	198	..
Metropolitan	2,000,000	6	..	Dec 31,17	320	325
New York	3,000,000	8	Q	Jan 2, 18	588	..
N.Y.L.I. & T.	1,000,000	25	S	Dec 10,17	875	900
People's Tr.	1,000,000	3½	Q	Dec 31,17	265	275
Q. Co., Jama.	600,000	..	..	......	70	80
Title G. & T.	5,000,000	5	Q	Dec 31,17	265	275
Transatlantic	700,000	3	S	Jan 2, 18	160	..
Union	3,000,000	4	Q	Jan 2, 18	415	430
United States	2,000,000	25	S	Jan 2, 18	915	..
U S M. & T.	2,000,000	6	Q	Dec 31,17	400	410

*Incl. 2% extra. †Incl. 5% extra. ‡And 16% extra. a—And 2% extra.

INSURANCE, REALTY, AND SURETY COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Capital.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Am. Alliance	$1,000,000	6	..	Jan 15,18	150	170
Am. Surety	5,000,000	*75c	Q	Dec 31,17	109	112
Bd. & Mtg. G.	5,000,000	4	Q	Feb 15,18	185	..
City of N. Y.	583,000	2	..	July 1, 15	97	100
Commonw'lth	500,000	10	A	......	300	325
Continental	10,000,000	1.50	S	Jan 8, 18	$44	$46
Fidel. Phenix	2,500,000	10	S	Jan 8, 18	285	295
Great Amer.	2,000,000	15	S	Jan 15,18	465	470
Globe & Rut.	700,000	10	S	Jan 31,18	800	..
Hanover ($50)	1,000,000	$1.25	Q	Jan 2, 18	78	86
Home Fire	6,000,000	12½	S	J. & J.	405	420
Lawyers Mtg	6,000,000	2	Q	Jan 31,17	87	91
Mtg. Bond Co	2,000,000	1¾	Q	Dec 31,17	80	90
Nat. Lib. ($50)	1,000,000	10	S	Jan 2, 18	305	315
Nat. Surety	4,000,000	3	Q	Jan 2, 18	173	175
N. Y. T. & M.	2,125,000	1¾	Q	Jan 2, 18	52	62
Niagara ($50)	1,000,000	†15	S	Jan 1, 18	340	360
No. River ($25)	600,000	5	S	Oct 10, 17	160	175
Pacific	400,000	5	S	Jan 16,18	130	150
Realty Asso.	4,000,000	3	S	Jan 15,18	78	85
Stuyv't ($100)	700,000	3	..	Jan 1, 17	..	70
Westc'r ($10)	500,000	‡5	Q	Feb 1, 18	29	31

*And $1 extra. †Including 5% extra. ‡And 1½% extra. a—See Irving Nat. Bank.

NEW YORK CITY TRACTIONS.

SECURITIES.	Capital.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Bl'k'r St & F Ferry stock	$900,000	¾	S	Jan 1, 18	23½	..
B'way & 7th Av	2,100,000	2½	Q	Jan 1, 18	120	140
B'l'nC.R.($10)	12,000,000	25c	Q	Jan 15,18	140	145
Ch. & 10th St	650,000	2	Q	Jan 1, 18	90	..
8th Av. R. R.	1,000,000	4	Q	Jan 15,18	200	230
42d St & G.St	748,000	4½	Q	Feb 1, 18	185	210
Ninth Av.	800,000	2	Q	Jan 15,18	105	132
6th Av. stock	2,000,000	1¾	Q	Jan 10,18	82	95

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

SECURITIES.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Mar. 9, 1918. Bid.	Asked.
American Brass	*1½	Q	Feb 15,18	234	238
American Chicle	1½	..	Jan 20,16	40	43
Do pf.	1½	Q	Jan 2, 18	66	69
Amer. Graphophone	1¾	Q	Dec 31,17	80	85
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Feb 15,18	80	85
Amer. Typefounders	1	Q	Jan 15,18	35	38
Atlas Powder	d10	Q	Dec 10,17	168	170
Atlas Powder pf.	1½	Q	Feb 1, 18	94	95
Babcock & Wilcox	2	Q	Jan 3, 18	112	113
Bord. Cond. Milk	4	S	Feb 15,18	96	97½
Do pf.	1½	Q	Dec 15,17	96	98½
By Products Coke	b1½	Q	Feb 15,18	131	135
Carbon Steel 1st pf.	4	S	Sep 29, 17	93	99
Cardenas-Am. Sugar	..	..	......	15	20
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Jan 2, 18	80	90
Celluloid	†4	Q	Dec 31,17	145	150
Central Aguirre Sugar	2½	Q	Jan 2, 18	185	188
Certainteed Products	$4	..	Jan 28,18	42	42½
Do 1st pf.	1¾	Q	Jan 2, 18	92	92½
Do 2d pf.	1¾	Q	Jan 2, 18	86	89
Childs	1½	Q	Dec 10,17	71	73
Do pf.	1½	Q	Dec 10,17	91	93
Crocker-Wheeler	2	Q	Jan 15,18	94	99
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Jan 15,18	95	100
Del., Lack. & W. Coal	2½	Q	Jan 15,18	172	175
Eastman Kodak	2½	Q	Jan 2, 18	420	430
Fajardo Sugar	2½	Q	Feb 1, 18	106	110
Federal Sugar	1¾	Q	Dec 15,17	79	82
Do pf.	1½	Q	Feb 1, 18	92	96
Great Western pf.	1¾	Q	Jan 2, 18	105	109
Guantanamo Sugar	$1.25	Q	Jan 2, 18	57½	58¾
Hercules Powder	m10	Q	Dec 24,17	246	249
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Feb 15,18	112	112½
Holly Sugar	..	..	......	38	42
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Feb 1, 18	94	98
Int. Silver	..	..	......	45	58
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Jan 2, 18	78	83
Lanston Monotype	1½	Q	Feb 28,18	60	70
Manati Sugar	2½	Q	Mar 1, 18	103	107
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Jan 2, 18	91	96
Matanzas-Am.	..	..	......	8	15
Do pf	..	..	......	72	78
Merg. Linotype	a5	Q	Dec 31,17	112½	114
Michigan Sugar	2	Q	Mar 1, 18	80	84
Midwest Refining	$1	Q	Feb 1, 18	109	111
Nat Candy	3½	S	Mar 13,18	36¾	37½
Do 1st pf.	2½	S	Mar 13,18	97½	99
Do 2d pf.	3½	S	Mar 13,18	88	89
Nat. Sugar Refining	1¾	Q	Jan 2, 18	99	101
New Jersey Zinc	4	Q	Feb 9, 18	244	248
New Niquero Sugar	3½	..	Dec 1, 17	170	190
Niles-Bement-Pond	3	Q	Dec 20,17	123	126
Do pf.	1½	Q	Feb 20,18	98	105
Nipe Bay Co.	2	Q	Jan 15,18	125	135
Otis Elevator	1¼	Q	Jan 15,18	37	40
Do pf.	1½	Q	Jan 15,18	70	73
Procter & Gamble	5	Q	Feb 15,18	605	630
Remington Typewriter	..	..	......	13⅝	14½
Do 1st pf.	1¾	..	Oct 1, 14	67	69
Do 2d pf.	2	..	Oct 1, 14	47	48
Royal Baking Powder	†4	Q	Dec 31,17	126	130
Do pf.	1½	Q	Dec 31,17	95	100
Safety Car H. & Ltg.	1½	Q	Dec 24,17	60	64
Santa Cecilia Sugar	..	..	......	16	18
Do pf.	3¼	S	Mar 1, 18	43	45
Shredded Wheat	g2½	Q	Jan 1, 18	..	112
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Jan 2, 18	..	95
Singer Sew. Machine	2½	Q	Dec 31,17	190	199
Union Ferry	2	S	J. & J.	35	39
Warner Sugar	1¾	..	Dec 15,17	100	110

*And 3½% extra. †Incl. 2% extra. d—Incl. 8% extra. g—Incl. 1% extra. m—Incl. 8% extra. a—Incl. 2½% extra. b—And 2% stock dividend.

Vulcan Detinning
PREFERRED
Bought—Sold—Quoted
CLARENCE C. PERPALL & CO.
50 BROAD ST., N. Y. Tel. 2920 Broad.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

UNITED STATES RUBBER CO.

New Brunswick, New Jersey, Feb. 8th, 1918.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Twenty-sixth Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the United States Rubber Company will be held at the principal office of the Company, in the City of New Brunswick, New Jersey, on Tuesday, March 19th, 1918, at 12 o'clock noon, for the election of Directors, the consideration of proposed amendments to the By-Laws and for the transaction of any and all business that may properly come before the meeting, including considering and voting upon the approval and ratification of all purchases, contracts, acts, proceedings, elections and appointments by the Board of Directors and the Executive Committee since the Twenty-fifth Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Company on March 20th, 1917, and of all matters referred to in the Twenty-sixth Annual Report to Stockholders, which will be sent to Stockholders before the meeting, and in the proceedings of the Board of Directors and the Executive Committee, which, until the meeting, will be open to examination by Stockholders of record during business hours at the New York Office of the Company, 1790 Broadway.

The Transfer Books will not be closed, but the New Jersey Corporation Law will not allow to be voted any share of stock which shall have been transferred after February 27th, 1918.

By order of the Board of Directors.
SAMUEL NORRIS, Secretary.

AETNA EXPLOSIVES COMPANY, INC.,
120 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.
TO THE STOCKHOLDERS:

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of stockholders of the Aetna Explosives Company, Inc., will be held at the office of the Company, Room 3220, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City, County and State of New York, on the 19th day of March, 1918, at 12:00 o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year and three (3) Inspectors of Election to serve at the next annual meeting, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before said meeting.

Transfer Books of the Company will be closed on March 11th, 1918, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened March 20th, 1918.

F. E. FENTON, Secretary.
New York, February 11th, 1918.

BORDEN'S FARM PRODUCTS CO., Inc.
Notice of Annual Meeting.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of Borden's Farm Products Company, Inc., for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year, and such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at No. 63 Vesey Street, New York, N. Y., on Tuesday, March 19, 1918, at 11 o'clock A. M.

F. D. SHOVE, Secretary.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

KELLY-SPRINGFIELD TIRE CO.
NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held on March 12, 1918, at 12 o'clock noon, at the office of the Company, 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, New Jersey, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors, receiving and acting upon the reports of the Officers, ratifying and approving the acts of the Officers, Directors, and Executive Committee, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

You will please take further notice that the Board of Directors has adopted a resolution to amend the Certificate of Incorporation so as to reduce the capital stock of this Company by reducing the Six Per Cent Cumulative First Preferred Stock to the extent of $248,900, divided into 2,489 shares, representing the number of shares which this Company has purchased for the Sinking Fund, in accordance with the terms of the Certificate of Incorporation, all of which have already been duly cancelled, and to eliminate the provision authorizing Seven Per Cent. Convertible Second Preferred Stock, as all of the Seven Per Cent. Convertible Second Preferred Stock which was issued by this Company has been surrendered to this Company for conversion into Common Stock of this Company, and the Board of Directors has called a meeting of Stockholders to take action thereon, said meeting to be held at the same time and place as the aforesaid Annual Meeting of Stockholders.

In accordance with the laws of the State of New Jersey no stock can be voted which has been transferred on the books of the Company within twenty days next preceding the date of this election.

FREDERICK A. SEAMAN, Secretary.
Dated February 27, 1918.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY.
NOTICE OF MEETING.

165 Broadway, New York, N. Y., Jan. 2, 1918.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Southern Pacific Company will be held at the office of this Company in Anchorage, Jefferson County, Kentucky, on **Wednesday, April 3, 1918,** at twelve o'clock noon, standard time, for the following purposes, viz.:

1. To elect fifteen Directors.
2. To transact all such other business as may legally come before the meeting, including the approval and ratification of all action of the Board of Directors and of the Executive Committee since the last annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company.

For the purposes of the meeting, the books for the transfer of stock will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M., Tuesday, March 19, 1918, and will be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M., Thursday, April 4, 1918.

By order of the Board of Directors.
HUGH NEILL, Secretary.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of River Plate Commercial Company, Inc., will be held at the office of the company, No. 50 Broad Street, New York City, Borough of Manhattan, on the 25th day of March, 1918, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon for the election of directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

Transfer books close March 22nd, 1918, at three o'clock P. M., and re-open on March 26th, 1918, at ten o'clock A. M.

Dated, New York, March 8, 1918.
ARCHIBALD LE ROY, Secretary.

NOTICE OF RETIREMENT

We regret to announce that Mr. Philip B. Simonds has retired as a partner from the firm of Bodell & Co. on account of ill-health, such retirement to take effect as of the close of business on February 28, 1918. The business of said firm will be continued by the four remaining partners under the same firm name as heretofore.

BODELL & CO.

Providence, R. I., March 1, 1918.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the Board of Water Supply, at its offices, twenty-second floor, Municipal Building, Park Row, Centre and Chambers Streets, New York City, until 11 A. M. on Tuesday, March 19, 1918, for Contract 194, for making, testing, and cleaning borings around the shafts of the City tunnel of the Catskill aqueduct in the City of New York, all as set forth in the specifications.

At the above place and time the bids will be publicly opened and read. Pamphlets containing information for bidders and contract drawing can be obtained at the above address, at the office of the Secretary, by depositing the sum of ten dollars ($10) in cash or its equivalent for each pamphlet. For further particulars apply to the office of the Principal Assistant Engineer at the above address.

CHARLES STRAUSS, President.
CHARLES N. CHADWICK,
JOHN F. GALVIN,
Commissioners, Board of Water Supply.
GEORGE FEATHERSTONE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS, D. C.—Washington, D. C., March 5, 1918.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 2 o'clock P. M., Thursday, March 28, 1918, for making repairs to asphalt pavements for a one-year period, for a two-year period, and for a five-year period, beginning July 1, 1918. Forms of proposal, specifications, and necessary information may be obtained at the office of the Chief Clerk, Engineer Department, Room No. 427, District Building. Louis Brownlow, W. Gwynn Gardiner, J. J. Loving, Acting Commissioners, D. C.

The new Harlem office of The New York Times, 2109 Seventh Avenue, just north of 125th Street, is now open. Advertisements and subscriptions received.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW YORK, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, ss.:

This certificate, issued in duplicate, hereby certifies that the Bruno's Weekly, incorporated, a domestic stock corporation, has filed in this office on this 25th day of February, 1918, papers for the voluntary dissolution of such corporation under Section 221 of the General Corporation Law, and that it appears therefrom that such corporation has complied with said section in order to be dissolved.

Witness my hand and the seal of office of the Secretary of State, at the City [Seal.] of Albany, this twenty-fifth day of February, one thousand nine hundred and eighteen.

C. W. TAFT,
Second Deputy Secretary of State.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the undersigned, that the firm of PRAGER, BREGMAN & DREYSPOOL, consisting of Louis Prager, Morris Bregman and Michael Dreyspool, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 15th day of February, 1918.

All accounts and moneys due the firm should be paid to, and all bills owing by said firm should be presented for payment to, Messrs. Bregman & Dreyspool, at the offices of the firm, No. 1161 Broadway, New York City.

Dated, New York, February 14, 1918.
LOUIS PRAGER,
MORRIS BREGMAN,
MICHAEL DREYSPOOL.

Take notice that Weiner & Riskin, Inc., was legally dissolved the 6th day of March, 1918, and the undersigned will succeed to the business of said firm from this date.

New York, March 9th, 1918.
MORRIS WEINER.

U. S. ASKS DATA ON MATERIAL STOCKS

Manufacturers, Shops, and Jobbers Urged to Report Supplies Available.

QUICK ACTION NECESSARY

Building Industries of New York Compiling Report for Federal Bureaus.

There was a decided change for the better in the building material market last week despite an upward trend of prices.

The building outlook is also much brighter than it has been in several weeks. This is due, in a measure, to the announcement that it was not the plan of the authorities to commandeer outputs providing there is shown a disposition on the part of the holders to meet the demand on a reasonable profit basis.

However, manufacturers, distributers, dealers, iron works, steel fabricating shops, jobbers, association secretaries, and others having data on quantities of building material and equipment immediately available in the metropolitan district of New York have been asked on behalf of the Federal authorities through the Building Industries of New York, an association of associations identified with the building trades of this city and vicinity, to place at the disposal of the Government any facts in their possession regarding supplies on hand in this market as of March 1. H. H. Murdock of 50 East Forty-second Street, who is Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Building Industries of New York, stated that the data would be considered strictly confidential, and that it was essential to have the facts in hand by March 13.

This work is in harmony with the sudden change in the building outlook that developed simultaneously with the announcement of the appointment of Bernard M. Baruch Chairman of the War Industries Board by the President. Realty and construction interests of this city were inclined to look with favor upon the selection as offering some means to a better understanding of the relations that construction interests in this vicinity would be glad to have in the matter of helping the Government in solving its construction problem and making it possible through financial channels to permit private enterprise to take its part in helping to win the war by the erection of pent-up essential buildings.

Another important factor in the changed conditions in the building outlook was the conference of leading manufacturers, architects, and building materialmen under the auspices of the Building Industries of New York on Thursday afternoon, when a partial survey of the building material situation was obtained.

It was shown that there was on hand available for immediate consumption an unexpected supply of expanded metal, lime, plaster blocks, common brick, glass, and similar commodities, sufficient to help relieve the heavy pressure on certain other types of building materials being heavily called for by war conditions. A special committee, of which C. Aubrey Jackson, Frank H. Quinby, and Frederick C. Zobel, architects, are members, is working out a system of building construction that will release carpenters and other artisans for ship construction work without halting at all the house construction program, now looming large in this part of the country.

Incidentally it was shown during the last week that building material manufacturers were making every provision for the quick distribution of building materials to meet any construction program, either of a private or Government nature, that might develop. An increasing number of local architects have plans on their boards or have been commissioned to proceed with large house construction programs and they are soon coming into the market for estimates.

It was intimated in the market this week from reliable sources that the Government would not take over any more gravel plant capacities. This assurance, furthermore, made it immediately possible to obtain gravel in almost any quantity desired. In the lime department ample provision has been made within the recent past for meeting any demand for this material for lime mortar purposes, although vast quantities of this material are going into big chemical and ammunition channels. About 2,000,000 barrels of lime have thus been placed at the disposal of the market, since it became known that Portland cement capacity in the zones supplying this market is being rapidly absorbed.

Shipments of Portland cement in this locality in January of 1918 were only one-half of those in February, 1917, but in February of this year, despite an artificially short month and while the demand for private construction was negligible, the shipments slightly exceeded those of the same month a year ago. This was due largely to the substitutions of cement for those things that the Government needed.

Stocks are now approximately 2,000,000 barrels less than a year ago, with less than a fortnight's commodity available. Owing to still further reduced production and the decrease of stocks on hand, there will still be less at the end of this month, and, with increased demands for approved highway construction and other necessary uses, the amount available for building construction will be very small. One building operation alone, which has the approval of the authorities, will require 200,000 barrels of Portland cement.

Price changes this week are numerous, according to the Dow Service Daily Building Reports. Lime advanced 25 cents a barrel as the week closed. This covers finishing and masons. No change is reported in hydrated. Finishing is now quoted at $2.35 for 300 pounds standard barrels, delivered wholesale New York. Masons is quoted at $2.15. Linseed oil has jumped 10 cents a gallon since last week. It is now $1.50 to $1.52 a gallon.

This is a gain in two weeks of 20 cents. Sand quotations for deliveries in this market up to Sept. 15 will be $1.25 wholesale. Common brick prices are at $10.25 to $10.50, with no prospects of a further advance this month.

Lumber quotations for the wholesale market show 1x4 in. and upward, spruce to have advanced $1. Same for 5.4x4 in. Size 2x4 and up jumped $2, making a current price of $30.50. Eastern random in larger sizes, like 10x12, show a gain of $3 and $5, making the wholesale price $45 and $50. Perfection shingles are off fifteen cents, quoted $5.72, but Eurekas are up twenty cents, quoted $5.30. Long leaf yellow pine A, heart rift, is up $2, quoted $64; B up $3, quoted $60; A sap, $6, quoted $58; B up $8, quoted $56; A flat, off fifty cents, quoted $42.50; B, up fifty cents, quoted $43; No. 1 flat, common, up $1, quoted $38; cherry, 4.4, 1st and 2ds, up $5, quoted $110; chestnut, 4.4, 1st and 2ds, up $2, quoted $60; poplar, yellow rough, 5.8, 1st and 2ds, up $5 and $3, quoted $60 to $63; oak, clear flooring, 3¼, off $1, quoted $51, and 3½ same, off $1, quoted $49.

THROW MORE LIGHT ON TAX EXEMPTION

Revenue Bureau Experts Answer Questions on Many Intricate Cases.

ASK INSTALLMENT PAYMENT

Dry Goods Association Suggests to Secretary McAdoo Way to Lighten Burden.

The Federal Internal Revenue Bureau, in its latest news bulletin, elucidates features of the income tax law regarding which many inquiries have been received. All of the examples cited in the bulletin and authoritatively answered, are problems which have puzzled taxpayers in every part of the country.

Thus, for example, the bureau rules that in the payment of the income tax there is no mitigation for litigation. As outlined in the news bulletin, A in 1917 purchased a property, the title to which proved defective, and in order to straighten the matter out he employed an attorney and resorted to court proceedings. The question submitted to the Internal Revenue Bureau was whether A could claim a deduction to cover the fee paid the attorney and the cost of the court proceedings. The bureau answers this question in the negative, and adds, "Such items are held to be part of the cost of the property and therefore not allowable as deduction."

Business and personal losses are dealt with by the revenue bulletin as follows:

Losses, for income tax purposes, are divided into two classes:
(a) Those incurred in business or trade and (b) those resulting from transactions entered into for profit but not connected with the taxpayer's regular business or trade.
For example, A is regularly engaged in buying improved or unimproved real property with the intention of selling the same as early as possible at a profit. In one or more instances the property purchased may be sold at a loss, and that loss may be claimed by him as a deduction for the reason that he is regularly engaged in buying and selling real estate. Now, B buys a home or, perhaps, he buys two or three pieces of property in the course of several years. He is not regularly engaged in buying and selling real estate. Only so much of his losses as does not exceed the amount of gain or profit derived during the same year from other transactions entered into for profit, but not connected with his regular business or trade, can be claimed. If B in 1917 sold one property at a loss of $2,000 and another property at a gain of $1,000, he must report the gain of $1,000 under "gross income," and can claim only that amount as a loss.
This same rule is applicable in the case of losses arising from purchases and sales of stocks and bonds. If the taxpayer is regularly engaged in buying and selling such securities, any loss he may suffer may be claimed under the provisions of the law. If he is not so engaged, it may only be claimed under certain other provisions.

Ruling on Bank Stock.

A perplexed taxpayer put this question up to the bureau:

"I own stock in a bank which, under a State law, is required to pay the taxes assessed against such stock. How is this matter to be handled for income tax purposes?"

The bureau's reply was as follows:

"The proportionate part of the entire amount of taxes so paid by the bank, which it is proper to charge against the number of shares held by you, should be reported for additional tax purposes in your personal return as a dividend, and then claimed as a deduction under the heading of 'Taxes.'"

Another ruling relating to commissions, allowances, &c., specifies that all such items must be reported. It is set forth that where a person receives a cash compensation for services rendered and in addition thereto commissions, living expenses, or other allowances the aggregate amount of cash, plus the value to such person of the allowances, is to be returned. A return under Section 28 is required in each case where the cash compensation, plus the value of the allowances, equals or exceeds $800 for the tax year.

Physicians who have been speculating how they ought to make out their returns will find a solution of the problem in the latest outgiving of the bureau. It has been officially decided that when a physician, or other professional or business man, rents a home and uses a portion of the same for professional or business purposes, he may claim a portion of the rent paid for that home as a business expense, provided he maintains no other office. The proportion of the rent paid, which is properly chargeable to the number of rooms so used, may be claimed as a deduction.

A word was also said in the bulletin about minor children's wages. Under the bureau's ruling, a parent employing a son or a daughter, who is a minor to assist in business or trade, cannot claim the amount paid as salary or wage as a deduction. If, however, the son or the daughter has attained his or her majority, the amount of compensation paid for his or her services may be so claimed.

Installment Plan for Payment.

Sentiment which has been crystallizing in widely diversified business circles in favor of the adoption by the Government of an installment plan for the payment of the income and excess profits taxes, in place of the lump settlement set for June 15, has found expression in a letter sent by E. L. Howe, Executive Secretary of the National Retail Dry Goods Association, to Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo.

Mr. Howe wrote the Secretary that many members had asked the association to advise the Secretary of the Treasury regarding the seriousness of the plan which provides for the payment of the income and excess profits taxes in a lump sum on June 15. As many merchants have expressed themselves, unless this requirement is modified so as to permit a distribution of these payments over a considerable period of time in installments the result might be "disastrous."

The letter suggested that if provision were made for the payment of these taxes covering a period of six months it would yield the Government the money as needed and work less hardship upon business.

Mark Eisner, Collector of Internal Revenue in the Third District, in commenting upon the Dry Goods Association's suggestion, said that if the taxes were not in the hands of the revenue collectors on June 15 they could not be credited to the fiscal year 1918, which ends June 30. To carry the 1918 taxes into the fiscal period of 1919 would tend to create confusion, the Collector said. Whether a plan of certificates of indebtedness in lieu of actual payments of taxes would be practicable was a question, in Mr. Eisner's view.

OLD CROW RYE
Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.
America's Finest RYE
WHISKEY
HAND MADE SOUR MASH
STRAIGHT PURE RYE
MADE IN KENTUCKY, U. S. A.
SOLD BY ALL FIRST-CLASS DEALERS
H.B.Kirk & Co., New York, N.Y.

THE BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

APPAREL Wanted.—Cash better grades suits, coats; also sample lines. Madison Square 7974.

APPAREL Wanted.—Cash better grade suits, coats, waists, dresses. National. Franklin 2412.

APPAREL Wanted.—High-grade suits, coats, dresses, for cash. Gottdiener. Franklin 4133.

BLANKETS Wanted.—L. Lyons & Bros., 127 Bleecker St. Spring 6266.

BURELLA Wanted.—Open for Spring shades; submit samples and price. N 163 Times.

BURELLA Wanted.—All colors and qualities. H. Pantuch, Gramercy 5143.

CHINCHILLAS Wanted.—White and colors, any quantity, for cash. Call Spring 9451.

CHUDDAH CLOTH Wanted.—Open for quantity, all grades. Albert Skirt Co., 110 West 26th.

CLOTH Wanted.—Open for evora cloth, Worumbo crystal cloth, all shades. Posner Marinace Co., Inc., 31 West 31st St.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Cash for immediate delivery; also looking at Winter coats. Call 8 to 10 A. M. all week, 4th floor, rear elevator, 151 West 26th St.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber will place immediate orders on ladies' and children's plush coats. Call with samples immediately, 56 West 22d St., fifth floor.

COATS, SUITS, AND DRESSES Wanted.—Open for jobs at a price; spot cash. Call morning with samples, Murray's, 14th St. and 6th Av.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Placing stock orders for Spring garments for immediate delivery. First floor, 48 West 22d St.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber looking at cloth coats for Fall; will place back order. Call 7th floor, 129 West 27th.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber will look at samples of new silk coats and capes. 8th floor, 99 Madison Av.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber ready to place stock orders on juniors' and ladies' coats for Fall. V 12 Times.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on Fall plush and cloth coats. Ninth floor, 28 West 25th St.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber looking at Fall coats. 22 West 27th, one flight up.

COATS Wanted.—Will look at Fall coats. Knobel & Bloom, 145 West 30th St.

COTTON GOODS Wanted.—Open to buy all kinds of plain and fancies; quantities and cash no object. H. Valk, 11 East 17th, (store.)

COTTON GINGHAMS Wanted.—30 cents a yard. Telephone Madison Square 5465.

COTTON GOODS Wanted.—Jeans, butcher linens; cash. J. L. Fraites, Worth 248.

COTTON GOODS Wanted.—Percales; also chambrays. Telephone 3724 Canal.

CREPE DE CHINE Wanted.—500 pieces flesh, 68 pick; 85c, 8% cash. N 83 Times.

DELHI Wanted.—American 037, Pekin, tan and gray. Farragut 9805.

DRESSES Wanted.—Strong line of cotton dresses, on commission; accounts guaranteed 10 days; $100,000 business last year. Monday and Tuesday, 1,133 Broadway, Room 906. Telephone Farragut 2363.

DRESSES Wanted.—Large jobber placing stock orders on cotton gingham dresses. Call with samples all day, sixth floor, 65 West 36th.

DRESSES Wanted.—Placing orders all week on gingham and other wash dresses. I. Frank, 48 West 22d St.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobs better kind for cash. 9 West 25th, Room 311. Farragut 9174.

GABARDINE Wanted.—Will exchange gray and Copenhagen gabardine for navy and tan. Nobel & Bloom, 145 West 30th St.

GEORGINES Wanted.—Open to buy quantities of georgines, all colors, for spot cash. Kayance Waist Co., 20 West 33d.

GINGHAMS Wanted.—Plaids. R. & R. Handkerchief Co., 394 Broadway. Franklin 2360.

GINGHAMS and Royal Dresses Wanted.—Jobber placing orders. 20 W. 27th, 4th floor.

GINGHAMS Wanted.—Staple checks, pinks and whites. Madison Square 7296.

HAIRLINE Wanted.—Folwell Bros. black and navy hairline, style 644, shades 9, 10, 12, and 13. Harry Stoll. Vanderbilt 4065.

JERSEY CLOTH Wanted.—Can use 50 pieces wool jersey at a price, rose, Copen. Harry A. Roman Co., 11 West 32d St. Telephone Madison Square 6719.

JERSEY CLOTH Wanted.—All weights and colors. Jonas Finger, 141 West 28th.

MATERIALS Wanted.—Mill ends; quantity light figured material suitable laundry, knitting bags, &c.; mail samples, price. C. G. Bliss, Room 1650, 50 Church St.

OXFORD Wanted.—Good quality. Big G Coat & Suit Co., 34 West 20th.

PIECE GOODS Wanted.—Heavyweight velours; will pay cash. Columbus 4544.

PIECE GOODS Wanted.—Staples; will pay cash. Store, 41 West 25th.

POMPOM Wanted.—Open to buy pompom and F. & H. Duvet de Laine. Farragut 2648.

POM POMS, KERSEYS Wanted.—American 0816, 15020, all colors. Farragut 2616.

POMPOMS Wanted.—Liberal cash price paid for 0816-11. Gramercy 1660.

POPLINS Wanted.—Pekin poplins and rose Delhi; will pay cash. Henlein & Greentree, 1,333 Broadway; use 36th St. entrance.

POPLINS Wanted.—Silk and cotton, Susquehanna or other good quality; open for quantity. Liman Dress Co., 17 West 17th St.

POPLIN Wanted.—Tan and Pekin; or will give Copenhagen in exchange. Colonial, 34 East 12th. Stuyvesant 1648.

POPLIN Wanted.—Cotton warp, American or Scotia, all shades. Madison Square 4761.

ROMPERS Wanted.—Open to buy large quantity, for cash; immediate delivery. Phone Chelsea 3005.

SERGES Wanted.—6120 or 7120; 200 pieces navy. Wire best price to Cleveland. S. Korach & Co., 2,400 Superior Av., Cleveland, Ohio.

SERGES Wanted.—Garfield's 519, American 0936, Botany 809, blacks and navies. Madison Square 6375.

SERGES Wanted.—Any quantity; cash; must be cheap. Jacob Wolf, 1,123 Broadway. Farragut 9174.

SERGE Wanted.—In black. Myer Gans Sons & Co., Inc., 151 West 26th.

SERGES Wanted.—104, 9 Whitman; must be cheap for cash. Madison Square 4362.

SERGES Wanted.—0936, navy and black, for cash. Telephone Madison Square 938.

SERGES, Poplins Wanted.—Will buy 104, 7120, 6709½ for cash. Farragut 613.

SERGE Wanted.—Tan storm serge. Jacobus Bros., 1,261 Broadway.

SILK Wanted.—Quantity of stripe Jap silk. Reliable Waist Co., 65 West Houston St.

SKIRTS Wanted.—Will pay cash for any quantity of striped and plaid taffeta skirts. A. G. Bahn, 9 West 20th St.

SKIRTS Wanted.—We are open for silk skirts, quantity no object; spot cash. Room 1106, 44 East 23d St.

TAFFETAS Wanted.—Open for large quantity of striped messaline, for spot cash. J. Blumenthal & Bros., 14 West 24th St.

TAFFETAS Wanted.—Quantity evening shades at a price. Ruby, 116 West 29th St. Farragut 3194.

TRICONETS Wanted.—American 06062 and Silvertones; Fall shades and Oxford suitings and pom poms. Orchard 4278.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—Botany 5889 in navy, tan, copen and Pekin, or similar. Lieberman & Dorf, 48 West 25th.

VELOURS Wanted.—American or others, also pompom, any quantity; spot cash. Stuyvesant 622.

VELOUR Wanted.—Raspberry, brightwood, or American preferred. J. J. Ludwig & Co. Farragut 9850.

VELOURS Wanted.—Open to buy American heavyweight velours. Flashberg & Giekel, 142 West 26th.

VELOURS Wanted.—0359, Forstman's of Botany; Fall colors; spot cash. Greeley 6942.

VELOUR CHECKS AND POM POM Wanted.—All shades. Madison Square 8777.

VELOURS Wanted.—Heavyweight, all makes. Henry L. Bunin, 348 4th Av.

VELVETINES Wanted.—Black and colored, twill and plain back, all widths; cash. N 168 Times.

VELVETEENS Wanted.—All shades, 22-inch, twill back. 7296 Madison Square.

VELVETEEN Wanted.—Twill back, 36 inches. Madison Square 7527.

WAISTS Wanted.—Jobber, exclusively, placing stock orders; bring samples. 35 West 31st St.

WHIPCORD Wanted.—In black. Myer Gans Sons & Co., 151 West 26th.

WOOLENS Wanted.—Open for McKenny suitings, large or small lots, for cash. The Lester Co., 216 Greene St. Spring 5397.

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

WOOL VOILES Wanted.—Spot, at future delivery; open for large quantities. Call 2 to 5 P. M., L. R., care of G. M. E., 111 West 19th St.

Contracts Wanted.

ATTENTION.—Mr. Cloak Manufacturer or Jobber—We are supplied with enough help to make for you 700 coats or suits every week from now until the end of the Spring season. For more information call Stuyvesant 1590.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

AMOSKEAG.—4002-7301-7614-8158, pacific, all wool and cotton warp serges, panamas, and poplins. A. Agress & Son, 27 W. 26th.

ANTIQUES.—Seven pieces real Italian 15th century lace; expert appraised value $2,500; reasonable bid or offer considered. Chas. D. Stone & Co., 24 State St., New York.

BOTANY.—Tricotines, Bahnsen's jersey 1961, all colors. Madison Square 4944.

BOTANY.—Tricotine and garbadine, all colors. Farragut 186.

BROADCLOTH.—Black broadcloth for sale, cheap. 9865 Chelsea.

BURELLA.—High shades Delhi, cheviots, poplins, velours, Buckley-Cohen 711. Farragut 9812.

BURELLA.—Buckley & Cohen style 711. Phone Farragut 3885.

CELLULOID MATERIAL of all kinds. D-B-L Products Corp., Woolworth Building, New York City. Phone Barclay 1007.

CHEVIOTS and velours, ¾ navy, brown, green, oxfords, 6-4 C-W navy, brown. Greeley 4376.

CLOTH.—Wilson and Lawrence 683, Color 4; opening price. Farragut 3294.

COATS.—We wish to announce our complete 1918 Fall line of silk plush, cotton plush, and velour coats is ready for inspection. Ben Shapiro, 27 West 20th St. Chelsea 9770.

COATS.—Jobbers only; novelty coats of velours and Delhi, immediate delivery; see our new sleeveless corduroy sport coats. Greenberg & Frechtman Co., 33 East 9th.

COATS AND SUITS.—Good selling numbers on the racks in all wool jerseys, poplins, serges, and velours. N. Hurwitz & Sons, 109 West 26th St.

COATS.—5,000 coats on racks for immediate delivery; also job of sport coats. Louis Magidoff, 40 West 22d.

COATS.—Fall line, 1918, for jobbing trade, ready for inspection. I. Zelikow & Son, 19-21 West 24th St.

COATS.—Job of ladies' and misses' Spring coats, to close out. Stock Coat Co., 40 West 18th St. 996 Chelsea.

COATS.—1,000 all-shade poplin coats on racks for immediate delivery. J. Korostoff & Son, 36 West 20th.

COATS.—Infants' and children's, 2 to 6, white and colored, to close out. Sternberg Bros., 35 West 21st St.

COATS, SUITS.—Snappy Spring styles, extraordinary values. Talbot Co., 114 West 27th St.

COATS, $6 up; suits, $11.75 up; immediate delivery. Schoen, Weissman, 53 West 24th St.

COATS.—Jobs in chinchilla plaids, also linen duster coats. M. R. Silverman, 151 West 26th St.

COATS, SUITS, $9.75-$20; immediate delivery; also jobs. Smith Co., 30 West 32d St.

COATS.—Stouts and automobile coats; immediate delivery. J. Dunn, 127 West 25th St.

COATS, Suits.—Specializing $8.75 to $16.50; immediate delivery. Bernstein, 118 W. 27th.

COATS.—Closing out Fall coats of the better kind, cheap. I. Novick, 45 West 27th St.

COATS.—Infants', children's coats; close out; low prices. Tannenbaum-May, 19 W. 24th.

COATS.—Spring coats at reasonable prices. A. L. Schulman, 27 West 20th St.

COATS.—200 to close out. Elsman & Lifshitz, 40 West 17th St. Chelsea 8846.

COATS.—For immediate delivery; $6.75 up. T. Weinberg & Son, 38 West 26th.

COATS.—Complete 1918 Fall line ready for inspection. Hutner, 48 West 25th.

COATS, SUITS.—Spring, will close out at a price. Hutner, 48 West 25th.

COATS.—Silk coats and suits to close out. Chas. Plager, 1,161 Broadway.

COATS, to close out. Louis Noschkes, 37 West 28th St.

COATS.—To close out. Rubin & Horowitz, 36 West 20th.

CREPE DE CHINE.—All colors, 90c; immediate delivery. M. Marks Co., 354 4th Av.

DRESSES.—Good values to be realized for buyers; large variety; popular stuff; for immediate delivery. Jacob Holtzman, 134 West 29th St.

DRESSES.—Most wonderful wool jersey dress, leading shades, $9.75, immediate delivery; also serge dresses to close. Lorraine Dress Co., 41 West 25th St.

DRESSES.—Several hundred silk dresses for immediate delivery at a reduction; also jobs and discarded samples. Franco-American Dress Co., 56 West 22d.

DRESSES.—Large sizes always on hand, in crepe de meteor, crepe de chine, georgette, foullards, and taffetas; $8.50 to $18.50. Princess Dress, 19 West 24th.

DRESSES.—Wonderful values, immediate shipments; silks, ginghams, serges. Kleva Klad, 1,261 Broadway.

DRESSES.—Wonderful embroidered Georgettes and snappy taffetas; $9.75. Bodow, 145 Madison Av.

DRESSES.—Ginghams, job 2,000 misses' and juniors' large plaids. Peristein, 1,123 Broadway.

DRESSES.—Georgettes, crepes, taffetas; immediate delivery, $6.75 up. Ruby, 116 West 29th.

DRESSES.—Serge and silk dresses for immediate delivery. International Dress and Skirt Co., 138 West 25th St.

DRESSES.—Desirable jobs, including road samples, at reductions. King & Applebaum, 39 West 32d St.

DRESSES.—All-wool jersey, all-wool serge and silk dresses. I. Rand & Co., 37 West 28th St.

DRESSES.—500 silk and jersey, job 150 serges. Cashman, Wolfenson, 110 Madison Av.

DRESSES.—Serges, silks; snappy styles; sacrifice to clear racks. Deutsch, 23 West 32d St.

DRESSES.—Wool jerseys, silks, serges, ginghams, of better grade. Glockner, 40 W. 27th.

DRESSES.—Serges, silks, immediate delivery, will sell cheap. Hutner, 48 West 25th.

DRESSES.—Serges, silks; assorted styles; close $6.75 up. Queen, 149 West 36th.

DRESSES.—To close out, crepe de chine, taffetas, gingham. Modern, 136 West 21st.

DRESSES.—Uptown showroom, Blate Brothers & Love, 32 East 31st St.

FUR SETS.—Coney collars and cuffs, jobs. Winter, 40 East 19th. Gramercy 5559.

GABARDINE.—Garfield 4666, Color 2001 and 450; also 528, Color 2001, 450, and 442. Farragut 3394.

GABARDINES, 4666 Garfield, Spring shades. Farragut 3290.

GINGHAM PRINTS, plain, pique, olive drab galatea, chambray, voiles, dolls' body cloth. Solar Textile Co., 27 East 22d St.

GINGHAMS.—Amoskeag plaids; immediate shipment; excellent patterns. Barclay 3095.

GINGHAMS, plaids, checks, and stripes for sale. L. M. Mirsky, 138 West 17th St.

GINGHAMS, plaids. United States Textile Co., 200 5th Av. Gramercy 4356.

JAP SATIN.—5½ mme white and flesh. Phone Gramercy 676.

JERSEY.—3,000 pounds, about 10,000 yards, jersey white cotton remnants for Summer gloves, about 10c. square yard. Phone Becker, Mad. Sq. 9380.

JERSEY SWEATER CLOTH.—5,000 pounds rolls black cotton for bathing suits and sweaters; bargain price. Mayflower, Mad. Sq. 9380.

JERSEYS.—Wool, all colors, navy and white serge; fancy linings. Farragut 3190.

KERSEY.—Have black kersey for sale. Chelsea 9864.

LINING.—Full assortment brocaded lining, special prices. J. L. Sachs, 315 4th Av. Gramercy 3445-6.

MIXTURES.—Wilson and Lawrence 677, 5 green, 2 Peking, 3 rose, 4 gold, cheap. Greeley 4376.

MIXTURES.—Cox & Schreiber's 216, Garfield's gabardine 4666. Madison Square 6375.

OVERCOATINGS.—200 pieces McKenny, original 014C gray melton. The Lester Co., 216 Green St. Spring 5397.

PLUSHES.—50 pieces Peco, 50 pieces Auffmordt, 2000 Peerless T-11; very reasonable. N 167 Times.

POPLINS.—Folwell's 348, Pekin, grey, rose, 50-inch cotton warp serge, tan, gray, Copen, navy, cheap. Greeley 4376.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

POPLINS and velours 06077, raspberry, roseate, rose 0360, 9700, tan, rookie, Pekin, Kelly green, Copen. Greeley 4376.

POPLIN.—Navy blue, black and white checks covered cloth; 6002 serges to close out. Stuyvesant 1641.

POPLINS.—8158 Whitman's, 228 Pacific, P. N. A. Gramercy 4475. Utopia Mills.

POPLINS.—American 0677, Color 964; 0936, Color 163; 037, Color 974. Farragut 3394.

POPLINS.—American 06077; will exchange Pekin for gray. Madison Square 8264.

POPLINS.—Half wool poplins, black and navy, cheap. Chelsea 9867.

POPLINS AND SERGES.—In high shades. Farragut 5678.

POPLINS to sell, all high shades. Madison Square 3477.

POPLINS.—Americans, high shades. Farragut 9732.

PRESS CLOTH.—30 inches wide, 3 to 5 yard remnants, 45 cents per pound. L. Finkelstein, 696 Broadway. Spring 6311.

RADIUM TAFFETA.—40-in., all colors, $1.35; immediate deliv. M. Marks Co., 354 4th Av.

SERGES.—All wool and cotton warps, French, storm and mannish trade; also poplins, Panamas, shepherd checks, and American pom pom. Franklin Woolen Co., 11 East 22d St. Gramercy 2991.

SERGES.—I have a quantity of Cleveland 9288; navy, below market price; also 7614. S. Garfinkel, 102 Greene St. 270 Spring.

SERGES.—W. F., W. F. X., E. F. L., C. S. G., 1210, 87, M. D. S. L., S. B. G. L., 6002; also other mannish serges. Gramercy 4475.

SERGES.—Have navy 104, 54249, 54274 and 54289, for immediate; below present mill prices. X 215 Times Annex.

SERGE.—Amoskeag 6120, large quantity navy, terms 30 days. Madison Square 7816.

SERGES.—S. B. G. L. and cotton serges, all colors below market. Levin, 149 West 36th.

SERGES.—Whitman 1049, U. S. 235, 849, 0936, 11433, 315; Gera 10280. Spring 4715.

SERGES.—Whitman's 99-87, Americans 0936, Lausser's 700. Stuyvesant 3240.

SERGES.—4040, 17 navy, 7 black, 1 burgundy, $1.30. Farragut 2235.

SERGES.—2276, Arlington, black; 3135 Bachmann, navy. Gramercy 5442.

SERGES.—American 6234, black and navy, 202½. Igstadter, Stuy. 3284.

SERGES.—American 0936, black and navy. Farragut 2616.

SHANTUNGS.—In quantities, at a price. Utopia Mills, Gramercy 4475.

SILK POPLINS.—40-inch, for cloak, suit, and skirt trade; $1.50; all colors; immediate delivery. M. Marks, 3980 Mad. Square.

SILKS, $6.90 to $22.50, all shades; also silk suits; immediate delivery. Hirschhorn Bros., 12 West 27th St.

SILK POPLINS.—40-inch, all high colors; very reasonable. Jacobus Bros., 1,261 Broadway.

SILK SKIRTS.—Fancy and plain, $2.25 up. Nivel, 151 West 36th St.

SKIRTS.—High lustred Susquehanna poplin, $2.25, all colors, also Santy taffeta and satin, $2.75 and up. Lauretta Skirt Co., 450 4th Av.

SKIRTS.—Discarded samples, assorted styles, to close; woolens. Ford, 149 West 36th.

SKIRTS.—Easter special silk tunic 1568; best seller. Albert Skirt Co., 110 West 26th.

SKIRTINGS, white, piques, gabardines, plains and fancies, under the market. A. Furst, 1,170 Broadway. Madison Square 4897.

SUITS.—2,000, and coats, popular price, for immediate delivery. Williamsburg Mfg. Co., 1,133 Broadway, New York.

SUITS AND COATS.—2,000 on the racks for immediate delivery. S. & S. Garment Co., 22 West 27th St.

SUITS.—Boys' wash suits; large quantity of material for manufacturers. Madison Square 7823.

SUITS, COATS, high grade, to close out. Manufacturing Clearing House, 1,170 Broadway.

SUITS AND COATS.—Jobs closing out Spring line; sacrifice prices. 589 B'way, 1st floor.

SUITS of American Woolen Co. poplin, smart styles, $9.85. Greenberg, 137 West 25th.

SUITS AND COATS.—Immediate delivery; $8.75 to $22.75. Rosengarten, 11 East 31st St.

SUITS, snappy styles, to close out; also serge suits at $6. D. Gutman Co., 45 West 24th.

SUITS.—For immediate delivery; $6.75 up. T. Weinberg & Son, 38 West 26th.

TAFFETA, charmeuse, satin Duchess, wash satin, silk jersey, and crepe de chine for immediate delivery. Sigmund Heyman, 257 4th Av. Gramercy 1240.

TAFFETAS, Georgettes, checks, twill back velveteens, all widths and all colors, for immediate delivery. Trevas & Schack, 469 4th Av.

TAFFETAS.—All grades, all colors; immediate delivery. M. Marks Co., 354 4th Av.

TRICOTINES.—Botany 5889, navy, tan, taupe, rookie; immediate delivery. 9087 Madison Square.

TRICOTINES for sale, navy and black, or exchange for clay, tan, or gray. Chelsea 7834.

TRICOTINES AND POIRET TWILL, all colors, below market price. Farragut 4869.

TRUNKS, sample, fibre flat trunks; sacrifice. D. Gutman Co., 45 West 24th.

VELOURS.—American heavyweight, high shades, Cleveland serge 812, gray and tan, oxford silvertones, all wool poplins. Farragut 3076.

VELOURS.—Light weight, Spring and Fall; all shades; also cotton warp serge, 50 inches. Farragut 9930.

VELOURS.—Delhi and Duvet de Laines; in all Spring shades. Telephone Madison Square 8972.

VELOURS.—Heavy weight; American Woolen Co.; price $3.25 net cash. X 211 Times Annex.

VELOURS, 5816 Botany, 0360 American, and 5069 Garfield; Spring shades. Farragut 3290.

VELOUR—Tricotine, American 0360, Garfield 4718, all colors. Farragut 2616.

VELOURS.—Black medium weight for sale. Chelsea 9866.

VELVETEENS, imported, Worrall dye, all colors, all widths; immediate delivery. J. L. Sachs, 215 4th Av. Gramercy 3445-6.

VENETIANS, 300 pieces, 32-inch, imported, 47½c. net, 10 days; E. O. M.; big value. William V. T. Samuel, 17 Madison Av. Madison Square 3899.

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WAISTS.—Complete line, unsurpassing values, today's delivery. Hutner, 48 West 25th.

WASH SATINS.—Ivory, flesh, $1.15; immediate delivery. M. Marks Co., Mad. Sq. 9380.

YARNS.—Woolen knitting yarns, khaki, gray, blue, and heather; ask us to quote prices; immediate delivery. Grant S. Kelley, 354 4th Av. Tel. 5525 Madison Square.

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CONTRACTORS wanted on silk waists; big lots; steady work. Emporium Waist Co., 38 and 40 West 32d St.

CONTRACTORS or sub-manufacturer wanted on fine coats and suits. Solomon & Marx Co., 11 East 26th.

CONTRACTORS wanted on infants' Fall coats; large orders. Call all week, 9 West 24th St., 8th floor.

CONTRACTORS wanted on cotton dresses; bring samples. G. & S., 158 West 29th St., 8th floor.

CONTRACTORS wanted on middy blouses and low-priced wash skirts. Bushwick 3410.

Help Wanted.

BUYER'S ASSISTANT.—Young man wanted to go to Erie, Penn.; must be qualified to assist in buying dress goods, silks, domestics, ribbons, and art goods; also manage and write the advertising for these departments. Apply Tuesday, 5 P. M., Morgan, 1,170 Broadway.

EXPORT SHIPPING CLERK wanted by export department of manufacturing concern; familiar with general export shipping, bills of lading, export declarations, consular invoices, Government licenses, and insurance; only those with actual experience need apply; state previous employment, references, age, and salary expected; to right man, possessing initiative and force, permanent employment and good salary. P 287 Times Downtown.

MILLINERY DESIGNER, trimmers and repairers wanted; all year around position. Ideal Millinery Store, 691 East Main St., Bridgeport, Conn.

SALESMEN wanted to take as side line an all-wool knitting yarn account; state commission, States traveled; full particulars. N 67 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—One with experience in general office routine work; permanent position; must have good references. Otto H. Dryfoos & Sons, 315 4th Av.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

Help Wanted.

SALESMAN.—A young man, with experience, to call on city jobbers and resident buyers with a strong line of ladies' coats; write, giving references, same will be treated confidentially; salary or commission. N 132 Times.

SALESMAN who is acquainted with the city jobbers and out of town buyers on plush coats; salary and commission; state references. Call between 12 and 1, B. Silbowitz, 39 West 4th.

Situations Wanted.

MILLINERY.—Practical trimmed hat man with good trade following open for immediate proposition. M 312 Times Downtown.

Arrival of Buyers

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning Bryant 1000.

ALBANY, N. Y.—M. Livrie: J. Ferber, jobs silk dresses; 37 West 26th.
ALLENTOWN, Penn.—The Adams Co.; G. T. Schivane, waists, blouses; Room 501, 33 West 34th.
AMSTERDAM, N. Y.—A. Mark's Sons; C. Mark, ready-to-wear; Flanders.
AMSTERDAM, N. Y.—M. Gray, ready-to-wear; 1,133 B'way.
ATLANTA, Ga.—J. M. High Co.; J. D. Bellah, ready-to-wear; 353 4th Av.; St. Andrew.
BALTIMORE.—Baltimore Bargain House; F. Quellmalz, cotton piece goods; 354 4th.
BALTIMORE—Bernheimer Bros.; I. I. Wolf, dry goods; 470 4th Av.; Marlborough.
BALTIMORE—B. Freedman & Sons; B. Freedman, woolens; Aberdeen.
BALTIMORE—The Hub; Miss B. Horgan, ladies' wear; 53 West 14th.
BAKERSFIELD, Cal.—Redlock Merc. Co.; N. Bennett, jobs ready-to-wear, underwear, basement; 1,303, 116 W. 32d St.
BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—L. Pizitz; jobs ready-to-wear; 3 W. 29th.
BOSTON.—William Filene's Sons Co.; Mr. Schroeder, silks, muslin underwear; 116 W. 32d.
BOSTON—Enterprise Cloak Co.; J. L. Worlbarsht, coats, dresses, skirts; 1,133 B'way.
BOSTON—Jordan Marsh Co.; C. Berry, small wares, patterns; Miss M. Cronin, infants' wear; D. W. Edwards, Jr., millinery; P. Keefe, misses' coats; A. G. Sanborn, silk waists; W. E. Titus, optical goods; 432 4th Av.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—Flint & Kent; R. W. Forrester, rugs, furniture; 220 5th Av.
CHARLESTON, W. Va.—J. Schwab, ladies' garments; Miss Cantly, millinery; 44 East 23d; Latham.
CHATTANOOGA, Tenn.—Schwartz Bros.; S. Schwartz, ready-to-wear; 303 5th Av.
CHICAGO—The Fair; S. J. Natkin, china, glassware; J. Zack, laces, ribbons, notions, boys' furnishings; 225 4th Av.
CHICAGO—L. Klein; E. Meyer, men's, boys' clothing; 1,133 Broadway.
CHICAGO—E. Elsinger Co.; W. Brodkorb, ladies' waists, children's dresses, underwear, hosiery; B. Stark, wash goods, curtain material; 256 Church.
CHICAGO—Montgomery Ward & Co.; J. H. Hawkins, hosiery, underwear, infants' wear; 309 6th Av.
CHICAGO—Sears, Roebuck & Co.; G. Alexander, notions, laces, neckwear; 115 5th Av.
CINCINNATI—Irwin Cloak Co.; Miss M. Isaacs, dresses; 404 4th Av.
CLEVELAND—Hirsch Co.; Miss E. Cohen, dresses; 470 4th Av.
COLUMBUS, Ohio—Max H. Rieser Co.; M. Weinberger, coats, suits, skirts; 1,170 Broadway.
DAVENPORT, Iowa—J. H. C. Petersen's Sons; A. L. Petersen, merchandise manager; 1,133 B'way.
DES MOINES, Iowa—Younker Bros.; N. L. Cassidy, wash dresses, wash skirts, basement; 303 5th Av.
DETROIT—Crowley-Milner Co.; T. P. Stack, coats, suits, dresses; L. Neubrick, china, glass, trunks, toys; 116 W. 32d.
DETROIT, Mich.—S. A. S. Jacobs, (jobber;) Miss W. C. Carter, silk waists; Martinique.
DETROIT—Crowley-Milner Co.; Miss B. Krueck, Miss J. M. Brooks, art needlework; 116 W. 32d.
EASTON, Penn.—Ross Millinery Co.; G. Gross, flowers, fancies; 621 B'way.
EL PASO, Texas.—J. Stolaroff; M. J. Boretz, furn. goods; 1,150 Broadway.
GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—C. Trankla & Co.; F. W. Wendland, cloaks, suits; 432 4th Av. Cumberland.
HAVANA, Cuba.—C. Berkowitz, men's, women's garments; Martinique.
HELENA, Ark.—Ware & Solomon; J. Bulenson, ready-to-wear; 1,150 B'way.
HERKIMER, N. Y.—H. G. Munger Co.; E. L. Jackson, coats, suits; 404 4th Av.; Park Av.
HOLYOKE, Mass.—Bearg Bros.; S. Bearg, ready-to-wear; 1,133 B'way.
HOLYOKE, Mass.—Sample Cloak & Suit Co.; M. Miller, ready-to-wear; 1,133 B'way.
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Traugott Bros.; Louis Traugott, suits, coats, dresses; Leo Traugott, men's, boys' clothing, Fall; Martinique.
INDIANAPOLIS—L. S. Ayres Co.; R. T. Ramsey, men's furn. goods, knit underwear; 220 5th Av.; Somerset.
INDIANAPOLIS—Hibben, Hollweg Co.; H. S. Pollock, dress goods, silks; 320 Broadway.
KANSAS CITY—Smith-McCord-Townsend D. G. Co.; P. C. Barber, silks, dress goods; 72 Leonard.
NEW ORLEANS—Exclusive Shop; A. Hurwitz, women's ready-to-wear; Aberdeen.
OSHKOSH, Wis.—F. Stein & Co.; F. Stein, women's ready-to-wear; 1,133 B'way; Gregorian.
PINE BLUFF, Ark.—Frong Co.; M. Sherman, coats, suits, waists; Imperial.
PHILADELPHIA—M. Silverman & Son; A. Silverman, dry goods; 1,133 Broadway; Aberdeen.
PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann's Dept. Store; J. W. Horne, toys, trunks; 1,261 Broadway.
PITTSBURGH, Penn.—Waldman & Co.; H. Waldman, coats, suits; 404 4th Av.
PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann & Baer Co.; E. Schmidt, toys; 404 4th Av.
PORTLAND, Ore.—Lipman, Wolfe & Co.; E. Miller, women's knit underwear, hosiery; 1,123 B'way.
READING, Penn.—F. S. Bucks, dry goods; Broztell.
ROCK ISLAND, Ill.—L. S. McCabe & Co.; Miss F. B. Rendle, coats, suits, waists; Woodstock.
SACRAMENTO, Cal.—Weinstock, Lubin & Co.; C. Krichman, waists, sweaters; 220 5th Av.
SAGINAW, Mich.—Outlet Ladies' Shop; Mr. Rosenbaum, check, mixture skirts; Room 712, 1,123 B'way.
ST. JOSEPH, Mo.—Richardson D. G. Co.; J. W. Evans, silks, wool goods; 43 Leonard.
ST. LOUIS—Kline Cloak Co.; B. Pope, furs; 404 4th Av.
ST. PAUL—Lindeke, Warner & Sons; G. G. Schulze, dress goods, wash goods, silks, velvets; L. W. Wolterstorf, white goods, linens, children's dresses, petticoats, shirtwaists; 350 B'way.
SYRACUSE, N. Y.—L. A. Witherill; Miss Bemis, waists, house dresses, children's wear; Breslin.
SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Hunter, Tuppen Co.; Miss S. Cummings, ribbons; Imperial.
TERRE HAUTE, Ind.—Siegel Store; F. Petersdorf, ready-to-wear; 303 5th Av.
TRENTON—Ross Millinery Co.; Henry Gross, millinery; 621 B'way.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—M. Goldenberg; J. M. Goldenberg, jobs women's suits, dresses; 1,140 Broadway.
WILMINGTON, N. C.—Goodman Bros.; J. W. Goodman, ready-to-wear; Imperial.
WILMINGTON, N. C.—G. Dannenbaum; women's, children's Fall coats, children's dresses, Summer wash, silk dresses; 470 4th Av.

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COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(<) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Second Circuit—Ward, Rogers, and Hough, JJ.—At 10:30 A. M., in Room 433, P. O. Bldg.
Motions:
Re Resnek.
Morah<Morgan.
Lehigh<Pidcock.
General calendar:
Safford<US.
Gardiner<Du Pont.
Simplex<Renfrew.
Stromberg<Arnson.
Brown<Fletcher.
Rund<Long.
Bates<Cornell Co.
Lorillard<SS River Meander.
N Y C RR<Ferryboat Lakewood.
Bouchard<Elzey.
Malvin<US.
Harms<Cornell.

DISTRICT COURT—Manton, J.—Room 337, P. O. Bldg., at 2 P. M.—Jury calendar.
Case on—Emerson<Hubbard.
No day calendar.

DISTRICT COURT—Hand, J.—Room 235, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Bankruptcy.
Discharges:
Mandel Pollock,
Louis Slupsky.
Under objection:
Henry S. Prager,
W. H. Rudolph,
Henninger & Baker.
Adjourned cases.
Walter J. Bellinger,
Isaac B. Grudberg,
Sarah Gans,
Alvin Waist and Dress Co.,
A. & N. Silverman,
Motions:
J. E. Davis,
Morris Kaufman,
Isidor Forman,
Levine Brothers,
Willard C. Baldwin,
Weiss & Lutman.
Chickasaw Skirt Mfg.,
Allex R. Eley,
German Cutlery Import Co.,
Albert Murphy,
Leterman, Becker & Co.,
Freedman & Block,
H. Himmelstein,
Abraham Heller,
David L. Schneer,
Goudelman & Levi,
Kathodian Bronze Works,
Jewett Brothers, (6,)
Loretta Corp, (4,)
Alfred M. Woolley,
Jewett Brothers,
Nathan Fox,
Frank Meany Co.,
Emanuel Kramer.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Room 323, P. O. Bldg., Brooklyn.—Common law at 10:30 A. M.
Munson<Brown, (2.)
Kever<Phila & Rdg C & I Co.
Mulcahy<Borden's C M Co.
Patapas<Warren F M.
Bolauckas<Cent RR Co of NJ.
Johnson<N Eng SS.
Jorgenson<Atlantic Stevedoring.
Rowe<N Eng SS Co.
Wunder<Lathan Litho & Printing Co.
Minal, as admx<Kerr SS Co et al.
Flannerty<Penn RR Co.
McGrath<same.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

McNally<Lackawanna Bridge Co.
McCloskey<Buckley et al.
Cadman<CNY.
Tynan<same.
McLoughlin<same.
Meruk et al<same.
Dunbar<same.
Smith<same.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Recess.
APPELLATE TERM—Recess.
SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Delehanty, J.—Litigated motions at 10 A. M.
Re U S Fid & Guar Co<Rabinowitz.
Smith<Smith.
Worral<Brady.
Choroshin<Choroshin.
Denney<Denney.
Mihalopoulon<Carter.
Bayliss<Bayliss.
Mount<Corey.
Clerk<Rosenfeld.
Stewart<Home Life In.
Punch & Judy Thea Co<Sayre.
Aidinides<Daniels.
Botts<Mercantile Bk.
Re O'Neill.
Re Schneider, (O'Neil)
Hodgens<Columbia Trust Co.
Bonelli<Bonelli.
Vassos<Syracuse Journal Co.
Trombetta<Collier.
Clark<Gibson.
Vergnolle<Waldo.
Brand<Beresford.
Keeler Bldg Co<Williams.
Ahmutz<NY Sample Furniture Co.
Kenton Const Co<Davis.
Citron<Hecht.
Luther<Luther.
Couch<Kroeger Piano Co.
Rosenberg<Beardsley.
Klein<Anger.
Antush<Schneider.
Fischer<Fischer.
Greaden<6th Leasehold, Inc.
Nathan<Nathan.
Bank for Saving<Jantzer.
Same<Scheffers.
Wangrow<Himoff Machine Co.
Buckley<Delaware Club.
Douglas<Silverstone.
Schoenfield<N Y Rys.
Van Winkle<3d Av Ry.
1st Natl Bk of Fort Lee<Eberhardt.
Finkelstein<Atkinson.
Schneider<Friedman.
Waydell & Co<Am Trading Co.
Re People, &c<First Mutual Liability.
Wittenberg<Burtis.
Pfeifer<Schwartz.
Ayers<Pembroke Rlty.
Ahearn<Ahearn.
John<John.
Re Perfumes Reviera, Inc.
Re Ebert.
W W Dress Co<Mass Bond & Ins Co.
Pollock<Shenfeld.
Eastern Products Co<Tennessee Coal, Iron & RR Co.
Stromberg<Stromberg.
Karten<Bachmeier & Co.
Blossom<Chisholm.
Legniti<Mechanics & Metals Bank.
Giamortino<Born.
Lefkowitz<Lefkowitz.
Vasselia<Marrone.
Miner<Bozzuffi Rlty.
Cuatololapam Sugar Co<Beck.
Briskin<Rapp.
Schlesinger & Redburn Co<Frankenstyne.
Re Butensky, (O'Malley.)
Keller<Pick.
Harby SS Co<Erie RR.
Sainsbury<Cent Mfg Mutual Ins Co.
Royal Display Fixture Co<Feuer.
Blasius<Avri Chem Co.
Am & British Mfg Co<Hoadley.
Kroger<Brose.
Epstein<Israel.
Cohen<Loeb.
Balmages<Rosenkranz.
Regenbogen<Bulk.
Ehrlich<Friedman.
Legniti<Mechanics & Metals Bank.
Austin<Horn & Hardart Co.
Pick<Deane.
Piersons<Duden.
Natl Surety Co<Seaich.
Glaser<Glaser.
McCue<Survey/ Associates.
Godsol<Lewis.
Max<Fried.
Berg<Eisen Rlty Co.
Cutler<Schusheim.
Balut<N Y, Susquehanna & W RR.
McSherry<McSherry.
Damers<Smith & Terry.
Weinstein<Levin.
Re Davis.
Sirlin<Fox.
Philipe<Kolinsky.
Silberstein<Bonesteel.
N Y Trust Co<J K Estate Rlty Co.
Lowenthal<Rothstein.
Flammer<250 W 103d St Co.
Langworthy<Langworthy.
McAlevey<3d Av Ry.
Munn & Co<Beach.
Masson<Cent Oil, Tr & Dev Co.
McGee<Curtin.
Nemeth<Int R T.
Leighton<Leighton.
CNY<Glasgow.
Degen<Steinbrink.
Ochberg<Knick Ice Co.
Master Drama Features<Mammoth Film.
Davis<Davis.
Re Drone.
Re Phillips Shoe Co.

PART II.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.
PART III.—Weeks, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Motions:
Eletz<Bellin.
Coney<Brennan.
Crandell<Eisen Rlty.
Berg<same.
Borchardt<Raymond Const Co.
Connolly<Hebner.
Steinmiller<Steinmiller.
Bates<Bates.
Hobbs<Pearson.
Bowery Sav Bk<Sozio.
Justis<Justis.
Lipman<Lipman.
Dreier<Dreier.
Skinner<Skinner.
De Gaetano<De Gaetano.
Preferred causes:
Rosenzweig<Rosenzweig.
N Y Title &c Co<Purdy.
Kandel<Goodnow.
Met Sav Bk<Gelbwaks.
Bohart<Bohart.
Petry<Langan.
Malex Rlty Corp<Kenilworth H Co.
Wood<15 W 123 St Co.
General calendar:
Kublansky<Kublansky.
Gershel<Gershel.
Stephan<Stephan.
Cosby<Cosby.
Russo<Russo.
Bleiman<Libman Rlty.
Goldschmidt<Wagner.
Hatton<Hatton.
Wooldridge<Shea.
Jamieson<Jamieson.
Purcell<Purcell.
Bowers<Klugel.
Westermann<Westermann.
Smith<Smith.
Bladel<Dambrosio.
Fischel<Kamber.
Horowitz<Bowery Sav Bk.
Henderson<Stokes.
Hewitt<Gere.
Erikson<Erikson.
Talcott<D, L & W Coal Co.
Duane<Doris.
Wilkinson Bros & Co<Ebbets.
Corey<Corey & Ritter.
Depew<Depew.
Jones<Stites.
Schwartz<Aldebaron.
Carey<Consoll.
Shur-Loc Elevator Safety Co<Purcell.
Hardy<Seaman's Bk for Savings.
Same<Excelsior Sav Bk.
Neal<Greenberg.
Brandt<Screiber.
Case on.

PART IV.—Newburger, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.
PART V.—Platzek, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Clear.
PARTS VI., VII., and VIII.—Not in session.
TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Cohalan, J.—At 10 A. M.
Kelly & Sons<Dorwin.
Silberstein<Bonsteel.
Piersons<Payne.
Meyer & Lange<Upton Serv Corp.
Hannevig & Johnson<Hamilton.
Sonn Bros Co<Weidman.
Superior Motor Garage<Woods.
Farjeon<Gavito.
Hanauer<Ross.
Meyer & Lange<Diamond.
Stern<Snyder.
Chatham & Phenix Nat Bk<Lesselbaum.
Newcorn<Frankel.
Clear.

PART III.—Whitaker, J.—At 10 A. M.
Quist<King.
Giammanco<Stella.
Cohen<Beaver.
Sheridan<King.
Ettinger<Int R T.
Brock<same.
Thompson<N Y Rys.
Zieger<McGivney.
Cumberbatch<D, L & W RR.
Satloff<McNulty Co.
Cotler<Murtha & S.
Linsky<Becker.
Maus<Bradley Cont.
Barbitta<Reynolds.
Deliro<Union Smoke Fish Co.
H David<42d St, &c, RR.
C David<same.
Parisofsky<Southern Blvd RR.
Quinn<Phoenix Amuse.
Peck<Union Ry.
J J Burll<42d St, &c, Ry.
S Burll<same.
Stanton<NY Rys.
L Feller<Elias Brew.
S Feller<same.
Fitzgerald<Int R T.
Scanlon<B H RR.
Cassidy<Int R T.
McDonald<Scheiding.
Katz<Union Ry.
Switzky<same.
Seibert<same.
Cox<same.
Reichle<Union Ry.
Babrowsky<Belt Line Ry.
Partneck<42d St, &c, Ry.
Kitz<Ruff.
Kovacs<N Y Rys.
Smith<Lesler.
Wightman<601 West End Av.
Fischer<Bradley Cont.
Acker<N. Y Rys.
Grady<same.
O'Brien<Cosgrove.
Margusi<Union Ry.
Knecht<same.
Kruppenbacher<Belt Line Ry.
Miller<Schultz, (2.)
Call<42d St, &c, Ry.
De Palma<Rockfall Apartments.
Smith<Mid-Crosstown Ry.
Vance<N Y Rys.
Demirjian<same.
Rosenberg<N Y Rys.
Weber<same.
Byrnes<same.
Byrne<same.
Verlin<same.
Kramer<Henderson.
Di Noto<Loeffler.
Scheman<Zucker.
Tuohy<Dunn.
Durenheimer<NYC Interborough Ry.
Centerra<I Rokeach & Sons, Inc.
Bernstein<Klingenstein.
Feuerstein<Union Ry.
Grynfak<Erie RR.
Shapiro<High Ground Dairy Co.
Cardone<42d St, &c, Ry.
Hanratty<Gimbel Bros.
Malamud<Greenberg.
Tuchfeld<Loew's Theat Ent.
Meyer<Andrews.
Spier<same.
Wirth<Burns Bros.
Lang<Silver.
Frankel<Flammer.
Wagner<Leh Val RR.
Bulkin<Press Pub.
Euler<Wilcox Taylor, (2.)
Fisher<Empire Carrying Corp.
Kane<Mid-Crosstown Ry.
Schwartz<Liberal Trading.
Connolly<Union Ry.
Doctor<Oberweger.
Aurigemma<CNY.
Ginsberg<Union Ry.
Geraghty<Balbone.
D'Antonio<N Y Cons RR.
Krotel<B'klyn Daily Eagle.
Hirsch<Hudson Mtg.

Kroslak<Belt Line Ry. (3.)
Dohrman<Humphreys.
Costa<N E S S Co.
Gangi<same.
Como<same.
Roberts<N Y C RR.
Ullman<L I RR.
Pellorjas<Rosen.
Moch<N Y Rys.
Dillon<Int R T.
Walstein<CNY, (2.)
Thompson<Terry & Tench.
Chaplen<CNY.
Reimer<Grocers Milk Co.
Cermak<Blumberg.
Gyomber<Rhebar.
Woff<United Drug Co.
Reilly<NY Edison, (2)
Schmitt<N Y Rys.
Bochnik<Ward Baking Co.
Shapiro<Kalbach.
Modeste<N Y Rys.
Groll<Pikowsky.
Rock<N Y Rys.

PART XIV.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10 A. M.
Goss<Gibbs.
Levy<Ross Hogan Knitting Co.
Jones<Anable.
Mayer<Monzo.
Martinelli<Beatty.
Fisher<Biltmore Theatre Corp.
F Zittel & Sons<Soresi.
Du Pont de Nemours Powder Co<Wilcox.
Brown<Cleveland Tr.
Huber<Blalock.
Singer<Wermes.
Gant<Cutting, Larson & Co.
Thornton<Northern Bank.
Dalton<same.
Egger<Troudel.
Sterling Motor Truck<Connor.
Economu Ritsos Co<Texas Rice Prod.
Bauchle<Bauchle.
Hughes<Leary.
Vandeweghe<Star Fur Mfg.
Samuels<Fid & Cas Co of NY.
Miller<Sidney Blumenthal & Co, Inc.
Times Square Auto Co<Motor Car Equip.
Letner<Reid.
Kelsey<Griffith.
Brown<Actors' Fund of America.
York Bldg Co, Inc<Astoria Veneer M & D.
Offenbach<Waring.

TRIAL TERM—Causes assigned from the day calendar to the various parts for trial. See Rule VII., amended Trial Term rules.
PART III.—Whitaker, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.
PART IV.—Goff, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.
PART V.—Hendrick, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.
PART VI.—Donnelly, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.
PART VII.—Giegerich, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.
PART VIII.—Dugro, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART IX.—Mitchell, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.
PART X.—Philbin, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XI.—McAvoy, J.—At 10 A. M. Nunes<Holding.
PART XII.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.
PART XIII.—Emerson, J.—At 10 A. M. Laicono<Barrett.
PART XIV.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XV.—Lehman, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XVI.—Pendleton, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XVII.—Gavegan, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XVIII.—Not in session.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M. Wills for probate.
Herman Dohrmann,
Jeanette D Towers,
Clara B Robinson.
Rosalina Marx,
Ida Silberman,
Julia A Moore.
TRIAL TERM—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.
Contested wills:
Case on—Elizabeth Meiser.
Case on—Est of Reuben E Crowdus.
Set calendar for the day.
Mary Goldberg,
Katherine F Lindemann.
Edward H Graham,
Bessie M Kaplan.
Contested wills:
Patrick J Dunn,

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Finelite, J.—At 10 A. M.—Litigated motions.
Bauman & Co<Witkowski.
Erminio & Co<Higgins.
Binzel<Karminski.
Abstbaum<Koch.
Pessein<Weinstein.
Jelot<Brindze.
Bihler<Normandy Waist Co.
Loyal Building Co<Van Dyck Estate.
Epstein<Ohrbach.
Forsmith<Ehrlich.
Curtis<Gray.
Lieb<Heitzner.
Ablitzer<Burnth.
Same<Presyburg.
Pawtuxel Valley Textile Co<Hofman Silk.
Volpe<Russo.
Jaffe<Auslander.
Katz<M Friedlander & Co. (2)
Blank<N Y Rys.
Schwartz<same.
Greenberg<same.
Friedman<Bass.
Schinken<Monroe Holding Co.
Marino<Finkelstein.
Stroman<Wangler.
Liebman<Stone.
Peskin<Kirsch.
Hirsch<Rosenstreter.
Feler<Muldberg.
Zimmerman<Gottlieb.
Mack<Levin.
Presser<Schulder.
Gruber<Greenwald.
Friedman<Bass.
Stevens<Indelli.
Wadler<Avedon.
Leland & Co<Yetman.
Crane & Mahoney<Lichfield.
Ernst<Goldberg.
Brandt<Union Ry.
Zobel Color Wks Inc<Siegel.
Delmonicos<Alexander
Century Holding<Ebling Brew (2).
Echelman<Kaufman (3).
Statler<Haight.
Weissberg<Bauman (2)

PART II.—Walsh, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.
TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—Schmuck, J.—At 9:45 A. M.
Kaplan<Rosenberg.
Cummins<D. L & W RR.
Samya<Winter Garden Co, Inc.
Masters<N Y Rys.
Brandt<same.
Burnstein<Union Ry.
Bennett<3d Av Ry.
Archdeacon<Speroni.
Billet<N Y Rys.
Cohen<same.
Krzepicki<same.
Schabb<Int R T Co.
Fisher<N Y Rys.
Goodman<Feigenbaum.
Wiener<520-522 East 13th St Rty Co.
Patterson<Baerries.
Greenstein<Leavitt.
Kaufman<Gimbel Brothers.
Halpern<Rosenfeld.
Tannenbaum-Lindenberg.
George<Friedman.
Dornholz<Di Menna.
Krauss<N Y Rys.
Gambarg<Kayes Realty Corp.
Schneidman<Stein.
Todd<Horowitz.
Harris<NY Rys.
Hochman<Field.
Schwartz<N Y Rys.
Horgan<same.
Rosenberg<same.
Adams<Luke.
Germania Bk<Wilson & Bryant Co.
Lederer<Park.
Trench<Salomon.
Lloyd<Int R T.
Hassig<Union Ry.
Borodkin<Weil.
Greenberg<Harlem Dairy Prod Co.
Kaftens<Int R T.
Zaphirion<same.
Brown<same.
Fitanitis<5th Av Coach.
Loyal Bldg Co<Van Dyck Estates.
Heller<Int R T.
Otto<same.
Seigel<Bascian.
Kriegel<Hagedorn.
Siegel<Wunsh.
Hochheiser<Hyman.
Greenstein<Rivers.
Sussman<Pechter.
Punsky<Int R T.
Goldstein<I & M Rty.
Raw Silk Trad<Compagnie Gen Trans.
Wachtell<Tillman.
Rooney<Francis.
Gen Elec<Johnson.
Schulman<Gen Accident F & L Assur.
Moreland Operating Co<Knickerbocker.
Albert<Wachsman.
Brief<Naughton-Mulgrew Motor Car.
Gilbord<Hencken & Willenbrock Co.
Goldstein<3d Av Ry.
Weisbrot<NY Rys.
Pochmarski<same.
Karp<Int R T.
Slopek<same.
D'Elieal<Union Ry.
Grossman<Borden's Cond Milk Co.
Perlman<Burns Bros.
Bedemphl<NY Rys.
Hill<Joseph.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to trial Term, Part II., for trial.
Madero Bros<Edwards (2.)
Sogall & Jurow<Schneierson.
Reiber<Childs & Co.
Miller<Mach & Metal Sales.
Bankoff<Detr Met Ref Clear.

PART II.—Smith, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
PART III.—O'Dwyer, J.—At 10 A. M.—Commercial calendar.
Kannengieser<Israelowitz (2.)
Trossman<Kaufman.
Kohn<Rosenberg.
Columbia Trust<Crane.
Johnstone<Butler, Inc.
Wyler<Mayer.
C & M Envelope<Illustrated P C & Nov.
Flecker<Stampler.
Kuhlman<Mastiangelo.
Woolf<Finsilver & S.
Crane<Litchfield.
Helfgott<Hayashi.
Mortenson Wood Wkg Co<Raabe.
Burgeslov<Gottlieb.
Indian Ref Co<149th St Garage, Inc, (2.)
Rochlin<Lugerman & Morrison, Inc.
Lovell<Blood.
Carpp<Freres.
Holzman<Singer.
Pulp & Paper Trading Co<M O'Meara Co.
Case on.

PART IV.—Allen, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART V.—Zeller, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
PART VI.—La Fetra, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART VII.—Valente, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART VIII.—Meyer, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Donnelly, J. Re Kessler (Abramson)—Jacob Stiefel. Re Cohen et al. (Grunstein)—Jacob Stiefel.
SUPREME COURT—Weeks, J. Levy<Parisian R E Corp—William A Campbell.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Erlanger, J. Emigrant Ind Sav Bank<John G Peppler—Nicholas F Walsh.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Tierney, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM—Tierney, J.—Motion calendar.
Van Wagenen<Levine.
Paul<Weill.
Schmidt<Schmidt.
Mandell<Mandell.
Jaudon<Jaudon.
Farrington<Peterson.
Bond & Mtg Guar Co<Upland Realty Co.
Dresner<Town of Stony Point.
Rodman Impv<Krabo.
Harrison<De Hart.
Burke<Burke.
Seitz<Ebling Brewing.
Fox<Raggio.
Henderson<Melwin Realty & Const.
Neukirch<Elm Hold'g.
Re Fisher Collins Stevedoring Co.
SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Tierney, J.
Dorn<Int R T.
Silberstein<Goldstein.
Central Trust Co<Mountain Const Co.
Hyland<Hyland.
TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Guy, J.
Leff<Kuehnel.
Shapiro<Levine.
Graeve<Traub.
Nelson<Brody.
Harding<CNY.
Commercial Car Unit Co<Hudford Sales.
Yanlowitz<Rogers & Hagerty.
Frankel<Int R T Co.
Kuninsky<Piedmont Paper Co.
Sabulsky<Wyland.
Einer<Freeman St Co.
Psackis<Int R T Co.
Schlesinger<Lederman.
Engel<Int R T Co.
Seligman<Bode.
Stringone<Bohle.
Stoff<Benaden Rlty.
O'Beill<Ind Eng Co.
Newmark<Tower.
Cavanagh<Union Ry.
Bronx Boro Bank<Vernaglia.
Grabinsky<Pye.
Goodman<Int R T.
Epstein<So Blvd RR.
Bernisconi<NY, W & Boston RR.
Dagostino<Fischer.
Conron Bros<Armour & Co.
Smith<Ruppert.
Perillo<Union Ry.
Harston<same.
Meyers<Madeira Rlty.
Becker<Schacht.
Behr<Nowak.
Rabowsky<Union Ry.
Sterman<Minderman, Inc.
Purcell<Barrett, as Pres.
Kahn<State Silk Co.
Esposito<Union Ry.
Rabinowitz<Liquid Carbonic Co.
Mucha<Sproul.
Benowitz<Schuman.
Regitsky<Wilfand.
Terranova<NY Cons RR.
Rendell<Leff.
Maselli<Cramer Meyer Co.
Horwitz<Empire Door.
Muller<Petschke.
Granfield<Buckley.
Daly<Int R T.
Grimm<Presbyterian Hospital.
Comm'l Car Unit Co<Hudford Sales Co.
Quinn<Cotter.
Ragette<Maxwell Co.
Barkey<Rudd.
De Cola<Eichler Brew.
Mishkind Feat Film<Lande.
Belloti<Bickhardt.
Lichtenstein<Rubenson.
Levy<Rogers & H.
Goretsky<Doll.
Highest number reached in regular order, 1590.
PART II.—Tierney, J.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I.
Case on—Ycchelson<Gold.
PART III.—Ford, J.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.
Motions:
Estates of Cornelius Leary,
Magdalena Mohrman,
Helen Caulkins,
John D McCarthy,
Mary Wilson.
Wills for probate:
Theresa Milleg,
Christoph Mohrmann,
Richard Kohlmann,
Olive B Washburne,
Hedwig Feucht,
Jacob Werner,
Rachel Platt,
Mary Sliney,
Catharine Heinrich.
Accountings:
Estates of Edward Brennan,
Loren Thompson Thomas.
TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—Contested will—Eliza L. Sampson.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.
Reutlinger<Lucymore Realty Co.
Cohen<Herschowitz.
TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Jenks, P. J.; Mills, Rich, Blackmar, Kelly, JJ.—Enumerated day calendar at 10 A. M.
Albany Rty Co<Vogt.
People<Pellegrino.
Backenstoe<Holmes.
McMurry<Woods.
Moore<Bklyn Trust Co.
Clark<Keating.
Seagle<Barreto.
Wareham<Eagle Loan.
Robb<same.
Bronson<same.
APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.
SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Scudder, J.—At 10 A. M.
German Savings Bk<Lavilette.
Same<Fleck.
McKenna<Strype.
Wilson<Wilson.
TitleG & T Co<Mulry.
Re Gravesend Neck Road, &c, (Parcels 71 and 76.)
Queens Co Trust Co<Field.
Susskind<Susskind.
Lyons<Broaker.
Empire Arch Iron Wks<Thomas.
Ward<Ward.
Korn<Korn.
Heyman<Marchand.
Gayety Taxicab Co<Gayety Garage.
Williams<Livellara.
Babcock<Rogers Peet.
W A Case & Son Mfg Co<Young Imp Corp.
Greenberg<Laventhal.
Re Solomon.
Luby<Luby.
Eyron<Dillon.
Ariani<Mitchel H Mark Rty Corp.
Kriegsman<Bordman.
Schindel<Juliano.
Covert<Larsen.
Re Public Playground Park, (Lorimer Sq.)
Haber<Millc.
Brown<Brown.
Kraus<Kraus.
Hesse<Turbo-Elec Con Co.
Bogert Flour Co<Peterson.
Obernier<Biewener.
Gravesend Neck Road, (Randolph.)
Guinan<Leach.
Leach<Guinan.
Hunter<Leadbetter.
Morrell<Gately.
Parrish<Parrish.
Popper<Isbill.
Linder<Reifschneider, Jr.
Oppenheimer<H L Deval Co.
James<Cole.
McGuire<McGuire.
Hennigan<C B Beaumont & Co.
Zwicker<Shebler.
Caruso<Caruso.
Re Kunz.
Davidson<Kashinsky.
Stone<Georgia Bldg.
Same<Gerzog.
Re Scott Av.
Puels<Bruning.
Re Gravesend Neck Road, (Banford.)
Reid<Reid.
Re Newson, (Altman.)
PART II.—Van Siclen, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.
PART III.—Callaghan, J.—At 10 A. M.
Donegan<McCann.
Lourey<Bklyn Savs Bk.
Epstein<Epstein.
Golliasch<Golliasch.
Schroeder<Karutz.
Waldron<de Hierapolis.
Ehrlich<same.
Marciano<Brady & Gloe, Inc.
Vitale<Vitale.
Mertz<Raczek.
Doudera<Doudera.
The remaining cases marked ready on the call March 6 will be added to subsequent day calendars for trial when the above cases are disposed of.
Highest number reached on the regular call, 691.
TRIAL TERM—Part I., Jaycox, J.; Part II., Benedict, J.; Part III., Aspinall, J.; Part IV., Fawcett, J.; Part V., Lazansky, J.
Sanford<N Y Cons RR.
Norton<CNY.
Emperor<N Y Rys.
Nagel<Finn.
Moore<CNY & ano.
Mintz<Myers Con Co & ano.
Frank<B H RR.
Whalen<Meyer.
Dickinson<B H RR.
Leyendecker<B H RR.
Ryder<Bell.
Rumpf<Spiwack & ano.
Slegler<Huber Brewery.
De Parrie<McCormick & ano.
Sansaverino<B H RR.
Wald<Dock Construction Co.
Schwartz<Century Bk.
Meyers<C I & B RR.
Spangler<Hillebrand.
Schneider<Neary.
Grocke<Underpinning & Foundation Co.
Crane<Suckow.
Belford<Fay.
Scranton & Lehigh Coal Co<Welz & Zerweck.
Lapace<Mirabile.
Saperstein<Standard Cigar Stands Co.
Day-Elders Motors Co<Edwards.
Meisler<Segalbaum.
Runsdorf<Bacon Coal.
Mora<Travelers Ins.
Fromm<B H RR.
Stahle<Nassau RR.
N Y Cons RR<CNY.
May<NY Consol RR.
Brady<CNY & ano.
Hunter<Welz & Zerweck.
Saltzman<Liberal Trading Co.
Silverstein<Flinn-O'Rourke Const Co.
Horowitz<Kulenkampff & Co.
Robertson<Wysiecki.
The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon this call:
George, Blood<Ellanar Realty Co.
Williams<NY Con RR.
Mele<Doelger Brew Co.
Brothers<Stanley & P.
Hall<Skelly-Boback Co.
Pelizzo<Bklyn Un Gas.
Riley<C I & B RR.
Sabella<India Wharf Brew Co.
Waterman<Wright.
Patti<Stern.
Weil<Fish & ano.
Crespi<Dwork & ano.
Werner<Int R T.
Corrigan<Ammon.
Murphy, Steinhauer<Sternsberg & ano.
Murphy<Com Adv Asn.
Kent<Fraser.
O'Toole<Nassau RR.
Berni<Strook.
Heinemann<Lennox.
Bruckner<Goldstein & ano.
Hussey<Int R T.
Wenzinger<Big Four Amusement Co.
Costarino & Co<Interstate Corrugated Box Co.
Steigerwald<Nas RR.
Blenk<Grunes.
Quenzer<N Y Cons RR.
Dineen<Nassau RR.
Mitchell<N Y Rys.
Zraick<Smith & ano.
Rossi<Cohen, Goldman & Co.
Collins<B, Q Co & Sub RR.
Springfield Nat Bank<Breitung et al.
Scharen<Coastwise Lumber & Supply.
Brislin Co<Martin & ano.
Bohrer<Manhattan Clothing Co et al.
Weinstein<Clark.
Highest number reached on regular call, 3953.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.
Wills of:
August Bergman,
Christopher Maguire,
Patrick Carr,
Charles Renz,
Michael J Keenna,
Margaret L Ryan,
Jacob Strumpf,
Anastasia Dalton,
Elizabeth Chawles,
Gladys Smith,
Joseph Colby,
Jacob Wielder.
Administration of:
Anna Rose.
Accounting of:
John Kellar,
Julius Tillinger,
Charles Barker,
Elijah D Taft,
Henry Hamm,
Henry Gall.
Estates of:
Dello infants,
Beatrice Barker.
Contested calendar:
Emma Haviland,
H Ruderman.

County Court.

PART V.—Dike, J.
Radinsky<Israel.
Suchdola<Nass El RR.
Kaplin<B H RR.
Pollingi<same.
Melton<NY Con RR.
Bogoff<Stamm.
Gallo<B H RR.
Ambach<same.
Mostow<Mitchell.
Berkowitz<Feteur.
Bowen<Cooper.
Powers<B H RR.
Blumberg<Green.
Griffin<B H RR.
Feinberg<Levy
Highest number reached on regular call, 889.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Faber, J.; Part II., Young, J.—At 10 A. M.
Reilly<Kenna.
Heney, as admx<B, Q Co & Sub RR.
Ferrara<Di Mola & ano.
McDonald<B H RR.
Cohen<Untermyer.
Simendinger<C I & B R R and another.
Heck<Whattoff.
Sparadowski, an inf<Bennett and another.
Risolo<Griffin Mfg.
Smith<B H RR.
Plaza Taxi Co<Dubosque and ano.
Perina<Ely.
Armstrong<Mergenthal.
Guadagno<Phoman.
Sutrino<Carnine.
The following causes if marked ready will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day on this call.
Geiser & Son<Rainier Motor Corp.
Reilly<I R T Co.
Cassidy<B H R R Co.
Du Pont<Silber.
Same<Tachaux.
Frankel<Belt Line Ry.
Schwab<Thompson.
McMonis<Summers.
Sheedy<I R T.
Furst<B H R R Co.
Coyle<N Y Con R R.
Wenzel, an inf<Kuenn & ano.
Benes, as admx<Oakes Man Co et al.
Kienzle, as admr<same.
Dauphin, as admr<same.
Heinlein, an inf<Bevers.
Mager<Reilly.
Stock<B H RR.
Hannafin<Stevens Milk Co.
Bowler<Ankener.
Leavy, an inf<Greilich.
West Canad Amuse Assoc<Heilig & ano.
Cohen<John Winkler's Sons.
Highest number reached on the general calendar is 2,205.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Keogh, J.; Part II., Morschauser, J.; Part III., Platt, J.—At 9:30 A. M.
Fusco<NY, NH & H RR Co.
Gordon<West Elec RR.
Obrunt<Weinberg.
Conklin<Kaufman.
Bell<NY C RR.
Ries<West Elec RR.
Witt<Purcell & Gilfether.
English<NY C RR.
Macduff<West Military Academy.
Mackeown<Dawes.
Carr<Kent.
Moulton<Moulton.
West Land Exchange<Halstead.
Fischman<NY Tel Co.
Zondorak<Yonkers RR.
Iowa Valve<Briante Cons Co.
Repp<Eckert.
Hines<West Co Trans.
Gans<Asph Roof Coat.
Maofsky<Komminsky.
The following causes must be answered ready or marked over to another day:
Yodis<Lehigh Val RR.
Hughes<same.
Robinson<Town of Somers, (4.)
Fox<Lord & Taylor.
Ercoll<N Y, West & Boston Ry Co.
Punka<Kernaugh, Inc.
Corigliano<Gross.
Addyman<Grindrod.
Weinberger<Cohen.
Davis<Garafano.
Highest number reached on call, 880.
SPECIAL TERM—Tompkins, J.—At 10 A. M.
Gourley<Glennen.
Fish & Marvin<Village of Scarsdale.
Yonkers Builders' Supply Co<Anderson.
Also for the hearing of motions.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on January 9, 1918, W. Freeland Dalzell et al. filed their petition praying for limitation of liability as owners of the tug C. P. RAYMOND, for any loss, damage or injury arising out of an accident which occurred on or about July 23, 1917, when the barge P. B. No. 8 collided with the steamship SAN GIOVANNI near Pier 22, Brooklyn, in consequence of which said SS. SAN GIOVANNI and said barge P. B. No. 8 are alleged to have sustained damage. The petitioners have stipulated to pay into this court the value of said tug C. P. RAYMOND and pending freight as appraised, viz.: $20,000 with lawful interest according to law. All persons claiming damages by reason of said accident are required by the monition issued to me by said Court to prove their claims before Max Rockmore, Esq., U. S. Commissioner, at his office, Room 349, Post Office Building, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 15th day of April, 1918, at 10:30 A. M.; And that persons not so proving claims will be then defaulted.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.

ROAD TO INFORMATION.

Facts bearing on current events are hard to find without The New York Times Index. Convenient reference to subjects and dates covered in the newspapers, with brief summaries which supply quickly answers to many questions of the moment. The New York Times Index serves as a guide also to the extended accounts of events in the newspapers themselves. Bound volumes, $2.00 a quarter; $8.00 a year. The New York Times Index, Times Square.—Advt.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.
Notice is given that J. S. PACKARD DREDGING COMPANY, owners of the Steamtug "J. S. PACKARD" and Dumper Scow "I-19," filed its petition for limitation of liability for any loss, destruction, damage, or injury from said vessels on December 10th, 1915. Value of tug $25,000.00. The proceeds of Scow in Court. All persons claiming damage because of said loss, destruction, damage, or injury must prove their claims before Alexander Gilchrist, Jr., Commissioner, at his office, Post Office Building, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before 13th May, 1918, or be defaulted.
Dated, February 8, 1918.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, United States Marshal, Southern District of New York.
FOLEY & MARTIN, Proctors for Petitioner, 64 Wall Street, New York City.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Southern District of New York.—NOTICE is given that the HUDSON TOW BOAT CO., owner of the steam tug "Hudson," has filed its petition for the limitation of liability for any loss, damage, or injury by said vessel in collision with the launch Clare, on September 10th, 1917. Value of vessel, $21,870, no freight pending. All persons claiming damages because of such loss, destruction, damage, or injury, must prove their claims before Alexander Gilchrist, Jr., Esq., Commissioner, at his office, Room 343, U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 27th day of May, 1918, or be defaulted.
Dated, February 20th, 1918.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York—No. 25500—In Bankruptcy—HARRY ARSHAWSKY and ISRAEL LAMB, Bankrupts.
Harry Arshawsky and Israel Lamb, individually and as co-partners, trading as Arshawsky & Lamb, were duly adjudicated bankrupts on January 26th, 1918. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, City of New York, on March 21st, 1918, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.
PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 25,562.—U. S. DIST. COURT, SO. DIST. N. Y.—In Bankruptcy.—THE NORFOLK MILLS, INC., Bankrupt.
Creditors of said bankrupt are hereby given notice that on February 18th, 1918, it was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 233 Broadway, New York, N. Y., on March 21st, 1918, at 12 o'clock noon. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting. Bankrupt will offer a composition to its creditors.
MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Notice is given that EGERTON TOWING COMPANY, owner of the Steamtug "EGERTON," filed its Petition for Limitation of Liability for any loss, destruction, damage, or injury from said vessel on July 20, 1917. Value of vessel and freight, as per order, $14,000. All persons claiming damage because of said loss, destruction, damage or injury, must prove their claims before Alexander Gilchrist, Jr., Commissioner, at his office, Post Office Building, Borough of Manhattan, on or before April 8th, 1918, or be defaulted.
Dated, January 3, 1918.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal, S. D. N. Y.
FOLEY & MARTIN, Proctors for Petitioner, No. 64 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of A. ANDRE & CO., INC., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Monday, March 25, 1918, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 539 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of 200 shares of capital stock of the Walker Land and Improvement Company, also the unexpired terms of leases of the premises formerly occupied by A. Andre & Co., Inc., No. 300 West 119th Street, and southwest corner of 179th Street and Broadway, Nos. 2,016 Amsterdam Avenue, 2,161 Eighth Avenue, 884-886 Columbus Avenue.
All those thirty-two (32) certain lots, piece, or parcel of land, situate and located in the Town of Riverhead, County of Suffolk, State of New York, known and designated as lot Nos. 1 to 32 in block 61, and is known on a certain map of Roselawn Park, late of John F. Millers, and is surveyed by Cornelius J. L. Lynch for the Roselawn Park Land Company, and recorded in the County Clerk's Office at Riverhead, Long Island; said premises to be sold subject to any covenants running with the land and any encumbrances thereon.
All those certain two lots, tracts or parcels of land and premises hereinafter more particularly described, situate, lying and being in the Borough of West Norwood, in the County of Bergen, and State of New Jersey, known, laid down and designated as lot Nos. 18 and 20 in Block No. 2, Map No. 1, property of L. M. Haight and H. O. Todd, West Norwood, County of Bergen, and State of New Jersey; all as laid down on said map, filed in Bergen County Clerk's Office; said premises to be subject to covenants, if any, running with the land and any encumbrances thereon.
WILLIAM J. McARTHUR, Trustee.
MORRISON & SCHIFF, Attorneys for Trustee, 320 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of BERTRAM ROSE, Bankrupt. — Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, March 11, 1918, by order of the Court, at 2 P. M., at 1,400 St. Nicholas Av., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of suitings, woolens, trimmings, machines, up-to-date set of fixtures and partitions for merchant tailoring store, including workroom and sitting room, tables, mirrors, racks, &c.
MORRIS ISRAEL, Assignee.
MAURICE L. SHAINE, Attorney for Petitioning Creditors and Assignee, 299 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of GERMAN CUTLERY IMPORTING CO., INC., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, March 11, 1918, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 47 West 34th St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of cutlery, jewelry, novelties, razors, waists, teagowns, silent salesman, desk, typewriters, chairs, safe, fixtures, etc.
CHARLES M. GRIFFITHS, Receiver.
B. B. GRELLER, Attorney for Receiver, 299 Broadway, New York.

Downtown Offices to Sub-Lease

Sudden decision of large concern to move uptown presents unusual opportunity to secure entire floor consisting of

13,100 Square Feet

in one of the city's finest office buildings in lower Broadway section. Immediate action imperative if you wish to secure this unusually fine space.

Telephone Murray Hill 7820

CUSHMAN & WAKEFIELD, Inc., 50 East 42d Street

REAL ESTATE.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

For Sale.—First-class, modern, fireproof 50-apartment building on Riverside Drive. Address Hudsonview Realty Co., Mechanicsville, N. Y.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Commuter's modern all-year dwelling, 8 rooms; every improvement; one acre; fruit, garden, grapes, berries; garage, poultry house; price reasonable or rent, furnished, $500. Harry T. Mott, Northport, L. I.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

TELEPHONE ME NOW.—If sold immediately, beautiful new suburban home goes for $300 and small monthly payments, less than rent; 30 minutes from New York, 7 1-3c. commutation fare; 6 rooms, tiled bath, parquet floors, beamed ceiling, brick fireplace, built-in bookcases, bedrooms in white enamel; steam heat, water, gas, electricity, handsome fixtures; near schools and station; 70 trains daily. John A. Baldwin, 80 Maiden Lane. John 5047.

Make your rent pay off your home; six-room modern dwelling, all improvements, half hour out; near station and trolley. W. Brady, 21 Park Row.

Florida—For Sale or To Let.

Aviation camp nearby make additional city 6,000. Opportunities Hotels, Stores, Markets, farm products. Ground floor investment, 2 acres, Florida home, gardens, $100; $10 down, $5 monthly. Lots adjoining camp, $25. Payments may be sent to Consolidated Title Co., here, guarantee deed, Title abstract. O. Stevenson, Arcadia, Florida, Agents wanted.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Manhattan.

AT A SACRIFICE TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—Beautiful twenty-five room house near Central Park West; can be used as Sanitarium, Club or Residence; cost $100,000; will sell for $45,000; no brokers. D 305 Times Downtown.

Queens.

Owner in need of $350 cash at once, will sacrifice 6-room cottage, all improvements, tiled kitchen and bathroom, combination gas and electric fixtures, parquet floors, full cellar; price $3,800; worth $4,800; will give deed on first payment, balance very easy terms; within 5-cent fare zone. B. Uneeda, 161 West 34th St., New York City.

5c. fare to handsome 6-room cottage; steam heat, electricity, and gas, parquet floors, tiled bath and kitchen; good neighborhood; deed on small cash payment to reliable party and balance easy. Richardson, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Westchester.

MOST COMPLETE
list of houses—White Plains, Scarsdale, and vicinity.
For rent unfurnished, $50 to $200 monthly.
For rent furnished, $150 to $500 monthly.
For sale. A few real bargains. State your requirements fully. We won't bother you then until we can offer you a profitable purchase.
WE KNOW VALUES.
Don't delay. 'Phone, call, or write at once.
EDWARD M. WEST, INC.,
Depot Square, White Plains. 'Phone 413.

Long Island.

Just completed, ideal new 7-room house, on plot 40x100; very high ground; beautiful view; several trees on premises; North Shore, Long Island, 23 minutes from Pennsylvania Station; 4 minutes' walk from station; Hy-tex brick fireplace, parquet floors, hardwood finish, beamed ceilings, paneled walls, extra breakfast room with built-in Dutch table and benches; exceptional kitchen facilities; steam heat; tiled bath; large clothes presses and linen closet; open attic; small cash payment down and $45 a month; telephone, call, or write at once. Bayside Homes Co., Inc., 47 West 34th Street, New York City; telephone Greeley 563.

For rent from May 1 to Nov. 1, 7-room, completely furnished house and garage at Belle Harbor, L. I.; waterfront property; $1,000; 40 minutes by train from Pennsylvania Station. For further particulars write N 88 Times.

New Jersey.

YOU CAN BUY my cosy little home, in a beautiful suburb, for a small cash payment; balance monthly; less than rent; it is a home of 9 rooms, two tiled baths, on a very large plot with fine old shade trees; open fireplace; parquet floors; surrounded by refined neighbors; in a highly restricted section, with every city improvement; permanent rights to beautiful lake; only 45 minutes away by train; price $7,000. For pictures and details write J. J. H., Post Office Box 529, New York City.

AT RIDGEWOOD, N. J.
Desirable Suburban Homes.
Rentals $65 to $250 per month.
Full particulars either office.
S. S. WALSTRUM-GORDON & FORMAN,
120 Broadway, N. Y. Ridgewood, N. J.
Rector 7718. Tel. 555.

Connecticut.

At Mountain Station, South Orange.—Two houses, 10 rooms each; all improvements; $8,500; rent $60. O. S. Thompson, 257 4th Av., New York. Telephone 3163 Gramercy.

Houses Wanted.

Flatbush.—Convenient; detached; substantial; parquet; 9 rooms; steam; easy terms; equity $8,500; might exchange. Boughton, 364 East 21st, Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Pretty Brick Houses

$5,000—For Sale—$7,000

With or Without Garage—Easy Terms.
We are owners of cozy 7-room homes in Brooklyn on new subway—that will just suit your taste and pocketbook. Some day not far off property adjoining our great subways will cost five times its present price. Let us send you information and photos. We have something to tell you.
ALCO BUILDING CO.
217 Broadway. Barclay 4585.
Property Office, 22d Avenue Station of the Sea Beach Subway.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET

SPECIALISTS IN
WESTCHESTER AND NEARBY CONNECTICUT
PROPERTIES.
INSURANCE.
Fish & Marvin 527 5th Av.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

2d Av., Near 102d St.

Well built, five story, cold water double Tenement, two Stores; price $26,000, equity of $6,000, to exchange for modern one family country house near water, within 50 miles commuting distance from Grand Central. Particulars, Geo. Sauer, Yorkville Bank Building, 85th St. & 3d Av., N. Y. City.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

4 LARGE ROOMS AND BATH
409 Edgecombe Ave., Near 155th Street
Block from 6th & 9th Ave. L Stations.
Convenient to subway station at Broadway & 157th Street.
New 14-story apartment house.
Rent, $840.00.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

30 STORY OFFICE BUILDING.
Where light, location, price and service cannot be equalled in the midtown section.
108 to 112 West 40th St.
Just East of Broadway.
Corner 2 light rooms, 6 windows overlooking Bryant Park; $65.
SMALL OFFICE, 3 WINDOWS, $45.
Typical office corner, 12 windows, 25th floor.
OTHER VERY DESIRABLE SPACE.
Renting Office on Premises. Phone Bryant 5781.
Ewing, Bacon & Henry, 101 Park Av.
Phone Murray Hill 2500.

133 WEST 72D STREET
MODERN BUILDING FOR
PHYSICIANS AND DENTISTS
Single Suite for rent.
INQUIRE SUPERINTENDENT.

FARMS.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

Farm Property For Sale.—About 40 acres in Orange County, N. Y.; suitable for Summer residence or sanitarium. Apply by mail to N. Holbrook, No. 12 Broadway, New York City.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Commuter's farm, Bergen County, hour out; modernized house; 50 acres; bargain. W. Butscher, 21 Park Row.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

Litchfield, Conn.—134 acres, 95 tillable; good soil, smooth, level fields; 10 acres fruit, 10-room house, 5 barns; on main road, near village; good markets. For particulars address Borgeson, 267 Main St., Bristol, Conn.

HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

Manhattan.

78TH, 325 WEST, (near Riverside Drive.)—Eleven rooms and bath, $125.

New Jersey.

TENAFLY, N. J.—For rent, seven-room cottage, bath, gas, water; one or more acres choice land; poultry houses; abundance of fruit, shade; on main State road; five minutes' walk from Erie R. R. station, or trolley; gasoline service station on premises; excellent place for TEA ROOM; rent $360 year. Dr. CHARLES S. DUNN, OWNER, Tenafly, N. J.

WEST ENGLEWOOD, $35 and $30. Ten and seven rooms, large grounds, garage; Orchard and Teaneck Av.; apply half on price $5,500, and $4,000 improvements made; River Edge, seven rooms, half acre, ten minutes to station Cedar Road. Ackerman, 187 Greenwich St.

Modern eight-room house for rent; large brick porch; plate-glass windows, hardwood floors; Haworth, N. J.; convenient to New York; State road; beautiful view; country club, golf, tennis; pennant leading town; must lease at once. C. H. Morlan. Phone Bumont 162M.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

To Sublet.—Parlor floor on Broadway, below Fulton St. Inquire W. J. Swift, 175 Broadway, one flight up.

BUSH TERMINAL SECTION.
Along the First Av. freight line, close to Pennsylvania R. R. to 65th St. car floats, 39th St. Ferry to Manhattan and Richmond Boroughs, convenient to 4th Av. subway, all trolleys and elevated. For space of any kind for sale or rent
SEE SEAVER,
6,806 3d Av., Brooklyn.

THE MONOLITH BUILDING,
45 WEST 34TH ST.
OFFICES, single or suite; bright, cheerful; good service; $350 up; immediate possession.

LIGHT LOFT TO SUBLET
for two years, where lease may be continued; 11th floor; 25x135; light on four sides; 2 passenger and 2 freight elevators; adapted to showroom or light manufacturing; price $2,500. The Gill Engraving Co., 140 5th Av.

49th St., 28 West.—TWO STORES; one 1,900 sq. ft.; other 1,000 sq. ft., for high-class business; reasonable rentals; best location in city. BRETT REALTY CO., 501 5th Av., Room 1115.

LOFT, about 2,400 square feet, very light, for business or light manufacturing; electric light and power, passenger and freight elevators. Apply 24 North William St., opposite Municipal Building.

GARAGE TO LEASE, 235 WEST 69TH ST.; ACCOMMODATES 20 CARS; ALL CONVENIENCES; ABUNDANT DAYLIGHT; SUITABLE FOR OTHER BUSINESS PURPOSES. TELEPHONE COLUMBUS 4772.

37th St., 56 West.—BACK PARLOR with extension; suitable tailor, milliner, any light business; reasonable rent; good lease. BRETT, 501 5th Av., Room 1115.

Furnished offices and desk room, with telephone and stenographic service; high-class office building directly connected with subway express station. Room 212, 51 East 42d.

First corner loft, 75x100; light on three sides; elevator service; with or without power, live steam. Apply Laundry, corner 38th St. and 1st Av.

For Rent.—Two beautiful lofts, for commercial purposes; very cheap rent to reliable party. Federal Merchandise Corporation, 5 West 20th St., two doors from 5th Av.

Lofts to Let.—Large or small; all improvements; very light; ideal place; help centre. L. Druckerman, Woodhaven. Tel. Richmond Hill 2600.

Three very light lofts, 50x82, northeast corner 23d St. and 1st Av.; immediate possession. Apply Mr. Verdi, corner 23d St. and 1st Av.

266 WEST 21ST ST.
Three-story English basement dwelling; 18 rooms; suitable dwelling or business; $1,300.

Store and basement, 1,268 Lexington Av., (86th) express subway station on block.

Attractive, furnished; publisher, advertising, or kindred line. Tenth floor, 450 4th Av.

Desk room to let in large, bright office. Call after 1:30, Room 32, 55 Broadway.

51st., near 5th Av.—Attractive parlor floor, suitable any business, doctor. Circle 2883.

Two lofts, 45x78; elevator, steam heat. 630 1st Av. Telephone 3015 Morningside.

Desk space to rent. Room 920, 1,133 Broadway.

Brooklyn.

LEASE Building, 25x96, near Wallabout Market; whole or part. 343 Flushing Av.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Wanted.—Loft, with plenty of light, for laboratory work; vicinity 150 Nassau St.; must be cheap. M 283 Times Downtown.

To sublet, office space about 15 feet square, from responsible concern, beginning April 1, 1918; would like to make arrangements to have occasional telephone messages taken when absent and, if possible, to have stenographer take a small amount of dictation. The Screw Machine Products Corp., Room 410 Fifth Av. Bldg. Phone Gramercy 6196.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

55TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—3-room housekeeping apartment; light, clean, beautifully furnished; $135; will sell contents $1,300. Telephone 1381 Murray Hill.

57TH, 21 EAST.—Sublet elegantly furnished apartment, three rooms, bath, kitchenette.

84TH, EAST.—Attractively furnished front apartment, six rooms, three baths; bargain. Lenox 4843.

90TH, 64 EAST.—Two, three, sunny rooms, kitchen, furnished suit tenant, elevator, business women preferred. Telephone or call before 10, after 6, Lenox 4717.

APARTMENTS HANDSOMELY FURNISHED CLARK REALTY, 30 E. 42d. Vanderbilt 1450.

ATTENTION!—Apartments, furnished; two rooms and bath; full hotel service; one block from subway; $14 to $17.50 weekly. Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St.

ATTRACTIVE TWO-ROOM APARTMENT for bachelors in private house. Telephone Plaza 2200.

EAST EIGHTIES.—Exclusively furnished 7 rooms, 2 baths; 11th floor; linen, silver, grand piano; excellent cook; immediate possession; long, short lease. Z 334 Times Annex.

LIVING ROOM, bedroom, bath, kitchenette, private hall, furnished, on lease. Plaza 6958.

MADISON AV., NEAR 59TH ST.
5 and 6 room apartments, $200.
Corner southern exposure; large rooms.
REGENT REALTY COMPANY, 33 W. 42d.

MADISON AV., (59-60.)—Sublet, attractive apartment, 2 rooms, bath, linen, maid and tray service. Telephone 6676 Plaza.

Furnished—West Side.

45TH, 341 WEST, (just off Broadway.)—New elevator building; 1-2-3 rooms, bath, kitchens or kitchenettes; $50 up monthly; references indispensable. Tel. Bryant 6255.

47TH, 132 WEST, (Felix-Portland.)—Desirable suites, 2 rooms and bath, reasonable; special monthly rates; American, European plan.

48TH ST., 49 WEST. — LARGE LIVING ROOM, ALCOVE BEDROOM, KITCHENETTE, BATH. TEL. BRYANT 9779.

56TH, 208 WEST, (Thorndyke Apt. Hotel.)—Attractive suite, two rooms and bath, full hotel service; low weekly, monthly rates.

57TH, 130 WEST.—Two rooms, bath, kitchenette, studio building, furnished or unfurnished.

59TH, 100 WEST.—Overlooking Central Park; sacrifice; small apartment, kitchenette, exquisitely furnished; new building; restaurant; maid service. Mason.

69TH, 22 WEST.—Two newly furnished apartments, three rooms, bath, kitchenette, $100-$125.

69TH, 243-245 WEST, (The New West End,)—Two, three room apartments, bath, kitchenette, $55 to $90; completely furnished; satisfactory references necessary; open evenings.

70TH, 10 WEST.—Exceptional high-class three rooms, bath; suitable dentist, physician; breakfast optional; also large room; private house.

72D ST., WEST. — Handsomely furnished apartment, 2 large rooms, kitchen, bath, piano; $135. Elberson, 25 West 42d St.

72D, 124 WEST.—Attractively furnished new 5-room apartment; windows on three sides; April to October.

72D ST., 344 WEST.—10 rooms and three baths; rent $350 per month. Apply Apartment 2A.

75TH, 170 WEST.—Ideal suite, two rooms, kitchen, outside; two gentlemen or couple; near 72d St. subway station; telephone; electricity; $32 weekly. Bassett.

75TH, 60 WEST.—Family leaving for country will rent their 6-room and bath, comfortably furnished elevator apartment at cost, ($85.) Tobias.

78TH, 132 WEST.—Apartment, furnished, 2 large rooms, bath, kitchenette; parquet floors.

79TH ST., WEST.—Handsomely furnished apartment, 7 rooms, 2 baths, piano; $165; large, light rooms. Elberson, 25 West 42d St.

83D ST., (near Drive.)—Handsomely furnished elevator apartment, 5 large rooms, 2 baths; $150. Elberson, 25 West 42d St.

85TH, 332 WEST.—Beautifully furnished apartment, five rooms rent $125. Poffin, Schuyler 8265.

80S. (West End.)—Six rooms, two baths. Columbus 3974.

94TH, 178 WEST.—Artistically furnished 5 rooms, piano, electricity; all cars convenient. Garrett.

96TH, WEST, (Near Park.)—Floor; beautiful private home; 2 bedrooms, 2 baths; electricity; gentlemen. Phone Riverside 5418.

108TH, 201 WEST.—Sunny 4 rooms and bath, well furnished, in up to date building. Apt. 53.

115TH.—Handsomely furnished 7-room apartment, $110 month until October. Vanderbilt 1450.

118TH, 415 WEST, (Invermere Apartment Hotel.)—Prettily and comfortably furnished suite, southern exposure, sixth floor; exceptionally good meals.

129TH, 559 WEST.—Parlor and bedroom, well furnished; all conveniences. Mrs. A. Kramer.

APARTMENTS—Beautifully FURNISHED 2 TO 5 ROOMS AND BATH, with or without kitchen; attractive restaurant, table d'hote and a la carte; best food, reasonable prices; complete hotel service; $60 monthly up; near Riverside Drive, Central Park; 2 blocks from 96th subway.
HOTEL SCHUYLER ARMS,
305 West 98th St. Near Broadway.
Telephone Riverside 6100.

BROADWAY, 2,534, at 96th St. Subway Station, (The Martha.)—One, two, three rooms and bath; maid service and linen; $40 to $80. Tel. 1156 Riverside.

HANDSOMELY furnished apartments, choice localities, best buildings, long-short leases. Apply Clark Realty, 30 E. 42d. Vanderbilt 1450.

HOTEL DES ARTISTES.—Studio, foyer, two bedrooms, bath, kitchenette; sunny; free cooking service; seen any time. 1 West 67th St., Apartment 414.

LADY'S 7-room private apartment, within block of Riverside Drive; rarely beautiful in appointment; exceptional opportunity for adult family desiring home of distinctive atmosphere; references essential. Phone 5078 Riverside.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE apartment, wonderfully furnished, 8 rooms, 2 baths, 5 rooms facing Drive, 3 side street, large foyer; will rent to responsible party reasonably for 3 months or longer. Wilkinson, 156 Broadway. Telephone Cortlandt 6896.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE.—Wonderful view, 9 rooms, 3 baths, beautifully furnished and decorated, all new, until October; very reasonable rental. Schuyler 8171 for appointment.

SIX large, light rooms, overlooking Central Park, completely and handsomely furnished; can be seen by appointment. Riverside 654.

Three cozy furnished rooms and kitchen on West 179th St.; elevator apartment; possession April 1 to Oct. 1; rental $45 monthly. Phone St. Nicholas 2043.

WEST END AV., 575, (corner 88th.)—To sublet from May 1 to Oct 1, five-room, two-bath, apartment; southwestern exposure; newly furnished by interior decorator; linen, china, silver, and baby grand player-piano included. Schuyler 2489.

Unfurnished—East Side.

30TH ST., 25 EAST.—Unfurnished duplex apartment, three rooms and bath. Apply Garnham.

34TH, 64 EAST, (adjoining Vanderbilt Hotel.)—Unusually large two rooms and bath apartment, $1,600; large front parlor store, $1,600; both on parlor floor; will rent together or separately. Apply Superintendent or Vanderbilt Gown Shop, on premises. Telephone Murray Hill 913.

37TH, 154 EAST.—Newly altered building. Apartments of 2 rooms and bath.
Rents $600 to $780, including care of rooms. Door service. Breakfast. Valet.
PAYSON McL. MERRILL CO., Inc., Agt.
9 East 44th St. Telephone Murray Hill 8300.

49TH, 21 EAST.—Two rooms and bath; suitable for business, studio, or residence.

53D, 123 EAST.—Modern Park Av. apartment, 3 large rooms, foyer, bath; ample closets.

78TH ST., 42 EAST.—New elevator apartment, 2 or 3 large, light rooms, with bath. Agent on premises.

Unfurnished—West Side.

16TH, 5 WEST.—Skylight studios, bachelor apartments, $30 to $60. Phone Chelsea 3106.

57TH ST., 200 WEST, (Opposite Carnegie Hall.)—New building; duplex studio and housekeeping apartment, 2 to 8 rooms, $1,800 to $4,500; studio living rooms, 25x30.
PAYSON McL. MERRILL CO., INC., Agt., 9 East 44th St. Tel. Murray Hill 8300.

69TH ST., 72 WEST.—Seven rooms, steam, hot water; $65. Apply Janitor.

83D, 1 WEST (cor. Central Park West).—Six large outside rooms; possession April 1st; $100 per month. Apt. 3d floor west.

84TH, 15 WEST.—7 large, light rooms and bath; $55; immediate possession.

90S, WEST.—Handsome elevator apartment, 6 rooms; $90. Elberson, 25 West 42d St.

111TH, 518 WEST.—High-class elevator, six rooms; also ground floor seven-room apartment, suitable for physician. Inquire Superintendent.

113TH, 544 WEST.—Two rooms and bath; furnished or unfurnished; rent $600 to $960. R. A. McEntee Co., phone Morningside 1891. Open evenings.

140TH, 202-230 WEST.—Elegant, large, light 5 and 6 room apartments; steam heat, hot water, telephone, electricity, modern improvements; rent very reasonable. Agent, 222 West 140th St.

161ST, 522-528 WEST.—5-room apartments; telephone; all improvements; rent very reasonable. Agent on premises.

234 CENTRAL PARK WEST,
(between 83d and 84th Sts.)
An apartment of 8 rooms and bath in perfect order for immediate occupancy; house under supervision of owner, insuring efficient service; $1,600 per annum.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 302, (corner 91st St.)—Apartment hotel, two rooms and bath, overlooking the park; maid service included; immediate possession.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 106.—Elegant apartment, 6 rooms, all outside; rent reasonable. Telephone Morningside 8905, Apartment 59.

Studios.—Washington Square section; all improvements; special Summer rates. Duross. 2377 Chelsea.

WASHINGTON SQUARE.
9 West 9th.—Two or three rooms and bath; also four rooms and two baths; electric light, open grates; steam heat; service.

WEST END AV., 393, (Corner 79th.)—Seven unusually large, light rooms; convenient subway. Roosa.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Unfurnished.

Three rooms and bath; $35-$40; west side, not above 110th; elevator apartment preferred. R. R., 253 Times Downtown.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

18TH, 114 EAST, (Gramercy Section.)—Attractive large, small rooms; southern exposure; reception parlor.

35TH, 20 EAST.—Large front room; one flight; electricity; bath; $11; gentlemen.

43D, 130 EAST.—Bachelor room, bath, $6; private; Grand Central; references; 1st bell.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Room, with piano; bath adjoining; single room; references; telephone.

61ST, 27 EAST.—Large, light rooms; steam heat and electricity. Telephone 2328 Plaza.

72D, 60 EAST. — Attractively furnished room, with or without bath; strictly private dwelling.

ATTRACTIVELY furnished room, with, without bath; exclusive residential section. Telephone 4191 Lenox.

IRVING PLACE, 71.—Large room with private bath; all conveniences; references. Stuyvesant 7486.

MADISON AV., 174, (33d)—Studios, furnished or unfurnished, $25-$65; references. Murray Hill 9286.

PARK AV., 70, (38th.) — Large, handsome front room; private bath; gentleman; $12.

West Side.

47TH, 31-41 WEST.—Beautiful rooms; private baths; small room; steam; electricity; select.

49TH, 47 WEST.—Comfortable rooms; private baths; suites; electricity; southern exposure; elevator.

49TH, 66 WEST.—Single room; all conveniences; gentlemen.

52D, 234 WEST, (NEAR BROADWAY.)—LARGE FRONT ROOM; NEWLY RENOVATED; RUNNING WATER; ELECTRICITY.

53D ST., 62 WEST.—Nicely furnished large and small room; also front basement; private bath and every convenience.

54TH, 53 WEST.—Large, comfortable room; running water, telephone; breakfast if desired.

58TH, 128 WEST. — Comfortable room for gentleman; refined home; conveniences; bath adjoining; references.

58TH ST., 46 WEST.
High-class suites, 2 rooms and bath.

58TH ST., 124 WEST. — Attractive large rooms; private bath.

64TH, 149 WEST.—Elegantly furnished large, sunny front room, large private bathroom; phone, electricity; select house; references.

64TH, 8 WEST.—Two connecting rooms; sunny; steam heat; electric light.

68TH, 68 WEST.—Rooms and front basement for light housekeeping; references. Columbus 8826.

69TH, 65 WEST.—Clean, attractive, medium rooms; electricity; shower; switchboard service; refined residence.

70TH ST., 219 WEST.—Furnished living room and kitchenette studio; also large room, adjoining bath; convenient to subway, bus, and telephone service.

70TH ST., 132 WEST.—Beautiful room; conveniences; near bath; private house; references.

70TH, 145 WEST, (near Broadway.)—Attractive room adjoining bath; hot water, electricity; references.

72D, 242 WEST.—Attractive, large rooms, private baths; steam, electricity, breakfast; reference.

73D, 121 WEST.—Comfortable room, suitable business couple; kitchenette; homelike; refined house; $8.50.

73D, 111 WEST.—Opening newly furnished, decorated house; large, small rooms; kitchenette.

73D, 136 WEST.—Large, south room; private bath, electricity. Telephone Columbus 4135.

73D, 275 WEST.—Nicely furnished, medium-sized room; bath adjoining; telephone.

73D, 242 WEST.—Large room with private bath; one small; references.

74TH ST., 137 WEST.—Nicely furnished, single or en suite; running water; private bath.

74TH, 5 WEST.—Cheerful, neatly furnished large and small rooms.

75TH ST., West End Av., (northeast corner.)—Suite with bath; large, sunny rooms, with or without bath; reasonable; 1 suite suitable for doctor or artist; gentlemen preferred.

75TH, 181 WEST.—Single or connecting, nicely furnished sunny; southern exposure. Ross.

75TH, 137 WEST.—Newly furnished house; single rooms, $3-$4; telephone.

76TH, 244 WEST, (Broadway.)—Two large rooms with, without kitchenette privileges; running water in rooms; southern and northern exposure.

76TH, 133 WEST.—Immaculately clean, sunny front ground floor room; small room; electricity.

77TH, 314 WEST.—Attractive single room, second floor; electricity; exclusive house; near subway.

77TH, 64 WEST.—Elegantly furnished room, in modern elevator apartment, facing Park. Giese.

78TH, 132 WEST.—Furnished rooms, with, without private bath; also suite, consisting two large connecting rooms, bath, kitchenette.

78TH, 223 WEST.—Large room and extension with running water; newly decorated; furnished or unfurnished.

78TH, 122 WEST.—Beautiful, large rooms, with baths, kitchenette; small rooms; electricity; telephone.

78TH, 214 WEST.—Large, clean, sunny room, private bath; electric light, telephone.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Newly furnished, comfortable rooms; every convenience.

81ST, WEST.—Exceptionally large, beautiful room, private bath, three windows, overlooking park, porch, maid service, modern, private home. Schuyler 1826.

81ST, 166 WEST.—Large and medium rooms adjoining bath; convenient to "L;" references.

81ST, 27 WEST.—Large, beautiful studio, facing park; elegant private home; $60.

85TH, 120 WEST.—Large room, with bath; smaller rooms. Telephone Schuyler 3460.

86TH, 206 WEST.—Furnished; running water; adjoining bath; elevator apartment; references; gentleman. King.

86TH, 121 WEST. — Handsomely furnished large and small rooms; breakfast if desired.

86TH, 55 WEST.—Exceptionally clean, well-furnished room; suitable for two; $7.

87TH, 205 WEST. — Pleasant room, comfortably furnished, running water, suitable for one; private family. Schuyler 2303.

80S.—Beautifully furnished room in private family, for gentlemen, in 80s, overlooking Hudson. Schuyler 5990, Apartment 3 South.

91ST, 5 WEST, (Apt. 1 West.)—Comfortable room; electric lights; board optional.

93D, 146 WEST.—Entire second floor; handsome library, bedroom, private bath; owner's house.

93D, 259 WEST.—Large, attractive floor, one flight; private dwelling; every modern convenience, and single rooms.

95TH, 336 WEST, (Riverside.)—Handsome front suite; electricity; subway. Apt. 3. Riverside 3192.

95TH, 316 WEST.—Single room; private family; bath adjoining; gentlemen. Apt. 41.

97TH, (244 Riverside Drive.)—Attractive, large room, well furnished; modern conveniences; private apartment; near subway; breakfast; references; gentleman preferred. Phone 7522 Riverside.

97TH, 145 WEST.—Attractive, well-furnished room; private bath; telephone; gentlemen; $7.

99TH, 306 WEST.—Two newly furnished, lavatory; single, en suite; late breakfast; $8-$10. Willis.

103D, 303 WEST.—Large, sunny room, running water; newly furnished; next to bathroom; in private house.

108TH, 301 WEST.—Newly furnished room, private bath; high-class elevator apartment; strictly private Christian family; gentleman. Apartment 2A.

112TH, 540 WEST.—Large, comfortable room, adjoining bath; private family; references. Apartment 54.

113TH, 508 WEST.—Newly furnished, immaculately clean; electricity, telephone, shower. Coffey.

113TH, 536 WEST.—Comfortable rooms adjoining bath; private family; references. Apt. 21.

113TH, 611 WEST.—Sunny single front room; warm kitchen; conveniences. Apt. 62.

114TH, 514 WEST, (Opposite Columbia.)—Room, adjoining bath, reasonable. Apartment 1.

114TH, 514 WEST.—(Room facing Columbia campus;) breakfast optional; elevator. Apartment 82.

118TH, 414 WEST.—Pleasant rooms, near Columbia; improvements; $3.50, $4.50. Apt. 3.

119TH, 420. WEST.—Prettily furnished south room, large closet; near Columbia. Bosworth.

120TH, 359 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms, southern exposure; private house; near Morningside Park.

121ST, 523 WEST.—Sunny front room, attractively furnished, suitable for two ladies. Seller.

121ST ST., 265 WEST.—Nicely furnished outside room; modern; private family; $6.

126TH, 120 WEST.—Well furnished rooms, large and small; running water; private house.

165TH, 560 WEST, (Corner Broadway.)—Bedroom, sitting room, and bath; elegantly furnished; reasonable.

180TH, (Broadway, 4,241.)—Will rent two attractive adjoining rooms; kitchen privileges; $12; suit refined couple; references. Francis.

180TH, 561 WEST, (Apt. 6C.) — Beautiful room in elevator apartment; suitable one or two gentlemen. Berets.

AN ATTRACTIVE FLOOR in private house, suitable for light housekeeping; convenient to "L"; moderate rent. Tel. Audubon 8660.

BROADWAY, (102D.)—Large, comfortable, exceptional; running water; private family. Phone Riverside 6651.

CLAREMONT AV., (116th St.)—Large, exceptional room, high-class apartment; bath; private Christian family; subway and Riverside bus, two minutes; large French windows to balcony; ideal Summer room; references. Phone Morningside 8287.

ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN can find superior accommodations with refined private family; references. Cathedral 9088.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 583, (135th St.)—Desirable room; every convenience; private family; $4. Apartment 45.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 73.—Attractive studio, $100; also room adjoining bath; Japanese valet service.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 222.—Beautifully furnished large, light room, suitable two. Apartment 61, Epstein.

WEST END AV., 949.—Large double room; private bath; also outside room. Apartment 2A.

Brooklyn.

JORALEMON ST., 137.—Block from subway; two connecting rooms, parlor floor; suitable doctor or business people; furnished or unfurnished.

ROOMS WANTED.

Furnished.

Young maid desires nicely furnished room with bath, desirable neighborhood, with private family; references exchanged; state full particulars; $10. N 169 Times.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

38TH, 29 EAST.—Large, sunny room with private bath; also small room; studios.

HOTEL RUTLEDGE, (163 Lexington Av.)—For refined women. Why not live at a hotel, if you can do so at lower cost than a boarding house? Beautiful atmosphere; outside rooms; telephone; elevator; complete service; homelike, including meals, $14 weekly up.

MADISON AV., 228.—Two large, sunny rooms, one with bath; telephone, electric lights; excellent table; table guests.

MADISON AV., 213, (36th.) — Attractive rooms; excellent table; references.

7TH AV., 63.—Large, small, heated rooms, adjoining bath; excellent home cooking; telephone.

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BOARDERS WANTED.

West Side.

48TH, 43 WEST.—Single rooms; electricity, steam, water; substantial table; reasonable. Bryant 3916.

57TH ST., 351 WEST.—First class, large, small; private bath; table d'hote; electricity.

58TH, 37 WEST.—Attractive, sunny rooms; private baths; parlor dining; convenient location.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Suit particular people; handsomely furnished rooms, private bath; electric light; Southern cooking; attentive service.

72D, 212 WEST.—PRIVATE BATHS, ELECTRICITY, STEAM HEAT, TABLE BOARD. COLUMBUS 6396.

72D, 253 WEST.—Pleasant double rooms, with bath; prices reasonable; table guests accommodated.

72D, 261 WEST.—Attractive front room, private bath; also hall room; board optional.

72D, 267 WEST.—Desirable double rooms; private bath; excellent table; table guests accommodated.

73D, 302 WEST.—Double front rooms, private bath; excellent cooking; near Riverside.

72D, 228 WEST.—Steam heat, electricity, elevator; table guests; single rooms.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Front suite, second floor; private bath; also other rooms; steam, electricity; private phone; table guests accommodated.

76TH, 57 WEST.—Attractive rooms, suitable two; excellent cuisine; table guests. Schuyler 9725.

76TH ST., (344 WEST END AV.)—Beautiful front room, bath, steam, electricity; also medium; home cooking; table guests.

76TH, 239 WEST.—One large, one small room; excellent table; fine location.

78TH, 256 WEST.—Nice house for nice people at nice prices; 1 single, 1 double room; steam, electricity.

79TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wide, Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tearoom and lounge, steam heat; booklet.

80TH, 124-128 WEST.—Attractive rooms, electricity; good home cooking; special, permanent.

80TH, 144 WEST.—Attractive room; running water; southern exposure; good table; electricity; references.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—Attractive, modern; steam heat; references; table guests; booklet.

83D, 25 WEST.—Attractive large room, running hot, cold water; good home cooking; table guests accommodated; telephone Schuyler 8227.

84TH, 37 WEST.—Desirable single rooms, running water; superior table; homelike surroundings. Blumenfeld.

85TH, 300 WEST.—Comfortable, sunny rooms; refined surroundings; home cooking; private house; references.

85TH, 125 WEST.—Attractive, sunny, front room; bath; smaller room; parlor dining; reasonable.

86TH, 139 WEST.—Attractive, large room; private bath; electricity; excellent table; references.

89TH, 306 WEST.—Refined Jewish home can accommodate few people; excellent table.

93D, 128, 130 WEST.—Rooms in high-class boarding house; table guests.

102D, 250 WEST.—Attractive, sunny, single rooms, adjoining bath; home cooking; table guests.

120TH, 116 WEST.—Large room, private bath; excellent Jewish table. 2125 Morningside. Brody.

140TH, 544 WEST, (near Broadway Subway.)—Nicest, healthiest section; The Audubon, newly renovated, bright clean rooms; good board; $1 per day and up. 2757 Audubon.

BROADWAY, (corner 111th St., 545 West.)—Large, handsomely furnished room, bath; superior table; gentleman or couple. Preager.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE AND 110TH ST.

Large, attractive, double room; running water; adjoining bathroom; large closet; best of home cooking. Morningside 6600, Apt. 3N.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 320.—Millionaire's mansion, remodelled into small family hotel; every room with bath; telephone service; elevator; roof garden; incomparable home cooking; refined Hebrew surroundings.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 222, (94th.)—Gentlemen may obtain exceptional accommodations; small family; elegant large room, bath; unexcelled cuisine. Apt. 24.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 147.—Attractive room, facing Riverside; exclusive Hebrew boarding house. Schuyler 9957.

WEST END AV., 511, (86th.)—Large single rooms; table guests; parlor dining; social surroundings.

WEST END AV., 301, (74th.)—Large rooms, private baths; meals; also singles. Columbus 1747.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

APPERSON 1915 5 passenger touring car, electric starter, lights, &c.; guaranteed A1 condition; any demonstration; price $375. H. R. Matthews, Oradell, N. J.

BUICK BARGAINS. 1917-1916

Tourings and roadsters; guaranteed. Flack Co., 1,700 Broadway, third floor, take elevator.

CADILLAC OPEN TOURING BODIES; LIKE NEW.

Can be seen day, evening, or Sunday; will fit eight-cylinder chassis. 1,077 Atlantic Av., corner Franklin, Brooklyn.

CADILLAC 5 pass. 1913 touring, A1 condition, at bargain price.
Brady-Murray Motors Corporation,
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CADILLAC 1917 landaulet, Westinghouse shock absorbers; practically new. Harris, 1,700 Broadway.

CADILLAC 1917 Touring, also Roadster and Sedan; bargains. Cook Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

CASE 1917 5-pass. touring car. Marmon Co., 1,880 Broadway. Columbus 1028.

CHALMERS touring, 1915, cheap, and others. Belmont Garage, 113 East 84th. Lenox 6078.

CHANDLER 4 pass., Model 17. Chummy roadster, wire wheels. Rebuilt and refinished; 90 day guarantee.
Brady-Murray Motors Corporation,
1,884 Broadway, corner 62d Street.

CHANDLER Sedan, Model 17. Rebuilt and refinished; 90-day guarantee.
Brady-Murray Motors Corporation,
1,884 Broadway, corner 62d Street.

CHANDLER Coupe, Model 17. Rebuilt and refinished; 90 day guarantee.
Brady-Murray Motors Corporation,
1,884 Broadway, corner 62d Street.

CHANDLER 7 pass., Model 17 Touring. Rebuilt and refinished; 90 day guarantee.
Brady-Murray Motors Corporation,
1,884 Broadway, corner 62d Street.

CHANDLER limousine, 7 pass., Model 17. Rebuilt and refinished; 90 day guarantee.
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1,884 Broadway, corner 62d Street.

CHEVROLETS, 2 cars; $350; demonstration; great bargain. Coal Yard, 952 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

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DETROIT electric, 1916; new batteries, newly painted; can hardly be told from new; can be purchased at a most reasonable price. Anderson Electric Car Co., 20 Central Park West.

DODGE BROTHERS RUNABOUT, touring, and Winter Touring Cars.
BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP, Inc.,
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FIAT design, special built town car; electric starter and lights, Westinghouse shock absorbers; run 3,000 miles; rare opportunity Harris, 1,700 Broadway.

HUDSON 1917, 4-passenger speedster; like new. Alexander G. Harris, 1,700 Broadway.

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LANCIA roadster for sale; as smart as is seen in New York; an excellent opportunity for the man who wants a car; this is different; no dealers need inquire. Lieut. Blake, telephone Riverside 1993.

LEXINGTON 1917 Light 6 Roadster.—Binding guarantee; same as new; reasonable. Lexington, 1,700 Broadway, fourth floor. Circle 1872.

LOCOMOBILE 2 pass., 1912 runabout, electric self-starter and lighting.
Brady-Murray Motors Corporation,
1,884 Broadway, corner 62d Street.

LOZIER, 1916, like new, cheap for cash. 706 Prospect Place, Brooklyn. Prospect 7013.

MARMON 1917 Touring car; also Marmon Roadster; bargains. Cook Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

MARMON 1916 4-pass. club roadster. Marmon Co., 1,880 Broadway. Columbus 1028.

MARMON 1917 7-pass. touring car. Marmon Co., 1,880 Broadway. Columbus 1028.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

MARMON 1917 7-pass. limousine. Marmon Automobile Co., 1880 B'way. Col. 1028.

MAXWELL 1917 touring; good mechanical condition; very good appearance.
BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP, Inc.,
1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn. Decatur 4004.

MERCEDES special speedster, 120 H. P.; latest model. Harris, 1,700 Broadway, main entrance.

MOON 1917 Chummy Special Roadster.—Like new; excellent Continental motor; reasonable. Lexington, 1,700 Broadway, fourth floor. Circle 1872.

OLDSMOBILE 1917 5-pass. brougham. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 B'way. Col. 1028.

OVERLAND.—Late 1916, 4-cylinder, 5-passenger touring; newly painted, thoroughly rebuilt, and overhauled; equipped with new tires, self starter; can be bought for $450. Mr. Howison, 20 Central Park West.

OVERLANDS.—Overhauled and guaranteed cars at prices which command attention; the safest place to buy your car. Willys-Overland, Inc., Broadway and 50th St.

OWEN-MAGNETIC.—Latest model seven-passenger touring; condition perfect. Phone Columbus 8963.

PACKARD 1918 "3-35," 7-pass. touring.
PACKARD 1917 "2-35," touring.
PACKARD 1917 "2-35," limousine.
PACKARD 1916 "1-35" like new.
WALLACE, 236 West 55th.

PACKARD 38 phaeton; excellent running order; bargain. Belmont Garage, 113 East 84th. Lenox 6078.

PEERLESS.—Late 1917, 8-cylinder, 7-passenger touring car; used less than 3 months; 3,500 miles; excellent opportunity for private party to purchase practically new car; no dealers. Mr. Howison, 20 Central Park West, New York City.

PIERCE-ARROW automobile for sale, model B48, with Springfield-type convertible body, newly painted and in first-class condition otherwise. Apply by mail to N. Holbrook, 12 Broadway, New York City.

PIERCE-ARROW 1918 "38," Landaulet 1917 "38," Sedan Cook Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

REO 1916 touring; good mechanical condition.
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ROLLS-ROYCE Touring, also Sport and Brougham; bargains. Cook Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

SIMPLEX 1915, special build "75," shaft drive, four-passenger Holbrook; run 6,000 miles. Alexander G. Harris, 1,700 Broadway.

SIMPLEX "50" inclosed chain drive, 7-passenger, Holbrook body, latest model; like new. Alexander G. Harris, 1,700 Broadway.

SIMPLEX.—Sacrifice; must dispose of my 38 H. P. touring car; also limousine body. 1,723 East 13th St., Brooklyn.

STEARNS KNIGHT 1917 five-passenger touring, "Light 4"; most desirable of high class light cars with smallest maintenance expense; newly painted, overhauled by factory branch and sold with its binding mechanical guarantee Stearns Company, 417 West 55th St. Telephone Columbus 7600.

STUTZ 1917 Speedster; also Bulldog and Touring; bargains. Cook Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

STUTZ 1916 roadster, wire wheels; fine condition. Harris, 1,700 Broadway.

"WHITE" UNUSUAL BARGAINS.
"White" Town Car.
5 and 7 Passenger Touring Car.
White Co., Park Av. and 57th St.
Used Car Dept. M. R. Greene, Mgr.

WILLYS-KNIGHTS. — Exceptional bargains in open and closed overhauled guaranteed cars. Willys-Overland, Inc., Broadway and 50th St.

WINTON six, 33 H. P., runabout; very fine condition; overhauled, repainted, guaranteed. The Winton Co., B'way, at 70th St.

Miscellaneous.

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1917 CADILLAC 7-passenger Touring.
1917 CHALMERS Town Car, Little "26"; almost new.
CHALMERS Speedster, special C. T. Silver Body; brand new; big discount.
1917 JORDAN Roadster.
STUTZ 4-passenger, $950.
STUTZ Roadster, fine condition, $850.
1917 OLDSMOBILE Touring.
1916 PACKARD LANDAULET.
1917 HUPMOBILE ROADSTER.
1917 STUDEBAKER "6" CABRIOLET.
SCRIPPS-BOOTH COUPE.
1917 MAXWELL TOURING.
RENAULT TOWN CAR, LANDAULET, suitable for taxi; price, $450.
PEERLESS light "6," late model, Touring.
TIME PAYMENTS ARRANGED.
TRADES CONSIDERED.
NEW YORK MOTOR CAR EXCHANGE.
237 WEST 55TH ST.,
TWO DOORS FROM BROADWAY.
Open Sundays and Evenings.
Phone Circle 667-668.

Motor Trucks.

PIERCE-ARROWS for hire; new; 5 ton; short or long haul; special New York-Philadelphia-Baltimore rate. Ireland, 1,651 Broadway. Phone Circle 3219.

TRUCKING.—Long hauls, New York, Philadelphia; 3½, 6 ton motor trucks. New York Shipping Exchange, Pier 11, North River. Rector 1682.

TRUCKING.—6½-ton Packards, 5-ton Pierce-Arrow; local or long distance. Motor Truck Drayage Co., phone Greenpoint 55, 425 Greenpoint Av., Brooklyn.

MERCEDES, 45 H. P., chain drive engine; excellent condition; would make serviceable truck; $250. Address P. J., 143 8th Av.

TRUCKS, 1, 2, 3½ tons, to hire. Vanderput & Co., 2998 Bushwick.

Automobiles for Rent.

CADILLAC limousine for hire; day, week, monthly preferred; owner drive. Harlem 3698.

CADILLAC limousine; beautiful new model; superior service by week or month. Phone Mead Co., 2044 Col.

FORD 1918 landaulette for rent by month; make offer by letter. Ford Auto Engineers, Broadway-66th St.

PACKARD sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. and G. V. Williamson, 204 West 43d St. Phone 4219-3530 Bryant.

PACKARD 6 and Twin 6s; rates very reasonable; best of references; monthly preferred. Champion Auto Co., 171 West 89th St. Riverside 5818.

PACKARD.—Beautiful Packard Twin Six touring cars; hour, season, trip. Muldoon, Columbus 7261.

PACKARD.—Late model; day, week, month. B'way Packard, 2,523 B'way. River. 1448.

PACKARD twin six, seven-passenger touring, for hire. Andrews, Columbus 8785.

RENAULT.—Latest imported seven-passenger touring; month, season; Frenchman drives. Morningside 3300.

Automobiles Wanted.

PIERCE.—Wanted 66 or chassis, Model A-4; first-class car only; no dealers. P 337 Times Downtown.

BUICK roadster wanted, 1917 or 1918 model, small six. C. G. F., Room 307, 405 Lexington Av.

WANTED—Stutzes, Mercers, Cadillacs, Packards, Hupmobiles, Buicks for cash; all dealers; send in lists. Jandorf, 1,763 Broadway.

WILL PAY Highest Prices any make car. Karp, 1,790 Broadway. Columbus 5322.

FORD town car, landaulet. Phone Orchard 5611. A. Frank.

Automobile Bodies.

PIERCE-ARROW, touring body, 1917, for "6-38" or "6-48," almost new; complete with cowl and slip covers. Burr, 1,778 Broadway, care Rippeth. (351 Columbus.)

Automobile Repairing.

AUTOMOBILE welding, repairing, in all its branches; high-class workmanship. Washington Heights Machine Shop, 528 West 162d St. Audubon 8686.

AUTOMOBILE painting and repairing; we build special Victoria tops; try us; it will pay you. S. & F. Auto Body Co., 318 West 48th. Telephone Bryant 9340.

Automobile Instruction.

STEWART AUTO SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St. at Broadway.	Booklet I explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' classes. "Founded on Honesty 1909. Prospers on Merit."
Auto School WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A., 302 W. 57th St.	Largest and best school in the U.S. Send for booklet and pass to school. Telephone Columbus 7920. Special classes for ladies.
ATKINSON AUTO SCHOOL, 235 West 50th St.	Superior instructors guarantee you expert knowledge. Inspect equipment or write for booklet. Ladies' classes.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female

BOOKKEEPER.—Young lady, N. Y. U. training; 7 years' experience; trial balance, controlling accounts, financial statements; typist; proven ability. Take full charge. B. C., 146 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, thoroughly experienced, monthly trial balance, conscientious, desires position with reputable house. Box 26, 324 Rockaway Av., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER-TYPIST, beginner; moderate salary; no Saturday work. Bookkeeper, 133 2d Av.

BOOKKEEPING EXPERT, understanding all other branches office work; executive ability. Box E 18 Times.

CAPABLE WOMAN of forty wishes position in linen room in hotel in New York. Z 342 Times Annex.

COMPANION AND LIGHT NURSING.—Lady of refinement, skilled in domestic sciences, to lady or elderly couple. L 132 Times.

DESIGNER of children's coats, experienced, sizes 2 to 10 years, at present employed, wishes to make a change. Z 280 Times Annex.

DRESSMAKER.—Artistic, expert fitter; street, dinner, dancing frocks, remodeling, out, home preferred. Kelly, 873 6th Av. Circle 1158.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

DRESSMAKING.—Young lady late with 5th Av. firm wants work by day. E 14 Times.

FILING, librarian, typist, at present with N. Y. Public Library, desires position where above experience can be used. Address "L. A.," P. O. Box 822, N. Y. City.

HOUSEKEEPER, working, wishes place April 8; good manager and fine cook; no laundry; $12; near New York. Z 343 Times Annex.

LAUNDRESS, first class, home, open-air drying; reference. Ada White, 54 W. 99th.

NURSE.—Lady wishes to secure position for thoroughly experienced infant nurse employed by her 9 years and who understands entire care of child. Apply Monday, 36 West 74th, 10-3 o'clock.

SECRETARY, stenographer, 10 years' varied business experience; faithful, conscientious; possessing executive ability; highest credentials; salary, $20. M 68 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, SECRETARY; CHRISTIAN; NINE YEARS' EXPERIENCE; CAPABLE OF TAKING CHARGE OF ALL DETAILS; EXECUTIVE ABILITY; COMPETENT; A1 REFERENCES; EMPLOYED AT PRESENT. S 242 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

STENOGRAPHER, executive's assistant, experienced, responsible, important clerical detail, export. S 265 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, American, three years' experience, desires position; references; $15. D 397 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, (woman,) exceptional experience, desires position; salary $25-$30. H 367 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER - TYPIST, experienced, good education; salary $10. S. B., 53 West 111th. Harlem 5815.

STENOGRAPHER, office assistant; 2 years' experience; best references; $12. S 224 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and typist, competent, experienced; best references; salary $18. Phone Main 7956.

Employment Agencies.

SECRETARIES, Stenographers, Bookkeepers, Office Assistants, Switchboard Operators, Typists; competent workers furnished. Florence Bloch, (Agency,) 47 West 42d St. Vanderbilt 2547.

Houseworkers.—Neat colored girls, investigated references, wish places; other Southern help supplied. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 314 West 59th. Phone Columbus 5022. Established 1890.

Berta Carlson Swedish Agency.—First-class servants. 2,415 Broadway, (89th.) Riverside 9467.

Ida Kothe's Agency.—First class servants. 229 Lexington Av. 3720 Murray Hill.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT.—Well educated and highly trained man, 31, desires to assume responsible position; thoroughly experienced in financial, exports, department store accounting; reliable Spanish correspondent; conversant with banking, foreign exchange, export financing, insurance; salary to start, $50 per week. E 71 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, (30,) American, draft exempt, 8 years' experience as bookkeeper, having complete charge, mercantile and manufacturing, 4 years with C. P. A., desires to connect with accounting firm. L 309 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Expert, systematizer; books opened, closed; weekly, monthly audits; terms moderate; evenings and Sundays only; at present with large corporation; executive capacity. N 85 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, 40, American, with broad experience in manufacturing and mercantile accounting and office management; highest credentials. D 310 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT-BOOKKEEPER, (33,) executive, capable taking charge; 10 years' experience, general and cost accounting; best references. E 43 Times.

ACCOUNTANT.—Income tax reports, trial balances, $5 monthly, upward; books opened, closed, audited. Friedlander, Tribune Building. Beekman 998.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened; system; arrangement firms not employing bookkeeper. $2.50 weekly. 123 Liberty, Room 104. Cortlandt 6688.

ACCOUNTANT, office manager; high grade, extensive, practical experience; efficient; Christian. A 200 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, junior, (20,) desires connection with firm of public accountants. N 687 Times Harlem.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER, general office experience, seeks connections with reliable growing concern; crippled. Nat N. Newman, 145 2d Av.

ATTORNEY, (45,) good standing and capable executive, seeks position with commercial or manufacturing concern. H 366 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Expert, 20, accurate, cost accountant, five years' practical experience; correspondent, controlling accounts, latest methods, render detailed monthly financial and other statements; credit collections; hard worker; trustworthy, conscientious, ambitious; highest references; desire connection with reliable concern promising advancement. M 90 Times.

BOOKKEEPER - ACCOUNTANT, aged 31, American, married, 12 years' practical and professional experience, thoroughly familiar controlling accounts, profit and loss, asset and liability statements, at present employed, desires change; minimum salary $35. F. Macdonald, 517 West 151st St.

BOOKKEEPER or assistant, 21, Christian; military exempt; thoroughly reliable and accurate; accustomed to handling large number of active accounts; understands credits and collection; will start at $20, with opportunity for advancement; highest references. S 207 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, expert; high school graduate; five years' experience double entry, controlling accounts, trial balance, financial statements; complete charge, including correspondence; highest references; $25 week. M. S., 259 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, (22,) army honorable discharge, 5 years' experience, high school graduate, stenographer, balance sheets; $25. M 332 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-ACCOUNTANT, age 25, 6 years' experience, fifth class draft, American, desires connection with reliable concern. M 334 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, JUNIOR ACCOUNTANT, C. C. N. Y. accountant student; experienced controlling accounts and trial balances; references; $18. E 52 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, (24,) typist, expert, ten years' experience, thorough knowledge of office routine; best references; $22. L. K., 402 West 42d St.

BOOKKEEPER, 23, exempt, accountancy student; experienced trial balance, controlling accounts, statements; references. M 272 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, 25, married; thoroughly experienced, controlling accounts; best references. M 284 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, (20,) experienced customers' and creditors' books, trial balances, statements. S 206 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, college training, studying accountancy, desires favorable connections. Horowitz, 341 East 77th St.

BOOKKEEPER, accurate, efficient, reliable; understands office routine thoroughly; $22 start. D 381 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—A1 all branches; executive ability; highly recommended; $35; Christian. A 100 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, thoroughly understands controls, trial balances, &c.; three years' experience. M 55 Times.

BOY, 17, 1½ years' high school, having some experience in export house, wishes position with advancement. D 258 Times Downtown.

BUTLER.—Experienced, 15 years' references. McDonough, 104 East 123d St. Tel. 6994 Harlem.

CHAUFFEUR, (32,) American, married, competent driver, good mechanic, ten years' experience Rolls-Royce, Cadillac, other cars; excellent private city references; city or country. E. E. Henshaw, 511 West 186th St.

CHAUFFEUR.—We have several good men with from 3 to 9 years' reference on last positions; this is not an employment bureau. Society of Professional Auto Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Tel. Columbus 4056.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, (36,) married, 16 years' experience; a man that is strictly reliable, temperate, and a careful driver. Robert Slamer, 333 East 75th.

CHAUFFEUR.—Young man wishes position as chauffeur with private family; 7 years' experience; best references. Phone Cathedral 9141. Apartment 26.

CHAUFFEUR, competent all cars, two years in present private position, desires change; first-class references. 692 9th Av., care of Pilson.

CHAUFFEUR, reliable, experienced on repairs, wishes position; best references. Telephone Rhinelander 3825.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, own repairs, any car; private only. Koscher, 504 East 70th.

CLERICAL.—Young man, (19,) wishes position; knowledge of bookkeeping. Geher, 69 East 111th St.

CLERK, (19;) 4 years' experience bills, ledger, entry; knowledge typewriting; accurate. D 364 Times Downtown.

COLLEGE MAN, (30,) desires position with big concern, office manager or manager of department in factory; 10 years' business experience; speaks several languages; best references. Box 944, 1,039 Gates Av., Brooklyn.

DESIGNER or layout man; 4 years' experience on general machinery, technical education, and machine shop experience; at present employed up State as designing engineer; desires to locate with some responsible concern. Paul, 251 Macon St., Brooklyn.

DRAFTSMAN, six years' practical experience in mechanical, structural, and electrical lines, industrial plants, &c., age 34, married, wants steady position in New York City or vicinity; can report to work within two weeks' notice. Z 374 Times Annex.

DRAFTSMAN, architectural, 20 years' experience; best references from former employers. T 83 Times.

EXECUTIVE, 38; efficient, systematic; capable manager of help; excellent credentials. L 174 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

EXECUTIVE, manufacturing, 10 years in this capacity, last five in present position, light manufacturing, comprising any operation on metals or woodwork, active, practical mechanic, age 40, capable assuming entire charge plant, either line, and producing economically; at present controlling 50-65 medium grade skilled operatives on time and piece work basis; available for permanent, substantial connection about April 2; salary $2,500. Address A. B., 209 Times Downtown.

EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT, (30,) college education, thoroughly experienced in handling public and help, accurate in office details, desires connection with progressive concern; no objection to traveling; excellent references. V 11 Times.

FUR SALESMAN desires position with a skin house or a manufacturer's line, city or on road; A1 references. M 54 Times.

GARDENER, single, wishes position, private place, age 37; understands flowers, vegetables, chickens, cows; references. George McA., 657 West 130th St., New York.

GENTLEMAN, elderly, active and capable, thoroughly familiar and experienced with office detail, wishes position as office or stock room assistant or similar employment, with reasonable salary. P 289 Times Downtown.

JAPANESE, reliable valet, general houseworker, wants position; best references. Tokio, 742 6th Av.

SALES MANAGER, who has an exceptional record for 16 years' production and recently has created sales organization in four States, seeks change; highest credentials. Z 320 Times Annex.

SALESMAN, experienced, desires connection reputable concern; can furnish best references. M 229 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Live wire wants a good line in men's wear; prefers hats or caps. W. A., 104 East 14th St.

SALESMAN, young man, 19, wishes position; some experience. E 29 Times.

SERVICE MANAGER
with 10 years' practical experience as manager of service departments for passenger and commercial cars, open for immediate service; A1 references furnished. V 9 Times.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, (20,) experienced, competent correspondent, desires good connection; $20. M 226 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, 20, desires position for undiversified work. Abraham Tauhenschlag, 283 7th St.

TRAFFIC MANAGER.—(30;) eleven years' experience domestic and ocean shipping; understands present conditions fully; best references. L 385 Times Downtown.

WILLING WORKER, 26 years old, 12 years present concern, wishes to make change for better advancement. W. S., 302 Palmetto St., Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN, (29,) educated, loyal hustler of character, exempt, 10 years' general business experience covering selling and office management, seeks opportunities to grow with them. Responsible, M 205 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (30,) draft exempt, can prove his immediate worth to you by his past record; 10 years' general business training; salary least consideration until ability merits advancement. M 213 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 20, high school education, 2 years executive position, knowledge stenography, typewriting, desires employment, mercantile business, where intelligence will merit advancement. T 17 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (20,) desires connection where opportunity is afforded to exhibit initiative; college educated; possesses executive qualities; bookkeeping knowledge; future main object. M 296 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (30,) educated, ambitious, with initiative, not subject draft, wants opportunity; start moderate salary; references. S 216 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 19; Stuyvesant graduate; office and salesmanship experience; references. M 278 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (19,) high school education, knowledge bookkeeping, typewriting, clerical. S 208 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 32, wishes position; long experience handling, purchasing, selling details. E 5 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 20, three years' experience, desires position with prospects. D 366 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 17, employed by State, desires position, business house. D 363 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (19,) desires opportunity to make good; salary secondary. N 686 Times Harlem.

YOUNG MAN, 19, loyal, willing, high school graduate, desires position. N 669 Times Harlem.

HELP WANTED—Female.

A NEW OCCUPATION
FOR
YOUNG WOMEN
Between 16 and 25 Years.
Enter as a student
in
AUTOMATIC TELEGRAPHY.

$8.00 PER WEEK WHILE LEARNING.
9.50 PER WEEK IN 3 MONTHS.
15.00 PER WEEK IN 1 YEAR.

Apply in Person
Between 9 A. M. and 9 P. M.
ROOM 1702, 24 WALKER ST.
(One block west of Broadway,
two blocks south of Canal.)
THE WESTERN UNION TEL. CO.

BILLING CLERK.—BRIGHT GIRL; ELLIOT FISHER MACHINE; WORK IN OFFICE OF LARGE DRESS HOUSE; GOOD SALARY; ONLY EXPERIENCED NEED APPLY. NAT GOLDSTONE & CO., 36 EAST 31ST.

BOOKKEEPER wanted; experienced; close on Saturdays. S. Levinsky & Son, 84 Canal St.

BOOKKEEPER.—Retail experience essential; trial balance. Avedon, 448 5th Av.

CASHIER
for large furniture installment house; good salary, steady position; must be experienced; residing in Bronx preferred. Apply Piser & Co., 2,887 3d Av., (150th.)

CHINA PAINTERS, girls, for art work; those with experience in china painting preferred. Apply 12 to 2 P. M. Monday, Room 901, 501 5th Av.

CLERKS.—Girls, 16-20, for office and clerical work in large mail-order house; school graduates preferred; also typists. Bellas, Hess & Co., 95 Morton St., (station 9th Av. "L.")

DENTIST'S ASSISTANT.—Must be neat and efficient; experienced preferred; references required; good position. N 49 Times.

DESIGNER ON CHILDREN'S TAILORED DRESSES AND MIDDY BLOUSES; EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY; PERMANENT POSITION; MUST HAVE GOOD REFERENCES AND EXPERIENCE WITH LEADING HOUSES. ADDRESS OR CALL AT 320 5TH AV., ROOM 309.

DICTAPHONE OPERATORS, $15-$20 weekly, immediately. Miss Kelly, 309 Broadway, Room 209.

DRESSMAKERS.

HENRI BENDEL, INC.,
10-12-14 WEST 57TH ST.,

REQUIRE COMPETENT

SLEEVE DRAPERS,
SLEEVE FINISHERS,
WAIST FINISHERS,
SKIRT FINISHERS, AND
LINING HANDS.

STEADY POSITIONS AND GOOD PAY.

FINISHERS and HELPERS.—Steady work. Coughlin, 17 East 48th St.

OPERATORS! OPERATORS!
Experienced on infants' caps and hats; highest prices; week and piece work; steady work all year. Apply all week. L. Steinthal & Bro., 906 Broadway, Corner 20th.

GIRLS WANTED,
over 16 years, to fill seed mail orders; bonus paid on work done; can make up to $5 per week in addition to salary if efficient; no previous experience required.
PETER HENDERSON & CO.,
35-37 Cortlandt St.

GIRLS to assist in workroom manufacturers of men's neckwear in clerical and other work. Meyer, Bacharach & Friedheim, 21 East 22d, 10th floor.

GIRL of neat appearance in showroom of manufacturing house; one with some experience in millinery line preferred. L. Steinthal & Bros., 906 Broadway.

GIRLS (2)—Experienced key-punch operators for large downtown insurance corporation; moderate salary; state age. D. B., 95 Times.

GIRLS, young, neat, intelligent, fair education, for folding and ribboning. Campbell, Metzger & Jacobson, 8 East 22d.

GIRLS, YOUNG, IN STOCK AND FOLD DRESSES. LORIMER GREENBAUM, 894 BROADWAY.

HAND SEWERS on fancy stitching. Lorimer Greenbaum, 894 Broadway.

HIGH-GRADE WOMEN. — EXPERIENCE UNNECESSARY; 25 POSITIONS OPEN IN VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS, PAYING $10 TO $20 PER WEEK. APPLY BOYD & CO., 2,159 PROSPECT AV., NEAR 182D ST., BRONX.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Wanted, capable, reliable, and refined woman as working housekeeper, simple cooking, in small family; 15 minutes from Pennsylvania Station; considerate treatment; salary $30. Telephone Miss Fay, Vanderbilt 3355.

HOUSEWORKER. — Young girl for light housework, no cooking; $20 per month; stay on place if wishes to do so. Call on Mrs. Jordy, 296 Central Park West.

HELP WANTED—Female.

MILLINERS.
MAKERS AND APPRENTICES.

$3 WHILE LEARNING. APPLY BEFORE 9 O'CLOCK.

BURBY,
714 5TH AVENUE.

MOTHER'S HELPER or NURSE.—Refined, educated person about 35 to assist with infant and child of 3; reliable references required. Write, stating salary and religion. Mrs. Crowley, Rock Ridge, Greenwich, Conn.

MOTHER'S HELPER wanted, family two audults, one child; New Rochelle; one willing to assist with general housework; must have reliable references. P 284 Times Downtown.

NURSE.—Refined child's nurse, at Riverdale, 254th St.; good salary; references required. Telephone for appointment between 10 and 12, 652 Kingsbridge.

NURSE, experienced, for boy 19 months old; city references. Apply at 48 East 65th St., 10-12.

NURSE for infant 8 months and child of 4. Cohn, 720 Riverside Drive, (149th St.)

OFFICE WORK, &c.—Girl for office work, typewriting. Call Monday, 10 to 11 A. M., M. Williams, 110 St. Nicholas Av.

ORGANIZER.—Lady, well-educated, refined, over 25 or middle-aged, wanted at once for special work with large institution engaged in systematizing federated clubs and forming literary clubs to act as organizer; experience not absolutely necessary, but references required; one willing to work hard to learn; hours, 10 to 4 daily; salary, $90 monthly; advancement. A. M., 92 Times.

SALESLADIES, energetic, for best paying work open to women; offers independence and big income; will carefully train right parties; drawing account or commission. Ansonia Hotel, Broadway, 74th, Suite 2, third floor.

SALESLADY in waist dress shop; $10 start. Maison Lilian, 2,801 Broadway, 108th.

STENOGRAPHER.

WE HAVE A VACANCY FOR A CAPABLE YOUNG LADY; MUST BE EXPERIENCED AND FITTED TO DO CORRESPONDENCE WORK; ANSWER IN TYPEWRITING IF POSSIBLE; SALARY $16.

P 333 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

STENOGRAPHER and office assistant; wholesale order supplies; high school graduate; good penman; American girl, neat appearance; salary to start $12; advancement. Otto Hardware and Equipment Co., 256 West 55th St.

STENOGRAPHER, earnest, intelligent young woman wanted; good opportunity; state age, education, experience, salary, etc. N 87 Times.

STENOGRAPHER and office assistant; $12 to start. H. B. Shontz Co., 157 West 54th St.

TYPIST.—Rapid; experienced as BILLING CLERK; quick and accurate at figures; good opportunity for those who qualify. Call Republic Metal Ware Co., 254 36th St., Brooklyn.

VISITING GOVERNESS for girl, 10 years; German speaking preferred. N 685 Times Harlem.

WOMAN to take charge of cottage at Jewish orphanage and for social work with children; full maintenance and $40 monthly to start Monday morning at 10 o'clock. 470 West 145th St.

Instruction.

STENOGRAPHERS WANTED.
The demand for stenographers, secretaries, and typists is unprecedented; why not qualify when in thirty days the average student writes 100 words per minute by Boyd's Syllabic Shorthand? Now is the time to register. Make reservations at once. Call, write, or telephone for three trial lessons and convince yourself. MOON'S SCHOOLS, 50 East 42d St., 587 West 181st St., New York, and 214 Livingston St., Brooklyn.

CLERKS FOR FILING can earn $12 to $30 weekly, according to ability; we secure these positions for our graduates, teaching them expert filing methods in six weeks; join the day or evening classes forming now. National Training School for Filing, Shaw-Walker Co., 60 Franklin St. Telephone Franklin 2261.

PRIVATE SECRETARIAL TRAINING,
PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St.
Registered by the Board of Regents of the University of the State of New York; individual instruction; reservations must be made in advance; references required.

OFFICE ASSISTANTS, $12, $15, $18, $20; quick preparation, positions guaranteed; particulars free. Call, write, phone (Worth 3964,) Dictaphone Secretarial School, 309 Broadway, corner Duane.

GOOD ENGLISH PAYS.—Free Booklet 70; "Your English" enables you to test your knowledge and suggests method for overcoming defects. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., N. Y.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.—Three months' course; students on probation. 33 West 42d St., New York. V. M. Wheat.

WOMEN trained in accounting procedures can command high salaries. Send for Bulletin 19, giving outline of evening instruction. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., New York.

Employment Agencies.

THE STANDARD COMMERCIAL BUREAU.
An agency for worthwhile business girls seeking positions with worthwhile uptown and downtown firms. 185 Madison Av., at 34th St. Miss Shelley, Prop.
"No registration fee—just a standard."

STENOGRAPHERS, Bookkeepers, Office Assistants, &c.; only efficient workers need apply. Florence Bloch, (Agency,) 47 West 42d St.

STENOGRAPHERS, bookkeepers; numerous desirable positions; free registration. Van Tyn Agency, 1 West 34th St.

STENOGRAPHERS, $25, $20, $18, $15; typists, clerical; permanent. Lang Agency, 120 Broadway.

EFFICIENCY BUREAU, INC., Agency, 30 E. 42d.—Immediate openings high-grade positions.

FULTON AGENCY, 93 Nassau, 489 5th. Register free. Many superior office openings.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT'S ASSISTANTS wanted by C. P. A.; bright young men; thorough bookkeeping experience; previous experience not essential, though desirable. Address by mail only. Do not expect reply unless answers as to age, experience, references, whether at present employed, salary desired, and last salary received, are explicitly stated. J. Elbert Saper, C. P. A., 35 Nassau St.

ACCOUNTANT wanted by a long-established manufacturing concern in Jersey City to serve as cashier and head bookkeeper with two female assistants. Requirements: U. S. citizen, experience in modern accounting methods, unquestionable references, bond; state age, race, education, experience, and salary expected. Z 293 Times Annex.

ADVERTISING AND SALES MANAGER for large manufacturing concern, to take charge of correspondence; must also be familiar with general correspondence; state age, in what line experienced, and lowest salary to begin with. Box 7, 326 9th St., Brooklyn.

AMERICAN SUGAR REFINING COMPANY HAVE WORK FOR A NUMBER OF GOOD, HUSKY LABORERS, ALSO FOR EXPERIENCED SUGAR REFINERY HELP FOR THE VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS; BOYS OVER 16 ALSO WANTED. APPLY IN PERSON, EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, KENT AV. AND SOUTH 4TH ST., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

ARMATURE WINDERS,
experienced in hand winding and repairing of small and large motors.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE STREET,
near West Street, 6 blocks south of 14th.

ASSISTANT BUYER.—Must be experienced in buying notions and general merchandise and have unquestionable references; good opportunity with a growing business. Apply Monday morning, U. S. Specialty Co., 536 Broadway.

BOOKKEEPER AND CLERK,
experienced, for large corporation; state age, reference, nationality, and salary expected. L. M., 153 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, 30, Christian concern; neat and accurate; desirable position. M 338 Times Downtown.

BOYS WANTED.
Large corporation requires services of a number of boys willing to begin at the bottom and work up; excellent opportunities for the right kind of boys; experience not essential; high school graduates preferred. Apply in own handwriting, stating age, nationality, experience, if any, and salary expected. P 340 Times Downtown.

BOY Wanted.—The New York Times Current History Magazine has an opening for a bright boy, with an excellent chance for promotion. Call after 9 o'clock Monday morning, March 11, at Room 1710 Times Building, Times Square. Ask for Mr. Newman.

BOY.—WANTED, BRIGHT, AMBITIOUS BOY ABOUT 16 YEARS OF AGE TO MAKE HIMSELF GENERALLY USEFUL IN A LARGE WHOLESALE COTTON GOODS HOUSE. ADDRESS T 102 TIMES.

HELP WANTED—Male.

BOY.—Wanted, at New York Times Mid-Week Pictorial, a bright boy; a good position with good environment; $7 to start, with excellent prospects for quick promotion. Call for Mr. Newman, Room 1710 Times Bldg., Times Square, after 9 o'clock, Monday morning, March 11.

BOYS! BOYS! BOYS!
Wonderful opportunity, good pay, lunch furnished, good chance for advancement. Mailing Department, Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Co., 150 Bay St., Jersey City.

BOY of good education and family wanted; must be bright and willing; inside work and errands; state age, references, and salary. P 317 Times Downtown.

BOY
for office work; office located in Brooklyn; opportunity for advancement; state age and religion. K. D. F., 25 Times.

BOY,
Bright, office work and errands; splendid opportunity learn drafting; steady position. Lockwood, Greene & Co., 101 Park Av.

BOY, between 18 and 20 years, wanted to learn baker's trade; good opportunity. Hot Oven Bakery, 610 West 181st St.

BOY in office of large corporation; splendid chance for advancement; state age and education. P 345 Times Downtown.

BUS CONDUCTORS.
Men, 25 years or over; married men preferred; permanent positions assured; good references required; 27½c. an hour to start; capable men can become drivers within a few months; pay 33c. an hour to start. Apply any weekday from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.,
Fifth Avenue Coach Company,
10 East 102d St.

CLERK.—Young man, American, with bookkeeping and clerical experience, to learn system of large concern; good future for bright, intelligent young man not under 24 years of age; state reference, experience, and salary expected. M 331 Times Downtown.

CLERK.—A first-aid man for night work in emergency hospital of large manufacturing concern in Connecticut; state age, experience, and references. J. Walter Thompson, 244 Madison Av., New York City.

CLERK, 16 to 20, in office of large wholesale corporation; knowledge of typewriting preferred, but not essential. P 344 Times Downtown.

DIEMAKERS.

EXPERIENCED ON SHEET METAL, STEADY EMPLOYMENT AND GOOD PAY TO FIRST-CLASS MEN; NO MUNITIONS.

AMERICAN EVER READY WORKS,

THOMSON AVE. AND ORTON ST., L. I. C.

ONE CARFARE BY SUBWAY OR ELEVATED TRAINS.

DIEMAKERS for repairing and making, blanking, forming, piercing, &c.; dies used in the production of light sheet metal articles. Simon Zinn, Inc., 25th St. and 11th Av.

DRAFTSMAN, designer and detailer on light automatic machinery; must have knowledge of jigs and fixtures; state age, experience, education, nationality, and salary expected. E. S., 226 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMAN, STRUCTURAL STEEL, GIVE AGE, NATIONALITY, EXPERIENCE, SALARY EXPECTED, AND WHEN CAN REPORT FOR WORK. N 74 TIMES.

DRAFTSMEN
experienced in laying out streets, sewers, and water piping. Lockwood, Greene & Co., 101 Park Av.

DRAFTSMAN, mechanical; apply by letter only. Gillespie Mfg. Corporation, 12th and Monmouth Sts., Jersey City, N. J.

DRUG CLERK.—Registered; permanent position. James, 247 West 46th.

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY. — Competent, tactful person of good executive ability, preferably with some knowledge of shipping or export business, for war relief work. Address, giving age, experience, and references, H 365 Times Downtown.

FIRE PROTECTION ENGINEERING.—Can use several men, technically educated, in this line of work; special instructions given; well-established organization; good working conditions, moderate traveling. If interested reply D 371 Times Downtown.

FIREMEN for factory; 72 hours per week; 34c. per hour. Apply 632 Flushing Av., Brooklyn.

FLOOR MANAGER.
Qualifications required: Alertness, initiative, knowledge of advertising; state age, last employment, and salary. Apply by letter only. Goldsmith Bros., 77 Nassau St.

FOREMAN WANTED.

Cigarette man, as foreman in a box factory; an exceptional opportunity for advancement for right man; previous experience as foreman needed. Address by letter to Opportunity, 224 Times Downtown.

FOREMAN.—A factory in Jersey City has opening in the metal and alloy manufacturing department for foreman; prefer man about 35, accurate and neat in records, and used to planning ahead. Write, stating references and experience, X 210 Times Annex.

FOREMAN.—A factory in Jersey City has opening in the metal and alloy manufacturing department for foreman; prefer man about 35, accurate and neat in records, and used to planning ahead. Write, stating references and experience, Z 299 Times Annex.

FOREMAN.—Wanted, general yard foreman; must be first class man of executive ability, good organizer, and experienced in handling labor, materials, and intraplant transportation. Address Box Z 355 Times Annex.

HOSE MAKERS, mill men, and belt makers wanted. Apply 18 to 56 Bostwick Av., Jersey City.

ILLUSTRATOR and Fashion Artist wanted; must be able to design original layouts and wash in figures; only A1 man familiar with highest grade mail order work need apply. Z 309 Times Annex.

INSTRUMENT MAKERS.
First-class men only need apply.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE STREET,
Near West Street, 6 blocks south of 14th.

MACHINIST.—All-around, capable men, able to describe and inventory factory equipment; permanent traveling position; answer in own handwriting, giving all details, salary, &c. M 242 Times Downtown.

MACHINISTS WANTED.
Also boilermakers, signal maintainers, airbrake repair men. Apply Employment Car, New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, 132d St. and Willis Av., Bronx.

MACHINISTS.
First-class men, on lathe, &c.; also repair men. Apply early, American Can Co., West 95th St. dock.

MACHINISTS, (20.)

FIRST-CLASS, ALL-AROUND MEN, ESPECIALLY GOOD ON FINE LATHE WORK, AMMUNITION PLANT OUT OF TOWN.

APPLY 244 WEST 23D ST.

MACHINISTS.
Lathe screw machine and milling machine operators; must have tools.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th.

MAN TO PUT AND KEEP THE PLANT ON A PIECE-WORK BASIS; A LARGE AEROPLANE FACTORY HAS AN OPENING; HE MUST BE FAMILIAR WITH ALL THE METAL AND WOOD WORKING MACHINES, AND HAVE EXPERIENCE IN FIGURING ON ALL BENCH AND MECHANICAL OPERATIONS; THIS IS A FULL-SIZED JOB AND ONLY A LARGE CALIBRE MAN IS WANTED; STATE AGE, EXPERIENCE, NATIONALITY, SALARY EXPECTED, AND WHEN YOU COULD REPORT. Z 311 TIMES ANNEX.

MANAGER.—Take charge commercial stationery and printing business; wide experience. Landsberg, 162 Greenwich St.

MARKER, experienced, wanted, on boys', juvenile woolen suits; good chance for advancement. Rambler Manufacturing Company, 519 Broadway.

MEAT CUTTERS WANTED.
McCann & Co., Pittsburgh, Penn., will engage two thoroughly experienced men, one accustomed to waiting on high-class trade, another should be an ice box man; must have clean records; good salary. Apply Mr. Meyer Katz, 37 9th Av., New York City.

MILLWRIGHT.—Capable men, able to describe and inventory factory equipment; permanent traveling position; answer in own handwriting, giving all details, salary, &c. M 241 Times Downtown.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, 18, MUST BE QUICK AND ACCURATE AT FIGURES. APPLY BOB & BASKIND, 40 LEONARD.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE HEIRS AT LAW OF THE LATE Miss Mary Ann McAdams, who died at Quebec City, Canada, on the fifth of September last, (1917,) daughter of the late James McAdams and Jane Robinson, are duly requested to file as soon as possible with the undersigned the legal proof of their quality as heirs at law in said estate. According to information already received, the first cousins or nearer relatives might possibly have rights in said estate.
LABREQUE, BELANGER & LABREQUE,
Notaries, 18 Buade, Quebec City, Canada.

HELP WANTED—Male.

MERCHANDISE MANAGER.

SUIT AND COAT MAN (LADIES' WEAR) TO ACT AS A MERCHANDISE MANAGER TO ONE OF THE LARGEST CONCERNS IN PHILADELPHIA; ONLY MAN OF HIGHEST ABILITY, INTEGRITY, AND RETAIL EXPERIENCE WILL BE CONSIDERED; MAN BETWEEN THE AGES OF 27 AND 40 ACCEPTABLE; STATE PRESENT FIRM, IF EMPLOYED; ALSO PAST EXPERIENCE. APPLY BY LETTER TO BOX X 216 TIMES ANNEX.

PHOTOSTAT OPERATORS.
Two men for day work; steady employment, good pay.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST., NEAR WEST ST.,
6 BLOCKS SOUTH OF 14TH ST.

SALES MANAGER.
If there is a man in New York who will appreciate a genuine opportunity, and who has enough confidence in himself to work a short time demonstrating his qualities in the field on one of the best selling propositions in existence, where in a short time, providing he can qualify, will be given charge of one of our branch offices at an income from $5,000 to $10,000 a year, I would like to have a talk with him at once; this is not a book or an insurance proposition, but a business of the highest character; our managers are selected from our sales force, and we have men who formerly earned only $25 to $50 a week who are making $5,000 to $15,000 per year; do not answer this ad. unless you believe in yourself and are looking for a permanent and lifetime association and can back your desire with real effort; commission basis. Call Gramercy 3815, after 10 A. M.

SALESMEN AND SALES MANAGER.
A large company, operating branches, requires salesmen of ability, not over 45 years old; we will promote those who can qualify to managerial positions quickly; salesmen on a commission basis can make $100 to $300 weekly, managers $10,000 to $20,000 per annum; please state what you have sold in last five years; we want men immediately; this is a genuine offer and should appeal to wideawake salesmen. V 14 Times.

SALESMEN.—We are extending our sales force throughout the United States and Canada and require clean-cut, progressive young Americans in our selling force, both in stores and in the field and in executive positions; if you have at least a high school education and some experience as a salesman we can assure you an opportunity to make a large income and advancement to executive positions; drawing account against commission to start. Mr. Benson, Encyclopaedia Britannica Corporation, 288 4th Av., 14th floor.

SALESMAN.—An aggressive young man, who wants to make money, is not afraid of hard work, and who possesses real selling punch, is wanted to sell a nationally advertised automobile accessory; this is a commission proposition, and is paying other real salesmen good money now. Box 592, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

SALESMEN.
A large concern has opportunities for several young Americans of good education and pleasing personality; we will take care of you if you are strictly honest and an active worker, and your future is assured; drawing account against commission to start. S. O., 42 Times.

SALESMEN.—The inherent desire for travel which war has repressed has created a nation-wide demand for the fascinating Burton Holmes Travelogues offering unusual opportunity for capable salesmen; ambitious make big money; commission; investigate. Call, Mr. Duvall, 728 Aeolian Hall, Tuesday afternoon.

SALESMAN.—A young man with experience to call on city jobbers and resident buyers with a strong line of ladies' coats; write, giving references; same will be treated confidentially; salary or commission. N 132 Times.

SALESMAN.—EXPERIENCED HAND KNITTING YARN; EXCLUSIVELY RED CROSS; COMMISSION BASIS. BEE-ELL TRADING CO., BROADWAY AND 34TH, MARBRIDGE BUILDING, SUITE 646-648.

SALESMEN.—System, the Magazine of Business, requires specialty salesmen to follow up local advertising campaign; permanent position, liberal commission arrangement. Room 617, 200 5th Av.

SALESMAN, experienced, to handle good line of ladies' leather belts for department store trade, New York and vicinity; call between 11-12 A. M.; drawing account. Enterprise Mfg. 15 East 17th.

SALESMAN, first-class, covering department stores, small New England towns; side line; salary. Call Room 801, 11 Maiden Lane.

SALESMAN familiar with millinery, braid, and passementerie line; commission basis. Universal Textile, 96 Grand St.

SALESMAN for ribbons; only experienced man. Montrose Silk Mills, 42 East 20th St.

SALESMAN. — SODA FOUNTAIN SALESMAN. 63 5TH AV., NEW YORK.

SHIPPING CLERK.—Hardware experience preferred. Sixth floor, 310 East 22d St.

SOLICITOR wanted, experienced, for mercantile storage warehouse in metropolitan district, to devote either portion or entire time; salary, commission, or both. Answer in own handwriting, giving experience, references, age, and terms. Box 266, Hoboken, N. J.

STENOGRAPHER.—Corporation wants draft-exempt young man; ability and recommendations must be first-class; full particulars. D 390 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Expert; must be quick and accurate and hard worker; hours, 8:30 to 6; at once. Inquire C. A. Quirl, H. Kamber & Co., 708 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER. — Automobile experience; good office man. See Mr. Gurnee, 631 West 57th.

STOCK CHASERS WANTED.
Two stock chasers and follow-up men for sub-contract work. Must have shop experience. Box E. L., 115 Times.

TOOL AND GAUGEMAKERS.
Men who like up-to-date, high-grade work on Government contracts, with good wages; 50 miles from New York. Apply 299 Broadway, Room 1011.

TOOLMAKERS. — Several first-class men wanted on jig fixture and gauge work; none but highest grade men need apply. N 68 Times.

TOOLMAKERS.
First-class men only need apply.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th.

TOOL DRAFTSMEN
on punches and dies, jigs and fixtures, for small interchangeable work; only men with experience need apply; good pay.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
203 Broadway.

We have desirable openings for competent men to fill the following positions:

DRAFTSMEN.—Two first class detail men.

MOTOR ASSEMBLERS. — Experienced on gasoline engine or high grade machine assembling.

TOOLMAKERS.—On jig and fixture work.

MACHINISTS.—All round men for general machine repair work.

In your reply state fully your age, experience, and wages expected.

THE LOCOMOBILE COMPANY OF AMERICA,
Bridgeport, Conn.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, March 10.—The storm of Saturday continued its rapid movement, and is central tonight near and south of Cape Breton. Since Saturday night there were quite general snows and rains east of the Mississippi River, and a heavy fall of snow in Northern New England, where it still continues. Northwest gales continued Saturday night in the lake region and the Ohio Valley, and extended during Sunday eastward to the coast.

Another disturbance from the Pacific is central over Northern Nevada, attended this far by general rains in the North Pacific States. Elsewhere west of the Mississippi River the weather was fair. It is decidedly colder throughout the Atlantic States, the lower lake region, the Ohio Valley, and the entire interior South, with temperatures of 5 to 19 degrees below seasonal average.

To the westward, except in the Pacific States, it is considerably warmer.

Fair weather will prevail Monday and Tuesday east of the Mississippi River, with rising temperatures that will reach the coast States Tuesday.

Storm warnings are displayed on the Atlantic Coast from Eastport to Jacksonville, and on the California Coast.

Winds for Monday and Tuesday along the North Atlantic Coast will be diminishing northwest, becoming variable Tuesday, with fair and colder weather; Middle Atlantic Coast, diminishing northwest, becoming variable Tuesday, fair; South Atlantic Coast, moderate north and northeast, fair, somewhat colder. Disturbance of Saturday now near and south of Cape Breton, moving rapidly northeast; northwest storm warnings displayed Eastport to Jacksonville.

FORECASTS—TODAY AND TUESDAY.

Eastern New York—Fair Monday and Tuesday, slow rising temperature.

Southern New England—Fair Monday and Tuesday, slow rising temperature.

New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair Monday and Tuesday, slow rising temperature.

Northern New England—Fair Monday and Tuesday, slow rising temperature.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at 11 P. M., taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1918.	1917.		1918.	1917.
3 A. M.	42	34	4 P. M.	21	45
6 A. M.	44	32	6 P. M.	20	41
9 A. M.	42	33	9 P. M.	18	40
12 M.	38	38	11 P. M.	17	38

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 33; for the corresponding date last year it was 38; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 38.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 44, at 8 P. M. it was 19. Maximum temperature, 49 degrees at 10:15 A. M.; minimum, 17 degrees at 10 P. M. Humidity, 44 per cent. at 8 A. M., 50 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.45 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.14 inches.

Shipping News.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

[By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.]

Sun rises..........6:19 | Sun sets..........6:02

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	7:24	7:55	1:15	1:52
Governors Island	7:47	8:17	1:45	2:22
Hell Gate	9:29	9:59	3:37	4:05

Fire Record.

	Loss.
P. M., (Saturday.)	
11:45—619 E. 141 St.; John Berger	Slight
A. M., (Sunday.)	
1:15—344 Broome St.; B. Stringer	Slight
4:05—242 W. 44 St.; Herbert Seymour	Slight
8:00—165 E. 70 St.; Otto H. Kahn	Slight
P. M.	
1:00—103 W. 101 St.; Mary Walters	Slight
3:15—202 Brown Place; A. F. Lahan	Slight
4:10—430 Washington St.; A. F. Young Co.	None
4:40—205 E. 66 St.; Richard Greenholf	Slight
9:05—22 Hubert St.; J. Livingston	Slight
9:15—1,715 Bathgate Av.; E. Weiser	Slight
10:10—2,074 3 Av.; J. Chain	Slight
10:30—2,577 8 Av.; (dumbwaiter.) Taft Co	Slight
10:40—223 Av. B; I. Nizischesky	Slight

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—Forecast.

Ind.—Fair Mon. and Tues., with rising temperature.

Lower Mich. — Fair, somewhat warmer Mon.; Tues. partly cloudy and warmer.

Upper Mich. — Fair, somewhat warmer Mon.; Tues. partly cloudy.

Ky. and Tenn.—Fair Mon. and Tues., with slowly rising temperature.

Miss.—Fair Mon. and Tues.

Ala.—Fair Mon.; Tues. fair, warmer.

Ga.—Fair Mon. and Tues.

Fla.—Fair Mon. and Tues.

S. Car.—Fair Mon. and Tues.

N. Car.—Fair Mon. and Tues.

La., Ark., Okla., E. and W. Tex.—Fair Mon. and Tues.

HELP WANTED—Male.

WIREMEN.
Must be experienced on conduit work and hooking up of A. C. and D. C. motors.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE STREET,
Near West Street. 6 blocks south of 14th.

WOODWORKERS AND EXPERIENCED COOPERAGE HELP WANTED, AS FOLLOWS: SAWYERS, MATCHING MACHINE OPERATORS, MATCHERS, DADO MACHINE OPERATORS, NAILING MACHINE OPERATORS, LABORERS. APPLY SUPERINTENDENT, BROOKLYN COOPERAGE COMPANY, 142 KENT AV., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

YOUNG MEN
with high school education, $8-$9 start; raise April 1st if satisfactory; excellent opportunity to advance along engineering lines.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th.

YOUNG MAN.—Ladies' suits; ambitious hustler; not afraid of hard work; splendid opportunity. Harry Stoll, 33 East 33d St.

Instruction.

SALESMEN.—Experienced or inexperienced, city or traveling; write or call for our free book, "A Knight of the Grip," and list of openings; immediate employment service rendered members. National Salesmen's Training Association, Suite 1803D Candler Building, New York.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR.—Pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes. Send for free booklet and visitor's pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th.

GOOD ENGLISH PAYS.—Free Booklet 73; "Your English" enables you to test your knowledge and suggests method for overcoming defects. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., N. Y.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Three months' course. Students on probation. 33 West 42d St., New York. V. M. WHEAT.

ACCOUNTANTS in demand everywhere. Bulletin 25 gives details of training necessary. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., New York.

Employment Agencies.

SPLENDID opportunities for office people, executives, accountants, auditors, secretaries, stenographers, clerks, and office boys; good salaries. Business Service Bureau, 309 Broadway.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

FOR SALE BEFORE MARCH 25TH,
One of the most successful plumbing and steam-fitting, contracting and supply businesses in New England, earning better than $10,000 a year net; will sell at inventory; easy terms to right man. Address Z 321 Times Annex.

FOR SALE TO EXPERT STENOGRAPHER. PUBLIC STENOGRAPHIC OFFICE LOCATED IN HIGHEST-CLASS OFFICE BUILDING IN NEW YORK; COMPLETELY EQUIPPED; FIRST-CLASS IN EVERY PARTICULAR. M 242 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

Drug store for sale, well paying, in good locality, Connecticut. V 10 Times.

FOR SALE.

Big Bargains.—Slightly used office furniture, oak or mahogany; desks, chairs, files, tables, leather furniture, typewriters, adding machines, multigraphs, safes. Nathan's, 432 Broadway.

Baby carriage, in perfect condition; all round white reed, reversible gear; when new cost $45; will sell reasonable. Call or write 15 Forest St., Montclair, N. J.

10,000 gun and pistol covers to close out at sacrifice. Canterbury Dress Co., 27 W. 24th.

Purchase and Exchange.

Highest cash prices paid for furnishings, pianos, Oriental rugs. Baisley, 125 University Place. Tel. 2298 Gramercy.

65-note pianola attachment wanted; Aeolian preferred. Brown, 175 East 82d St.

Contents houses; pianos, carpets; antiques bought. Miles, 155 East 125th. 1290 Harlem.

FIND CITY GROCERS PARING FOOD PRICES

Evident Effort in Many Districts to Meet the Quotations of the Federal Food Board.

HOUSEWIVES ARE WATCHFUL

Threats of Appeal to Food Administration Act as Deterrent to Would-Be Profiteers.

While the daily price list issued by the Federal Food Board still fails to be an exact reflection of the market prices of food commodities, it has had a salutary effect as a weapon in the hands of the housewife in dealing with many grocers. The general tendency of grocers is not to conform exactly with the suggested prices of the Federal Food Board, but to conform so nearly that no housewife, with the Federal Food Board price list as a guide, can come in and accuse them of profiteering.

Whereas the difference between the Food Board prices and actual prices last December was from 1 to 5 cents on most staple articles, at the present time the difference between the two prices does not exceed 2 or 3 cents at the most—and in many cases throughout the city grocers of good standing in the neighborhood honestly endeavor, so far as the circumstances and conditions of their trade permit, to make their prices level with those of the Food Board.

At any rate, where the response on the part of grocer to the principle of "fair profit only," irrespective of "supply and demand," is not evoked by an appeal to his patriotism, it is forced into play by the ability of the housewife to show the Food Board price list and threaten to appeal to the board.

Some Profiteering Found.

Inspectors of the Food Board still find a tendency to profiteer in certain districts of the city—especially in those districts where the grocer is likely to be catering to a foreign language or more or less ignorant class of trade. In such districts, too, where the grocers maintain a poor class of trade on credit, the grocer often is able to overcharge considerably on the suggested prices without much fear of being exposed by his customers, especially as the Food Board expressly says that its price list is based on a "cash and carry basis."

The price list itself has undergone a change from its original form, in that it no longer makes a distinction between medium and low rental neighborhoods, but merely strikes a general average that should prevail in the retail market. The large chain stores are still able to undersell the Federal Food Board prices on most commodities, but independent grocers throughout the city still maintain that they cannot be expected to conform exactly with the Federal Food Board prices and realize a "fair" profit over the cost the goods, the rental considerations and the labor involved in operating their business.

To overcome these objections as far as possible, it has been the tendency of the Federal Food Board to widen the margin of profit as originally allowed. Thus, while in December the grocer was permitted to make 1½ cents profit on lima beans, for which he paid 15½ cents a pound, in the price list issued for today a profit of 3 cents on lima beans is permitted, for which the grocer pays 16½ cents. In general, in most of the food commodities, the margin of profit to the grocer has been increased by the Federal Food Board from 25 per cent. to 50 per cent. over the original profit allowed.

Herbert C. Hoover, the Federal Food Administrator, came to New York yesterday for a conference with the local Milling Division. He would not discuss his visit yesterday, but indicated that he might make some general statement on the local and general food situation before leaving for Washington at noon today.

Plan a Patriotic Food Show.

Announcement was made by the Federal Food Board yesterday that a Patriotic Food Show would be held at the Grand Central Palace from April 10 to April 20, with the co-operation of the State Food Commission and the Federal Food Board. The show will be given under the auspices of the National League for Women's Service, of which Miss Maude Wetmore is Chairman. Food Administrator Arthur Williams will be the active Chairman of the show. It is expected that Governor Whitman and United States Food Administrator Hoover will open the exhibit. Miss Wetmore, in speaking of the show yesterday, said:

"We are all most anxious that the public shall be informed that this patriotic enterprise is not the league's alone, and that while it is given under our auspices and with the hearty approval and co-operation of Mr. Mitchell and Mr. Williams and Mr. Hoover, it is primarily designed to be a community food show, the outward expression of the entire community."

Among the members of the Central Committee are:

Miss Maude Wetmore, Mrs. Donn Barber, Mrs. William Grant Brown, James Cox Brady, Mrs. Henry Bruere, Mrs. Thomas Burgess, Jonathan Day, Dean Gildersleeve of Barnard College, William S. Grell, Park Commissioner; Mrs. F. Gray Griswold, Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Mrs. William Randolph Hearst, Mrs. Edward McVickar, N. Y. C. Chairman, National League for Woman's Service; John Mitchell, Mrs. Lewis Nixon, Mrs. C. C. Rumsey, and Felix Warburg.

Food Prices Which Federal Board Regards As Fair in New York City Retail Stores.

The following prices are suggested by the Federal Food Board of New York as representative of what these goods should be purchased for on a cash and carry basis in the retail stores of New York City. The range in prices depends upon the length of the cartage from the wholesaler to the retailer and upon the purchase by the retailer in original whole packages or broken packages:

Article.	Retailer Pays Cents per lb.	Consumer Should Pay Cents per lb.
Beans, Lima, domestic	15½@16½	18½@19½
Beans, small white, domestic	14½@15½	17½@18½
Beans, pea or medium, domestic	15 @16	18 @19
Beans, white, choice imported	14 @15	17 @18
Beans, Kidney, red, domestic	15½@16½	18½@19½
Beans, Kintoki, red, imported	10½@11½	13½@14½
Rice, bulk, whole head	9¾@10¾	11¾@12¾
Rice, bulk, blue rose	9¼@10¼	11¼@12¼
Rice, bulk, broken	7¾@ 8½	9¾@10½
Oats, bulk, rolled	6¼@ 6¾	8¼@ 8¾
Cornmeal, yellow, granulated	6¼@ 6¾	8¼@ 8¾
Cornmeal, white, Southern, fine	5¾@ 6¼	7¾@ 8¼
Raisins, seeded, 15-ounce package, fancy	11¾@12¼	14¾@15¼
Raisins, 15-ounce package, choice	10¾@11¼	13¼@14¾
Prunes, California, 40-50	15 @15½	19 @19½
Prunes, California, 70-80	10¼@10¾	13¼@13¾
Prunes, California, 100-120	8¼@ 8¾	11¼@11¾
Prunes, Oregon, 30-40	15½@16	19½@20
Prunes, Oregon, 40-50	14 @14½	18 @18½
Flour, Spring, patent	6¼@ 6½	7¼@ 7½
Flour, Winter wheat	6¼@ 6½	7¼@ 7½
Sugar, granulated	7 @..	8.6@..
Bread, factory wrapped, 16-ounce	7½@..	8½@..
Bread, store wrapped, 16-ounce	7 @..	8 @..
Milk, loose dipper, B	*10½@..	11 @..
Milk, bottle, B	*13½@..	14 @..
Milk, bottle, B	†7½@..	8 @..
Butter, fresh creamery, extras, (best table)	49 @..	54 @..
Butter, fresh creamery, firsts, (good table)	46½@47½	51½@52½
Butter, fresh creamery, second, (cooking)	44½@45½	49½@50½
Cheese, American, whole milk, average	25½@27½	31½@33½
Eggs, fresh, Western firsts, (uncandled)	§‡36½@39	41½@44
Potatoes, white, United States, No. 1	2¼@..	3¼@..
Onions, red, fancy	1¾@..	3¾@..
Cabbage, white, domestic	1⅜@..	3⅜@..

*Per quart. †Per pint. ‡Per dozen.

Prices quoted in fractions will cost the consumer the full cent if pound purchases are made. Purchases of more than one pound will include the sum of the fractions.

§Prices to retailers buying in large quantities and doing own carting.

WATCH COAL PROFITEERS.

Fuel Administration Closely Scrutinizes All Sales Reports.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—A report made public today by the legal department of the Fuel Administration showed that only 424 complaints had been received concerning violations of general orders issued since the organization was formed. This number, however, does not include violations of the so-called "shut down" order of Jan. 17, by the terms of which the majority of industries east of the Mississippi River were suspended for five days and on the three succeeding Mondays.

Criminal prosecutions were instituted in eighty-three cases, and 281 complaints are now under investigation. Eighteen complaints were dropped because investigations failed to provide sufficient evidence to warrant prosecution.

In forty-two cases investigated persons engaged in various branches of the coal trade were compelled by the Fuel Administration to refund sums aggregating $34,000 which had been improperly collected by them in the conduct of their business.

Particular attention will be paid to any effort on the part of the operators or others in the coal trade to obtain prices in excess of those fixed by the Government. It is believed that all of the price rearrangements will be completed by April 1, and they will be rigidly enforced. A systematic examination is being made of all sales reports filed with the Federal Trade Commission, and agents are supplementing this examination by investigations in the field.

Officials of the Fuel Administration believe that by these methods it will be able to obtain evidence of sales in excess of Government prices and of violations of the regulations of the administration. This evidence will be made the basis of prosecution in all cases in which such action is deemed advisable.

SWISS ARE REASSURED.

United States Renews Its Guarantee to Furnish Grain Supplies.

BERNE, Switzerland, Saturday, March 9.—An official note issued here announces that the American Government has advised the Swiss Government that it is making continuous efforts to solve the cereal supply problem in accordance with the agreement reached on Dec. 5 last. The note said the Washington Government was fully alive to its obligations and that they would be fulfilled even if it became necessary to deprive American consumers of certain foodstuffs.

The American declaration that the agreement concerning grain for Switzerland would be duly fulfilled made an excellent impression on the Swiss press. The announcement came simultaneously with the report of the arrival at a French harbor of three steamers loaded with cereals which departed from America with the torpedoed Spanish steamer Sardinero. The latter vessel when sunk had on board 3,855 tons of grain for Switzerland.

ASSAILS MITCHEL FOR CABARET EVILS

Committee of Fourteen in Report for 1917 Denounces Tolerance of Pseudo Clubs.

SAYS PLEAS WERE IGNORED

Describes Conditions as "the Blot on His Police Administration"—Discusses Conditions at Camps.

The Committee of Fourteen, which was organized in 1905 to fight commercialized vice as a result of widespread criticism of conditions in the city, in its annual report made public yesterday announced that it had found moral conditions well guarded, with isolated exceptions, around army camps near New York City, but reported that during 1917 certain types of resorts had flourished in New York City, and that the responsibility rested upon ex-Mayor Mitchel. The committee reported that serious evils had developed in certain cabarets, which, it asserted, were permitted by Mayor Mitchel to continue open all night. It also reported that the Police Department had been notably lax in watching and regulating the resort hotels during the last year of his Administration. The war order stopping the sale of liquor in these places at 1 A. M. had partly done away with the evil, it was asserted. In placing the blame on Mayor Mitchel the committee in its report said:

"The committee is of the opinion that the responsibility for the extension of the very grave evils manifested in the cabarets must rest with Mayor Mitchel. It is the blot on his police administration. His tolerance of the pseudo club, known to all connected with the night life of the city as a subterfuge, was responsible for the new development of the social evil—a phase more mercenary and debasing than anything known in New York for years."

The committee asserts that the existence of these places was specifically authorized by Mayor Mitchel, and that the committee's repeated appeals to the State and local authorities to abolish this evil had no effect. The report says:

"The unsatisfactory conditions incident to the all-night sale of liquor in the cabaret resorts in the city, of which mention has been made in the committee's reports, were specially investigated during the year. The committee's belief that these places constituted a serious menace to the community was found to be more than justified.

"Formerly but one restaurant made a specialty of catering to the all-night amusement seekers, but with the introduction of the cabaret the closing hour of many of the amusement resorts of this kind was extended. These places secured an all-night license, but under an arrangement with the Mayor, in whom the law vests discretion to grant or refuse such licenses, it was agreed that sales of liquor should cease at 2 o'clock, and the places close shortly thereafter.

Assails All-Night Clubs.

"The proprietors of these resorts, not satisfied with the additional hour, secured control of the charters of clubs incorporated prior to the enactment of the present liquor tax law, and applied for liquor tax certificates for such clubs. Under certificates so issued the cabaret resorts continued their all-night business as long as their patrons remained. Membership in these clubs was a mere formality. In a few cases the prospective customer, by signing a register and paying a small fee, was declared to be a club member.

"No questions were asked as to the accuracy of the name signed, nor was identification demanded. Indeed, most of the patrons did not know the means by which the places remained open all night. Despite repeated efforts of the committee to have the State and local authorities investigate the sufficiency of the club charters under which these certificates were secured, no action was taken by the local authorities, and only an abortive effort was made by the State authorities to test these club charters."

After describing conditions which flourished in many of these places, the report continued:

"The committee, in its endeavor to suppress these resorts, was without the help of the brewers and surety companies, which it has received in many other cases. This is because these places are not under the control of the former, and were able to deposit cash in lieu of the usual surety company bond. If the cabarets should again remain open all night, an amendment to the liquor tax law regarding club licenses should be secured to limit the issuance to bona fide clubs."

Conditions at Army Camps.

While army camps have not been entirely free from social problems, commercialized vice has not been able to obtain a foothold near any of them which were investigated by the committee. As to conditions obtaining near New York City, the committee says:

"With the establishment of the mobilization camps in New York City and on Long Island and of the cantonments on Long Island and in New Jersey the field of the committee's work was greatly increased. It is to be regretted that the Police Department of New York City was inadequately prepared to cope with the protective problem which was presented by the establishment of the mobilization camps within its limits. At the time there were but two women policemen, or protective officers, available, and they but recently appointed as an experiment.

"The cantonments at Yaphank and Wrightstown are not in the immediate vicinity of a large city. This has advantages and disadvantages. The advantage is that there is little opportunity for commercialized vice to locate in such communities without being known; the disadvantage is that the local police forces are unfamiliar with the new and serious problem.

"All the small towns surrounding both cantonments were investigated by the committee, and no evidence of commercialized vice found. Both cantonments, however, are within easy railroad journey of New York and Philadelphia, and as the men have settled down to military life, more and more of them are coming to those cities during their occasional leaves of absence at week ends. The weekly influx of men in uniform into these two metropolitan cities, men seeking relaxation and excitement after the restraints and strenuous life of the camps, presents a most serious problem. Fortunately the situation is realized, and every effort is being made to supply the soldiers with opportunities for legitimate recreation."

One of the members of the Committee of Fourteen is William Hamlin Childs, who was Chairman of the Fusion Committee, and another is Dr. Henry Moskowitz, who was the Civil Service Commissioner under Mayor Mitchel. Others are George Haven Putnam, Alfred E. Marling, Dr. H. Pereira Mendes, Dr. Bernard Drachmann, George W. Alger, the Rev. Robert Bachmann, Jr.; Mrs. William H. Baldwin, Dr. Lee W. Beattie, William S. Bennet, Dr. William Adams Brown, Professor Francis M. Burdick, Edmond J. Butler, the Rev. William A. Courtney, Mrs. Robert L. Dickinson, Mrs. John M. Glenn, Mrs. Barclay Hazard, Josiah O. Low, Edward J. McGuire, Miss Maude E. Miner, Mrs. Henry Moskowitz, Dr. James Pedersen, Dr. John P. Peters, Mrs. Frederick R. Pratt, Mrs. V. G. Simkhovicz, Francis Louis Slade, Percy S. Straus, Dr. Eugene L. Swan, Lawrence Veiller, and Frederick H. Whitin.

SCHIFF PRAISES FREE LOANS

Sees Great Good Accomplished by Society's Activities.

A review of the work of the Hebrew Free Loan Society at the twenty-sixth annual meeting at 108 Second Avenue yesterday, showed that the society had distributed during its existence $8,765,799 in free loans. In the last year the loans amounted to $765,500. The statement of the society's record was followed by congratulatory remarks by Jacob H. Schiff, Adolph Lewisohn, and Edward Lauterbach.

Mr. Schiff declared that the society was performing a real patriotic service in affording temporary assistance to the families of the young Jewish soldiers called to the colors. This phase of its activities, he said, would be appreciated not only by those who received assistance, but by the Government. Mr. Schiff said it was the only philanthropic society, to his knowledge, where the Directors, or a great number of them, had given their time to it some part of every day in the year. "It is the only society of its kind," he added, "where the Directors make the society's business their daily business."

"The work of the Hebrew Free Loan Society," said Adolph Lewisohn, "is constructive charity. It gives happiness not only to those that receive, but those that give it, because it means good results. These loans do not degrade but give real hope and real happiness to those who receive them."

In his annual report President Julius J. Dukas took especial pride in the fact that in the last year the always low percentage of loss, which was never more than ¾ of 1 per cent., and which in 1916 amounted to $4,301.50, or ⅝ of 1 per cent. of total loans, was in 1917 reduced to $2,910.50, or less than ⅜ of 1 per cent.

APPEALS FOR BELGIANS.

La Fontaine Tells of Comforts Which the Soldiers Need.

Senator Henri La Fontaine of Belgium, President of the Executive Committee in charge of raising funds in America to supply gifts for Belgian soldiers, in a statement yesterday said:

"A great misapprehension exists today in the minds of the American public. It seems to think that the entire Belgian army is interned with the rest of the population of Belgium within the German lines. From this it is assumed that the Belgian relief, which has provided for the support of these people, includes the soldiers and that the soldiery are, as it were, a mere inanimate part of the military activities.

"The contrary is the case. These soldiers subsist on ten cents a day, their official compensation, which comes to them from the seat of the Belgian Government at Havre. For everything else, to meet the privations of their work, support must come from the populations of other countries.

"It is to keep up the morale of these Belgian soldiers that we are endeavoring to raise in America a fund of $100,000 a year, as long as the war lasts, to supply those small comforts for the Belgian soldiers that are now being supplied to the soldiers of other nations through the various funds that have been supplied for that purpose. By comforts I mean tobacco, books, and all of the little things that the soldiers need so much."

The Guaranty Trust Company is the depositary of the fund, and A. G. Hemphill, the Chairman of the board of that company, is one of the New York committee.

SEEK DU PONT SECRETARY.

Turrill Failed to Meet Wife at Grand Central Station.

Deputy Police Commissioner Frederick A. Wallis yesterday made a personal tour of all hospitals in search of his friend, John W. Turrill, private secretary to the district manager of the E. I. du Pont de Nemours Company, who disappeared Saturday morning. A general police alarm was also sent out. Mr. Turrill left his home at 150 Midwood Street, Brooklyn, at 10 o'clock on Saturday morning to take a surface car for the Atlantic Avenue subway station to go to the Grand Central Terminal to meet his wife, and he has not been seen since. Mrs. Turrill came down from the Turrill home in New Milford, Conn., to go with her husband to Camp Dix, N. J., to see their son, Donald T., who is a Yale man.

Mr. Turrill's friends have not been able to advance any theory for his disappearance except overwork. When he left home he carried a small handbag with the initials "J. W. T." He is 50 years old, weighs about 155 pounds, is 5 feet 6 inches tall, and has auburn hair and mustache, streaked with gray. He wore a gray oxford overcoat, blue serge suit, black derby, black shoes, dark necktie, white shirt, and a band ring on the left hand.

NAVAL MEN TO AID FUND.

Officers and Enlisted Men Will Be Asked to Join Society.

A campaign to enroll every officer and enlisted man now serving with the United States Naval Reserve Force in the Third Naval District as a member of the Naval Relief Society will begin today. A special appeal will also be made to yachtsmen to aid in raising the fund which the society needs.

The campaign in New York is being undertaken in co-operation with that of the Emergency Fund Committee, headed by Edmund L. Baylies, to raise $2,000,000 for the families of navy men who lose their lives in service. A series of "Navy Relief Days" is to be held at the Pelham Bay Naval Training Station, at the Federal Rendezvous, Fifty-second Street, Brooklyn, and at the various section bases throughout the district.

Serving on the Officers' Committee are: Lieutenants Joseph Wright, A. F. McNair, R. B. Roosevelt, Henry Reuterdahl, Charles Hann, Jr., W. E. McWhirk, C. L. Collins, and Ensigns B. J. Ellert and H. A. Mansfield.

BEGINS DRIVE FOR A LOYAL CONGRESS

League for National Unity Would Elect Only Men Devoted to Country.

MANY NOTED MEN ASSIST

"Politics of Trifling Importance," Says Elihu Root, in Signing Appeal to Country.

The League for National Unity, whose Executive Committee includes noted men of every political party and walk of life, began a campaign yesterday for a "War-Till-Victory Congress," advocating the election to Congress only of men with consistent records of loyalty, regardless of their politics. In signing his name to the appeal issued by the league, Elihu Root stated its purposes as follows:

"The controlling idea is that we want for Congress the quality of loyalty. Our present business is to elect loyal hearts. Names are merely for identification, and politics of trifling importance."

Darwin P. Kingsley, President of the New York Life Insurance Company, in indorsing the appeal, wrote:

"Congress must be loyal. If Congress finally appreciates that a crime in Belgium of a certain type is also a crime here and that we cannot exist and compromise with crime, we shall have the right kind of a Congress and I don't care what its politics otherwise are."

Daniel J. Tobin, Treasurer of the American Federation of Labor, wrote:

"I am absolutely of the belief that the Congressmen elected next November should be elected on such a platform; that above all these men should be loyal to this country in this hour of need, and the men holding office, whether Democrats, or Republicans, or Socialists, who are trying to hamper the President of the United States or his assistants in carrying out the policies of the war, which mean victory for our country, should be removed from office."

Harris Weinstock of California, formerly of the Industrial Relations Commission, wrote:

"Any American who at this stage of the game talks of making peace with Prussianism, either speaks out of the fullness of his ignorance of the aims and purposes of Prussianism, or is simply a downright disloyalist. It is going to be well worth every drop of American blood that may be shed and every dollar of American wealth that may be destroyed, if the back of Prussianism, the world's greatest modern curse, can be broken. Until that back is broken, we must keep right on, whatever the cost. To hinder that objective is to be an enemy to civil liberty and an enemy to the future political freedom of our children and our children's children."

The officers and members of the Executive Committee of the league making a campaign for a "War-Till-Victory Congress" are Cardinal Gibbons, Samuel Gompers, Theodore N. Vail, Frank Mason North, Charles S. Barrett, Otto H. Kahn, George Pope, Ralph M. Easley, D. L. Cease, Cyrus Adler, James M. Beck, P. H. Callahan, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Dr. John H. Finley, J. W. Crabtree, Montaville Flowers, R. H. Gerard, John Hays Hammond, H. C. Hotaling, William H. Ingersoll, Frederick N. Judson, Cyrus H. McCormick, Vance C. McCormick, V. Everit Macy, Alfred E. Marling, Charles H. Mayo, Philip N. Moore, Frank Morrison, George Wharton Pepper, Walter George Smith, Dr. Robert E. Speer, Warren S. Stone, Frank Trumbull, Mrs. James Wadsworth, Jr., William English Walling, William R. Willcox, Talcott Williams, Oliver Wilson and Rabbi Stephen S. Wise.

BISHOP LAUDS WISCONSIN.

Proud of State in Repudiating La Follette's War Attitude.

Approval of the repudiation of Senator La Follette's attitude on the war by the Wisconsin State Legislature was voiced yesterday by Bishop Luther B. Wilson of the Methodist Episcopal Church, speaking on "The War and Christianity" at the Bronx Young Men's Christian Association. Bishop Wilson returned recently from France.

"I am proud today of what Wisconsin did last week," said Bishop Wilson. "This is no time for utterances on the part of those who hold official positions in the United States, utterances in defense of the German crown which are against the ideals of America. Such utterances give strength to our foes and weakness to our friends. America has sent her brothers and her sons across the seas in a fight for civilization.

"We are expecting them to be true. They have just as much a right to expect us to be true. We expect them to play the part of heroes. They expect us to play the same part. In fact they have a superior right to demand that America stand by them absolutely and unequivocally.

"I have been with those men over there and I say that it would be a gigantic crime in the sight of high heaven if America sent them to battle in the name of civilization and even for one moment forgot them and failed to stand by them in any sacrifice or in any service."

The attitude of the church today in the war, Bishop Wilson said, is uncompromising opposition to Prussian ideals. "You do not deal with ideals impersonally," he said. "You are bound to consider them through their representatives. Far be it from me to desire to overthrow or blot out of existence the German nation, but if the German people rise up to defend the ideals of the Prussian autocracy against the democracy of the world, I do not see how we can reach the Prussian crown except by going through the people or over their heads."

The warfare of the Entente Allies, Bishop Wilson said, is a defensive warfare, waged for the protection of the institutions of humanity and designed to prevent the overthrow of civilization and the enthronement of the old medieval notions which held that the "man on horseback" was everything and the man on foot nothing.

BLACKJACK A JEWELER.

Robbers Fail to Get Grip Containing $500 in Gems.

Ralph Galzcrano, a jewelry salesman living at 2,257 Second Avenue, was held up by two men in the hallway of 342 East 110th Street yesterday and beaten with a blackjack. Two shots fired at him went wild. Galzcrano retained the grip he carried containing jewelry valued at about $500.

Frightened by outcry made by their victim, the two men made their escape. Galzcrano staggered to the street and lost consciousness as a crowd gathered. He was taken to Harlem Hospital, where it was said he was suffering from a possible fracture of the skull.

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST—Bank book No. 671657 of the Bowery Savings Bank, 130 Bowery, New York; the finder is requested to return it to the bank. If not restored before the 6th day of April application will be made to the bank for a new book.

LOST—Late Friday afternoon, on Amsterdam-St. Nicholas Avs., between 152d-160th Sts., or playgrounds, 152d and Amsterdam Av., lady's gold watch, fancy case, inscription inside, "Ovide to Corinne"; reward. N 166 Times.

LOST—Diamond platinum bar pin, at Churchill's or between Belleclaire Hotel and Churchill's, Sunday evening, March 10; liberal reward. Mrs. Frank W. Baker, Belleclaire Hotel, Broadway and 77th St.

LOST—Gold mesh bag containing keys and money in taxicab between 67 East 53d St. and 30 E. 60th St., New York City, evening of March 8. Reward if returned to Miss Wild, 67 East 53d St.

LOST—Wallet, Saturday morning, waiting room 23d St., Central Railroad, or 7:50 boat to Communipaw; liberal reward. C. R. Jewell, 56 Loew Av., West Washington Market, N. Y.

LOST—Meylan repeater gold watch, monogram J. F. P. on back, Saturday afternoon on Broadway and 39th St.; return to J. F. Phillips, 43 Cedar St. Tel. 5935 John. Reward.

LOST—A brown velvet handbag on Brighton Beach train or on Elm Place station, Saturday evening. Reward if returned to 54 Westminster Road, Flatbush.

LOST—In Flushing, L. I., on Wednesday, a black enamel bar pin with whole pearl in centre. Return to Miss Proudfoot, 319 West 57th St. Reward.

LOST—Fraternity pin set in diamonds, initialed "S. C. R.," date 4-25-16 on back. Liberal reward if returned to F. M. Egan, 489 5th Av.

LOST—Flexible diamond bracelet, on Barbey St., between Fulton St. and Arlington Av., Feb. 28. Return to 2,495 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn. Reward.

LOST—Black leather handbag, antique silver top, at 76th St. and Madison Av.; reward. Communicate N 142 Times.

LOST—Diamond bar pin, Staten Island Ferry or subway; $50 reward. Gardiner, 161 Madison Av. Murray Hill 2770.

LOST—Friday, bar pin, diamonds, rubies; liberal reward. Simmonds, telephone 9616 Schuyler.

LOST—Saturday, Amsterdam car, gray bag containing wages. Bornstein, 776 Melrose Av.

LOST—Earring, green jade drop. Return Mrs. L. C. Spalding, 103 E. 75th. Reward.

LOST—Large flat skunk muff in taxi; reward. Tappan, 383 Park Av.

$500 REWARD,

no questions asked, return diamond chain and tassel, lost March 5, between 14th and 46th Sts. Marcus & Co., jewelers, 5th Av. and 46th St.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs.

REWARD $150.

Lost—Small, all white, West Highland terrier dog, male; long hair, long body, short legs, pointed ears; answering to name of Mac; $150 reward for return or information leading to its return. Miss A. B. Jennings, 48 Park Av. Phone Murray Hill 1484.

LOST—Sunday evening, Pekinese dog. Return to 8 East 69th St.; reward.

REWARD—Female fox terrier, white, black spots, Broadway, 99th, Wednesday. 270 Riverside Drive.

STOCKS OF WHEAT DWINDLE

American Holdings Cut in Half in the Year of 1917.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—The Department of Agriculture announces that the total stocks of wheat in commercial channels on Dec. 31, 1917, as indicated by a partial tabulation of the food survey were approximately one-half as large as the commercial stocks on hand Dec. 31, 1916. It points out that the commercial visible supply figures published by the Chicago Board of Trade show stocks on hand Jan. 5, 1918, about 30 per cent. of the commercial visible supply reported for Jan. 6, 1917, while the visible supply reported by Bradstreet for Jan. 5, 1918, was approximately 36 per cent. of that reported for Jan. 6, 1917.

The commercial stocks of wheat at the end of December, 1917, compared more favorably with those of a year earlier than did the stocks at the end of August, 1917, the holdings of Dec. 31, 1917, being 50 per cent. of those reported for the corresponding date in 1916, while the commercial stocks of Aug. 31, 1917, were only 37 per cent. of those for the same date in 1916.

It is indicated that there was only a slight change in the relative importance of the commercial stocks of flour on the dates of the two surveys, as compared with the corresponding dates a year earlier. On Aug. 31, 1917, the commercial stocks of flour were about 75 per cent. of the stocks reported on hand Aug. 31, 1916, while on Dec. 31, 1917, the stocks of flour were 70 per cent. of those reported for the corresponding date in 1916. The total wheat crop of 1917 was approximately 650,000,000 bushels, as compared with 640,000,000 bushels for the previous year, with 806,000,000 bushels the average for the five-year period, 1911-1915.

The final figures for the Aug. 31, 1917, food survey show that the total commerical stocks of wheat on that date were 75,000,000 bushels, or less than a two months' supply, while the commercial stocks of flour were about 12,000,000 barrels, representing approximately a six weeks' supply.

The elevators, mills, and wholesale grain dealers held 88.4 per cent. of the commercial stocks of wheat reported for Aug. 31, 1917, and 35.8 per cent. of the total commercial stocks of flour reported for that date. In the case of flour, retail dealers held 24.9 per cent, bakers 20.3 per cent., wholesale grocers 9.7 per cent., and storage warehouses 5.3 per cent.

Minnesota and California reported the largest commercial stocks of wheat on Aug. 31, 1917, their holdings being 7,290,000 and 6,891,000 bushels, respectively, while Missouri, Illinois, and Kansas each held about 5,000,000 bushels. The combined holdings of the five States amounted to 28,000,000 bushels, or more than 45 per cent. of the total for the United States. In the case of flour, eight States reported about one-half of the total stocks of the country, New York leading with 812,896 barrels, followed by Pennsylvania with 659,438, Illinois with 639,126, and Nebraska with 634,915, while California, Texas, Minnesota, and Missouri each reported about 500,000 barrels.

GOVERNOR SPEAKS TO 1,500

Says German Kultur and American Ideals Cannot Both Exist.

Before an audience of 1,500 men in the auditorium of the Bedford Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, at Bedford Avenue and Monroe Street, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon, Governor Charles S. Whitman declared that German Kultur and American ideals cannot both exist in the world.

"They asked New York for 122,000 men," he said. "That was our quota. Do you know how many we gave them? 164,000! The American people all over this land were getting ready. They had been reading and discussing the nation's crisis in their homes. All had learned what this thing meant. There was no difficulty, however hard it was for fathers and mothers to part with their sons. We don't want those chaps at Camp Upton to go. We don't want those men at Spartanburg, the most magnificent body of men the sun ever shone on, to go. But when we hear the call of help from those over there to come over and save the things that you and they stand for, we don't want those boys to stay at home, and you could not keep them at home if you wanted to."

Governor Whitman returned to Albany last night. He expects to be in the city again some time this week.

BILL FOR SUNDAY MOVIES.

State Exhibitors Will Meet in Albany to Plan Legislation.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 10.—The war is being used as an argument to permit Sunday movies throughout the State in a new drve launched by the motion picture industry for legalizing Sunday exhibitions. A bill to this end will be introduced in the Legislature this week, according to announcement made here tonight.

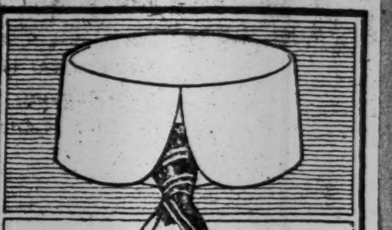
An intensive campaign to further this legislation will be initiated at a meeting of representatives of all branches of the industry here Thursday. Among those who will attend this meeting are John Manheimer, President of the Motion Picture Exhibitors' League of the State; Max Spiegel, Sidney S. Cohn, and Henry Cole of New York City; together with representatives from all parts of the State.

There are 1,200 motion pictures theatres in the State and half of these are closed on Sunday, meaning a loss of $500,000 in war taxes to the Government, it is asserted. The importance of the screen theatre in handling the Liberty Loan drives, the War Savings Stamp campaign, and the aid given the Food Administration will be urged as arguments for the proposed legislation.

The bill would make it lawful to exhibit motion pictures after 2 o'clock on Sundays in any city or village, if no ordinance to the contrary were in effect.

Chinese Rebels Capture Chengtu.

PEKING, March 7.—Government troops have suffered a severe reverse through the capture of Chengtu, capital of the Province of Sze-chuen, by forces from Yunnan and Kweichow provinces bordering on the south of Sze-chuen.



LOGWOOD

Medium height, medium cutaway, maximum style and comfort. 20 cents each.

E&W
EARL & WILSON

Graduate Mechanical and Electrical Engineers Wanted.—Experienced in design and construction of power plants and of steam, water and electric distribution systems. Permanent work guaranteed to efficient men. Apply to John A. Stevens, Engineer, Lowell, Mass.

WINTER SPORTS in the Pocono Mountains

For information as to hotels, rates, etc., write Hotel Advertising Company, 90 West Street, New York.

AMONG the Follies of 1918, the crowning folly of all is to cling to the old, wear-scarred clothes, of which you're tired, because you're afraid of the new price. I charge only $5 more this Spring than last year for the same top-quality Custom Suitings—$25 to $50.

My regular customers know that I have big Reserve Stocks of Fine Woolens pyramided high in my store, which enable me to cut Spring Clothes at so slight an advance. My body-gracing fit, thoroughbred style and personal attention at measuring and fitting, same as always.

U. S. Army Officers' Uniforms, $30 to individual measure.

Clemons
Civilian, Army And Navy Tailor
Broadway at 39th St
— 20 Years On This Corner

Spring Opening 1918

Up to the minute Spring materials now on display at both our stores—ready for your inspection and selection.

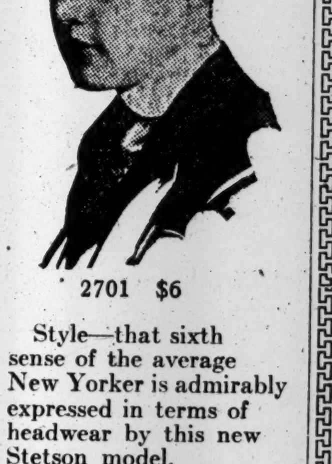
Suits and Top-Coats
to measure only
$25 to $50

Army and Navy Officers' Uniforms
Made-to-Measure and Ready-to-Wear-Away
At Very Reasonable Prices.

Arnheim
TWO STORES
BROADWAY & NINTH STREET AND
30 E. 42D ST., BET. FIFTH & MADISON AVES.

P. S.—*We often blame it on the car when it's nothing but a driver's grouch that makes the gears grind.* Arnheim Axioms.

Stetson Hats



2701 $6

Style—that sixth sense of the average New Yorker is admirably expressed in terms of headwear by this new Stetson model.

Rather broad as to band and binding. Olive, Pea Green, Seal, and Mixed Oxford.

Stetson Hats, $4.50 to $15
Wallach Hats, $2 and $3

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, below Chambers
Broadway, cor. 29th
246-248 West 125th } Open
3d Ave., cor. 122d } Evenings

Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes

A Guide to Spring Fashions

Thousands of women in New York and all parts of the United States will plan their Spring wardrobes from the reproductions of Paris fashions in the Rotogravure-Picture Section of The New York Times next Sunday.

The models to be represented were completed by leading modistes of the French capital just prior to the closing of mails for the United States, arriving in New York since March 1.

Afternoon frocks, dinner gowns and suits produced in the ateliers of Martial et Armand, Redfern, Zimmerman, Riva, Tollman, Cara, Rondeau and Buzenet are shown. Lucy et Gaby, Eliane and Cruchot have contributed charming tailored and dress hats.

The touch of the fashion artiste is indicated in all these models.

To assure your copy of The New York Times next Sunday, order in advance from your dealer.

The New York Times

INSTRUCTION.

AVIATION TAUGHT

by Ex-Officers from the Firing Line. Ground School Course for men prior to going to ground schools includes Lewis Gun Instruction, Aerodynamics, Engines, Planes, Construction, Rigging, Map Reading, etc. Daily lessons (3 hours) morning, afternoon and evening. Classes starting March 11. Call or write for information. This is not a government school. Flying taught at Airdrome, Farmingdale, L. I.

Eagle Aviation School 110-114 W. 42d St., Tel. Bryant 9078

Berkeley-Irving School

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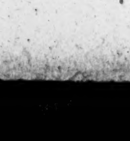

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